ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

IDAR STATE, ~~1903-1904.~~

1901-02 to 1907-08, and

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ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

IDAR STATE, 1901-1902.

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE IDAR STATE, 1901-1902.

POLITICAL.

Description.

The State has an area of about 1900 square miles and a population of 1,68,557 souls. The gross revenue, inclusive of all alienations, amounted to Rs. 4,33,311 as against Rs. 4,89,551 in the previous year.

Tribute &c.

2. The Ghasdana amount payable to H. H. the Gaekwad is Rs. 30,340 and the State receives Rs. 52,427 on account of Khichadi and other Raj Haks, from the subordinate Sardars, the tribute-paying Talukas in the Mahikantha Agency and others.

(PERSONNEL OF THE ADMINISTRATION).

Continuance of last year's arrangements.

3. As arranged immediately on the demise of the late lamented Maharaja Saheb Shri Sir Kesharisinhji (last report, para 9), the Dewan continued to carry on the administration till the 14th December 1901 under the general supervision of the Political Agent for the time being.

Birth of the posthumous Krishnasinhji.
Minority-administration.

4. The pregnant Maharani Chowhanji (last report, para 8) was delivered on 4th October of a prince who was named Maharaja Krishnasinhji. Government ordered a minority administration and appointed Col. G. B. O'Donnell as Administrator on 11th November, but that Officer could not be relieved earlier from Radhanpur of which State he was the Administrator. Government were pleased to retain the services of the present Dewan in the administration, so he continued to work as before till the 14th of December, when the Administrator arrived, and then worked under the Administrator.

Infant Krishnasinhji's death.

5. It is painful to record that the infant Maharaja Krishnasinhji, who was not favoured with a strong physique and kept indifferent health, succumbed at last, on the 30th November to cerebral convulsions. Thus he had passed away before the Administrator arrived. Still the Administration had to continue till the 12th of February last, that being the date of installation of H. H. the present Maharaja Saheb.

Succession to the Gadi.

6. With the infant Maharaja Krishnasinhji ended, at the seventh generation, the line of direct male descendants of Maharaja Shri Bhowanisinhji, the grandson of Maharaja Anandsinhji, the founder of the Idar House 171 years ago. The succession being thus

opened to the vacant Gadi, several descendants of the younger brothers of Maharaja Bhowanisinhji urged their claims. Eventually the Paramount Power was pleased to recognize the right of H. H. Maharaja Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratapsinhji Saheb Bahadur, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., L. L. D., and A. D. C. to His Most Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor as the eldest surviving son of Maharaja Takhatsinhji, the direct male descendant of Maharaj Sugramsinhji, the most senior among the brothers of Maharaja Bhowanisinhji.

Installation of H. H. Maharaja Col. Sir Pratapsinhji.

7. In pursuance of the above recognition and under orders from Government, on the 12th February last, Col. G. B. O'Donnell, Acting Political Agent Mahikantha, installed His Highness on the Gadi in a public Darbar held in the State palace at Idar, handing over a Kharita from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, congratulating His Highness on his succession to the Idar Gadi, regretting his inability to personally instal His Highness as Maharaja owing to numerous claims on His Excellency's time, proffering the assistance of Government to His Highness in the heavy task that lay before him owing to the financially unfortunate condition to which the State had been reduced by famine &c. and commending the family of the late Maharaja to his sympathetic care and consideration. Col. O'Donnell also presented H. H. with a sword as an emblem of royalty. In the address which Col. O'Donnell delivered in the Darbar, while installing His Highness, he referred feelingly to His Highness' qualifications and fitness as "a courtly honourable gentleman, a gallant soldier, a most successful administrator, a thorough sportsman &c." dilating upon the services rendered by H. H. to the Empire at different times and in different countries. To this speech His Highness made an adequate reply, tendering his heartfelt gratitude to His Most Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and the Governor of Bombay for the gracious recognition of his right to the Gadi of his ancestors and giving utterance, as an expression of his exemplary loyalty and devotion to the Paramount Power, to his "one ungratified desire which has ever been and still continues upper-most in his mind, viz, to have a little lead deposited in his head while fighting under the British Flag."

Same Dewan through the year.

8. His Highness has been pleased to confirm the Dewan, and there has thus been in the Dewan's person a continuity in this year of constant changes.

Constitutional changes.

9. In reorganizing the personnel of the administration, His Highness, besides retaing the post of Naib Dewan, as head of the Department or Judicial Secretary, created three other Secretariships. To one of these he appointed Major Thakore Bakhtavarsinhji, a young Sisodia Rajput, who had accompanied H. H. to China as Military Secretary

and placed the Military or Police Department in his charge. To the second, H. H. nominated Mr. Raghubans-Narain, who had long been H. H.'s Private Secretary before, and placed him in charge of the Khangi Department. The third or the Foreign Secretariship he conferred on Mr. Ramnathji, a young and educated Barot of Jeypur. The creation of these offices is expected to relieve the Dewan of a part of his work and save him time and thought for general supervision and reforms.

Political relations.

10. The relations of the State with the British Government, the neighbouring States and the subordinate Bhoomias, Sardars &c. continued to be cordial as ever.

External.

11. The boundary line with the neighbouring States of Mevar, Dungarpur and Shirohi still remains unsettled in parts. Its early settlement may, however, be hoped for, as the Political authorities on both sides have eventually coincided with the view about the advisability of entrusting the work to a special officer (last report, para 6) and this principle having been adopted in some cases with Dungarpur and Mevar will be, it is hoped, followed in the case of Shirohi as well.

Border Court.

12. Border Courts were held in March last at Pal under Idar to adjudicate claims between Idar and Mevar, and Idar and Dungarpur, presided over respectively by Colonel Dawson, Political Suprintendent Hilly Tracts, Mewar, with Col. G. B. O'Donnell, Political Agent, Mahikantha and the latter with Captain Kenion, Assistant Resident Dungarpur. The work disposed of was as follows:—

Claims against Idar.

By whom.	Proved.	Not proved.	Compensation awarded.
Kherwara-Mewar.....	3	24	Rs. 410
Dungarpur.....	3	72	„ 300

Claims by Idar.

Against whom.	Proved.	Not proved.	Compensation awarded.
Kherwara,.....Mewar.....	4	40	Rs. 1,493
Dungarpur.....	3	49	„ 490

13. The opinion would appear to be gaining ground that this Border Court institution has now outlived its time and the sooner it can be abolished the better for the public peace and justice.

Internal.

14. The State has to thank the Agency for their explicit record of the fact, that the subordinate Bhomias of Samera and Karchha (last report, para 7) derive their jurisdiction from the Idar State, which has both the residuary and the appellate jurisdiction and that the Agency exercises the revisional powers over their work on behalf of the State. It is hoped that this anomalous distribution of authority over the said Sirdars, which, even if it was justified by special circumstances of a temporary character in the past, cannot be and is not conducive to the administration of justice and is yet an element of weakness in the integrity of the State, will see its end before long.

Attractive qualities of H. H.

15. The attractive qualities of H. H., which Colonel O'Donnell predicted in his installation speech, were sure to win regard, have, even in this very short time, begun slowly yet surely to recover the allegiance of the Sardars, which, as remarked in the last annual report para 7, had long been drawn away. It is gratifying to see the Thakore of Undni and others, as they should be, in constant attendance upon H. H.'s person and evidently realizing the honour, the pleasure and the benefits of the situation.

Deaths among principal Sardars.

16. It is sad to have to record the premature death, without a male issue, in the beginning of the year, of a very intelligent Sarayat Sirdar, Thakore Shivsinhji of Mundeti, a relation by marriage of the late Maharaja Saheb, who took great interest in him and educated him at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, and appointed him at different times to the posts of District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, until he was called upon to assume the Thakarat on his father's death. His successor, his younger brother Laxmansinhji, being a minor and at present studying at the Scott College, Sadra, the estate is under Darbar management.

The Bhomia Sardars, Thakore Shivasinhji of Moti-Mori and Thakore Nathusinhji of Devani-Mori have also died during the year.

Sirdarsinh, first cousin to Thakore Shivasinhji and Becharsinh, son to Thakore Nathusinhji, have been recognized, on payment of Nazarana to the Darbar, as successors to the estates of Moti and Devani-Mori respectively.

Estates under management.

17. There were 62 estates of subordinate Sardars &c. under management in the beginning of the year and 13 more came in. Out of the total of 75, attachment was removed from over 37 during the year. The grounds for assuming management of these estates were,

as usual, minority of the present holder, encumbered condition of the estate or disputed succession or title to the estate.

18. The contemplated measure (last report, para 12) of entrusting the management of the smaller estates to the relations of the minor holders on their furnishing respectable securities to render accounts &c. was carried in the case of 5 estates during the year and found to answer satisfactorily

The State Vakil.

19. After the demise of the late Maharaja Saheb, the Political Agent thought that the State need not keep on its Vakil at Sadra as the business which passed through him could be carried on by direct correspondence. Mr. Dayabhai Nathabhai was accordingly brought to Idar and his functions considerably widened. Instead of being the State's Vakil in the work before the Political Agent alone, he now represents the State in all political cases, whether before the State's own or foreign Courts, wherever the State is interested as a party.

Incidents which made patient reforms peculiarly difficult.

20. From the 20th February 1901, the date of his late Highness' demise to 12th February 1902, the date of His present Highness' installation i. e. practically the whole of the year under report was a time of unusual restlessness in the history of the State. More particularly the 7 months of the expectancy period, from the beginning of the year till the birth of Maharaja Krishnasinhji was a time of exceptional anxiety, responsibility and circumspection for the administration. As if to emphacize the delicacy and difficulty of the situation, there were changes in the personnel of the Agency. No sooner than Maharaja Keshrisinhji had passed away, several claimants for the Gadi appeared on the scene and they, besides petitioning Government, tried, each in his own way, to influence the Maharanis, Sardars, Officials &c. People could not be sure which of them might or might not be their future master. It was something to keep them true to what was well known to be only a temporary administration. Irresponsible and unscrupulous partizans were not wanting in their attempts to throw out random aspertions. Measures had to be adopted to stop their mouths which were necessarily irksome to the innocent. In the interest of harmony, here and there one or the other had to be watched or removed to a safe distance. At this juncture, the reductions which were an imperative need, had also to be carried out and they unavoidably touched many vested interests in influential quarters. The details have ceased to be of any importance and ought, even otherwise, to remain unpublished. But, in judging of the year's work, these incidents, unsuited for all reforms requiring patient study and deliberation, have to be borne in mind as powerful factors affecting it both in quantity and quality. Thanks to the forethought and active sympathy and support of Col. Ferris in the beginning and similar support on the part of Col. O'Donnell subsequently, that every thing passed

off peacefully and well.

21. In this connection one fact has a very telling significance that the only claimant to the Gadi who most fervently wished for the birth of a son and heir to the late Maharaja and who rejected, as premature and undignified, the idea of discussing the question of future succession before the result of the pregnancy, is now the throned Maharaja of Idar.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue demands.

22. The Khalsa revenue demands of the State from all sources for the year ending 31st July 1901 (Samvat 1957) was Rs. 3,24,191 as against Rs. 3,70,656 in the previous year. The arrears of unrecovered revenues on 31st July 1901 were Rs. 3,12,420, viz.,

Past years...	Rs. 2,05,190
St. 1957	„ 1,07,230
	Rs. 3,12,420.

Income.

23. The sub-joined table is a comparative statement of the actual collections and other receipts in the State's financial Samvat year 1957 as against those in 1956.

Items.	Collection in St. 1957, A. D. 1901-1902			Collection in St. 1956 A. D. 1900-1901.		
	Past year's	The year's own.	Total.	Past year's	The year's own.	Total.
I.						
Balance on hand at the beginning of the year ...	... ...	... ...	12,002	... ...	... ...	30,676
II.						
Cash transactions.						
(a) REVENUE RECEIPTS.						
(1) Land Revenue proper	13,054	100,661	113,715	11,757	64,871	76,628
(2) Sale proceeds of building sites	... ...	5,543	5,543	... ...	2,318	2,318

(3)	Royalty for stones quarried...	1,799	3,349	5,148	25	5,253	5,278
(4)	Local Fund	759	6,972	7,731	757	5,060	5,817
(5)	Veros or Cesses upon non-agriculturists...	1,762	14,877	16,639	875	13,225	14,100
(6)	Opium	... ...	3,156	3,156	... ...	3,802	3,802
(7)	Abkari	5,177	5,439	10,616	5,244	4,904	10,148
(8)	Forests	... ...	225	225	... ...	425	425
(9)	Dan	4,942	25,522	30,464	170	25,246	25,416
(10)	Judicial receipts ...	... ...	1,152	1,152	... ...	1,244	1,244
(11)	Stamps	... ...	11,934	11,934	... ...	9,686	9,686
(12)	School fees &c. ...	... ...	1,073	1,073	... ...	5,719	5,719
(13)	Registration	... ...	698	698	... ...	543	543
(14)	Nazerana	... ...	1,397	1,397	... ...	2,664	2,664
(15)	Bhang Ganja fees ...	... ...	91	91	... ...	99	99
(16)	Fees for the sale of poisonous drugs ...	1	81	82	... ...	80	80
(17)	Cattle pound receipts.	... ...	93	93	... ...	73	73
(18)	Municipal receipts...	128	2,516	2,644	... ...	1,916	1,916
(19)	Sale proceeds of *intestate* property ...	... ...	4,250	4,250	... ...	967	967
(20)	Receipt of interest and profit on a/c of A. P. and G. I. P. R. Co. shares held by the State	... ...	2,216	2,216	... ...	2,431	2,431
(21)	Miscellaneous	1,012	7,579	8,591	888	4,045	4,933
(22)	Khichdi and other Raj Haks	18,494	18,990	37,484	14,827	11,454	26,281
	Totals of revenue ...	47,128	217,814	264,942	34,543	167,294	201,837
	(b) OTHER CASH RECEIPTS.						
(23)	Sale proceeds of State property... ...	... ...	23,842	23,842	... ...	... ...	... ...
(24)	Cash balance of His late Highness' khangi transferred to						

State Treasury ...	... ...	91,953	91,953	... ...	... ...	... ...
(25) Realizations of the shares of A. P. Ry.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	59,000	59,000
(26) Recoveries of State's dues	10,650	1,936	12,586	... ...	3081	3081
Totals of other cash receipts ...	10,650	117,731	128,381	... ...	62,081	62,081
(c) DEBTS.						
(27) Loans from British Government	... ...	183,409	183,409	... ...	166,591	166,591
(28) Do. from His late Highness' private purse	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	36,000	36,000
(29) Do. from a local banker	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4,900	4,900
(30) Receipts on deposit accounts	... ...	26,944	26,944	... ...	19,633	19,633
Totals of debts...	... ...	210,353	210,353	... ...	227,124	227,124
Totals of all cash transactions, including balances.	... ...	... ...	615,678	... ...	... ...	521,718
III.						
Items of adjustment.						
(31) Nominal value of A. P. shares received back from the Darbar Khangi ...	... ...	... ...	50,000	... ...	... ...	... ...
(32) Jupti deposits of disputed villages, eventually adjudged khalsa	... ...	... ...	55,407	... ...	... ...	... ...
(33) Advances on account of relief works adjusted	... ...	... ...	131,843	... ...	... ...	... ...
(34) Credit entries required by the clearance of past accounts.	... ...	... ...	238,014	... ...	... ...	... ...
(35) Other adjustment ...	... ...	... ...	110,344	... ...	... ...	62,590
Totals of adjustment ...	... ...	... ...	585,608	... ...	... ...	62,590
Grand Totals ...	... ...	... ...	12,01,286	... ...	... ...	584,308

24. The following table is a comparative statement of the actual expenditure incurred and other disbursements made in the State's financial years St. 1957 and 1956:—

Expenditure.

Items.			St. 1957 A. D. 1901-1902	St. 1956 A. D. 1900-1901
I.				
Cash transactions.				
(a) NON-ADMINISTRATIVE.				
(1) Darbar Nimnok			50,076	75,225
(2) Allowances of H. H. Maji Saheb and their H. the Maharanis			15,381	18,400
(3) Pensions and Purvashis including Jiwarak			166	1,823
(4) The stables, carriages, horses, bullocks &c.			2,315	12,452
(5) Furniture, tents &c.			190	3,823
(6) Hazur khangi establishment including the arrears paid off after the demise of His late Highness ...			5,872	1,660
(7) Sundry charges, viz,	St. '57	St. '56		
Guests expenses ...	487	1,262		
Sirpao (dress of honour) charges...	2793	2154		
Charities	658	1414		
Subscription to papers including Library charges...	738	595		
Garden expenses	115	447		
Holiday expenses	863	301		
Purchase of animals		151		
Contribution (Fala chanda) ...	196	...		
Kitchen expenses	192	...		
Toshakhana „	1305	...		
Miscellaneous „	217	...	7,584	6,324
	7584	6324	81,584	1,19,707

(8) Extraordinary expenses, viz,				
Maji Saheb's funeral ...	8,051			
Matum-Poshi or expenses incurred in sending condolence parties &c. on the occasions of deaths in Rajwadas	6,646			
His late H.'s funeral	10,629			
	25,326		25,326	... ...
Totals of non-administrative charges ...			1,06,910	1,19,707
(b) ADMINISTRATIVE.				
(9) Tribute, Vol Giras &c.			33,301	2,587
(10) The Executive			22,277	10,836
(11) Revenue Department			30,033	25,234
(12) Opium			1,280	920
(13) Dan			3,097	3,161
(14) Judicial Department			10,005	6,526
(15) Education Department			9,918	9,181
(16) Military Department			20,651	27,769
(17) Police Department.			63,296	44,082
(18) Jail charges			12,994	8,860
(19) Medical Department including vaccination ...			13,733	7,308
(20) Forest Department			906	886
(21) Public Works Department...			15,186	17,297
(22) Municipalities			4,203	2,686
(23) Devasthan-Dharmadas			1,625	2,202
(24) Postal Department			3,449	2,868
(25) Interest &c. incurred on interest-bearing debts ...			8,171	6,575
(26) Census charges			1,588	... ...
(27) Miscellaneous charges			5,340	13,815
Totals of administrative charges ...			2,61,053	1,92,793
Totals of all ordinary expenditure ...			3,67,693	3,12,500

(c) OTHER EXPENSES.		
(28) Famine Relief charges	56,217	7,555
(29) Payments towards debts	803	5,867
Totals of other expenditure ...	57,020	13,422
(d) DUES.		
(30) Advances on a/c of relief works to be adjusted on receipt of accounts	1,237	1,31,843
(31) Do. other items	4,271	... ...
(32) Do. Tagavi to cultivators	10,492	22,439
(33) Expenses on deposit accounts	32,980	28,434
(34) Other dues	8,330	1,078
Totals of dues ...	57,310	1,83,794
Totals of all cash transactions ...	4,82,293	5,09,716
II.		
Items of adjustment.		
(35) Debited to the A. P. Ry. Co., being the value of shares	50,000	... ...
(36) Debited to the deposit account being proceeds of villages adjudged khalsa	55,407	... ...
(37) Adjustment of last year's relief advances ...	1,31,843	... ...
(38) Debit entries necessitated by clearance of past accounts	2,38,014	... ...
(39) Other Jamakharach entries	1,10,344	62,590
Totals of adjustments ...	5,85,608	62,590
III.		
Balance at the end of the year ...	1,33,385	12,002
Grand Totals ...	12,01,286	5,84,308

Effect of retrenchments.

25. The above statements of income and expenditure refer to the finacial year St. 1957 from August 1900 to July 1901 and represent the mixed results of the state of affairs, partly as they existed formerly and partly as modified during the last days and since the death of His late Highness. Hence, the retrenchment, which was commenced in December 1900 (last report, para 16) is but partially perceptible. It

was observed at the time (para 14 Id.) that the expenses had overgrown mostly in the " Khangi, " and its economical management for half of the year shows a saving of Rs. 38,000 in the current charges of the department as compared with those in the previous year. Subsequent to the period covered by the said statement, that is for the 8 months from August 1901 to March 1902, when the retrenchments had full effect, the actual ordinary expenditure of this department amounted to Rs. 26,687, showing that the ordinary annual disbursements were brought down to 40,000 i. e. one half of those in St. 1957 and one third of those in St. 1956.

26. The administrative costs did not admit of any appreciable reduction (last report para 14). The totals in the foregoing statement, however, show an apparent increase, which is due to the following facts:—

(1). That the Ghas-dana amount of Rs. *30,340* was not paid and did not appear in the expenditure of St. 1956, while the same has been paid for and does appear in St. 1957.

(2). That the total for St. 1957 includes extraordinary expenditure, aggregating *25,326*, on account of the funeral ceremonies of the late Maharaja Saheb and of his mother.

(3). That the said total further includes appreciable sums relating to arrears of salaries &c. (last report, para 14) partially liquidated in St. 1957.

27. Indeed, in the regular budget subsequently drawn up, the whole of the State's annual expenses, administrative as well as non-administrative and inclusive of extraordinary charges, was reduced to 3½ lakhs. Moreover that total of 3½ lakhs made provision for full amounts under certain heads, which were then being scrutinized and the costs whereof were eventually reduced. The accounts show that during the 8 months, ending March last, the actual expenses have amounted to Rs. 2,14,175 giving for 12 months a grand-total of not more than 3,22,000.

Land Revenue.

28. The land revenue demands for St. 1957 were Rs. 1,54,817 as against Rs. 1,00,597 in St. 1956. At the time of fixing the demands for 1957, the Revenue Officer was specially instructed to fix them with care and precision and not to uselessly augment them by sticking to unrecoverable items, only technically due. That these instructions were faithfully carried out is clear from the fact that, while as much as two-thirds of the demands had remained unrecovered in St. 1956, only one-third remained unsatisfied in St. 1957. The capacity to pay, had, by no means, increased in the interval. The savings and credit which the tenants had at their back in St. 1956 were non-existent in St. 1957. Again, as regards the mode of collection, it was laid down with the approval of the Administrator, Col. G. B. O'Donnell, that the amount to be recovered should be decided with reference to the capacity of each

individual tenant and not by enforcing one fixed proportion of the total demand in all cases and that no coercive measures were to be employed.

Area of cultivation.

29. The land revenue demands have been continually on the decrease since St. 1955, when they were Rs. 2,09,989. In St. 1956 they fell to 1,88,541 and in St. 1957 to 1,54,817. And it is certain by this time that the current year St. 1958, which has already run two-thirds of its course, will show, a still further decrease. This succession of unfavourable seasons is very hard for all concerned, but more so for a State like Idar, who found it difficult, even in seasons of copious rains, to induce good cultivators to come and settle because of the ravages by wild beasts and Bhils. The total of culturable area is about 1,60,000 Acres. Even before the last famine of St. 1956, only about 89000 were occupied. The famine still further reduced this area of tenanted culturable to about 57000 only.

Offer of favourable terms.

30. The scheme of concessions and conveniences to tenant the culturable Padtar, referred to in para 21 of the last annual report, had the approval of Col. W. B. Ferris, the then Political Agent, Mahikantha. With the first rains there came forward a few people who took advantage of the terms offered; but immediately the prospects were reversed and thus the scheme had no occasion to be fully tested. It is encouraging, however, that on being submitted to H. H., the scheme met with his approval.

Irrigational projects.

31. Some irrigational projects have been started and are in progress as relief works with the help of the Engineer, whose services were specially borrowed from the Kathiawar Agency for the purpose (last report, para 22). The plans and estimates were approved of by Col. O'Donnell when he was Administrator. Further details regarding these works will be found under " Relief Works, " para below.

Building-stone.

32. Encouragement has been given (as proposed in para 23 last annual report) to the traffic in the Ahmednagar building stone by making concessions in the rates charged, viz, by reducing the royalty on " khara pathar " or dressed stones from 2 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per cubic foot and on rubble stones from 2 annas to 1 anna per cart-load i. e. 12 cf. When these concessions are fully availed of in course of time, the traffic will, it is hoped, yield better income.

Better preservation of forests.

33. The scheme of having the State forests divided into certain number of parts and cleared off in turns, and rules for their better preservation reported as under contemplation in the last annual report (para 24) are ready and await His Highness' approval. Its benefits are, however dependant upon good rain-falls.

34. In the course of investigation of some Dan disputes, it appeared that some Sirdars who have jungles in their pattas, instead of charging " taliato " or

royalty on timber from their jungles, regard all timber collected by their ryots as the latter's private property and levy excise duty on all such collection, whenever it is sold. Thus there is no guarrantee that this excise charge refers to the *bona-fide produce* of the Sardars' own forests only and it is clearly to their ryots' interest to steal, as much, as they can from a neighbour's forests and to that of the Sardars not to be very inquisitive about the locality whence the timber came. This state of things must be rectified to prevent smuggling.

Dan.

35. As regards guiding people to send their products to suitable markets (para 25 last annual report), a beginning was made for instance, in the matter of exporting mahuda-seeds but not as much as might be desired, owing to the unfavourableness of the year.

Uniform tariff.

36. Some of the Bhomia Sardars are allowed to levy excise duty with powers to regulate its rate for their pattas, and this circumstance constitutes an obstacle in the way of introducing an uniform tariff in the State. Any tariff, however well-framed, can not do much good unless and until the obstacle is removed. His Highness also, regards the subject as one calling for a serious consideration in the near future.

Stamps.

37. Stamp-vendors used to be paid for their labour according to the number of papers they sold without reference to their value. This arrangement induced the vendors to deal out papers of smaller value as much as they could, causing great inconvenience to the public and needlessly adding to the bulk of the paper required. This was put a stop to and their commission fixed advalorem. The change is welcomed by the people and the income shows a gradual rise.

38. Throughout the year, Mr. Mohanlal Gulabram was the head of the revenue department. It is due to him to state that he worked hard and well. His great points are straightforwardness and zeal which he preserved even at the risk of some unpopularity.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Total liabilities ascertained.

39. The work of calling in bills for past administrative expenses which had not been submitted for a long time past and posting them up in the account-books (last report, para 16) was also completed. It was then ascertained that the total liabilities as appeared on the Treasury accounts amounted to Rs. 8,92,541 on the day of His late Highness' demise.

Clearance of past accounts.

40. The work of auditing and adjusting the advances and deposits accounts which had been in arrears for years (last report, para 16) was also proceeded with. The amount

of such unadjusted advances was Rs. 4,31,986-9-4 while that of such deposits was Rs. 48,736-11-7. They were made up of numerous sums, at times going as far back as the year of His late Highness' installation viz 1882-1883. Two clearance books have been prepared and each item is separately noted and dealt with in them. By the end of the year Advance and Deposit items, aggregating to Rs. 3,44,762-14-0 and Rs. 28,060-8-7 respectively, have been cleared and squared up. This work is still in progress.

Reductions in the debts.

41. The above clearance and adjustment of accounts decreased the amount of the debt by Rs. 1,39,321 and the cash payments towards the debts made in the course of the year amounted to Rs. 2,47,842. These last were made with the help of the balance of His late Highness' private funds, Rs. 91,953 (vide para 42 below), and the loan of a lakh from Government (para 43 below). On the day of installation of the present Maharaja Saheb, the total debts including the above one lakh stood at Rs. 6,05,378.

The late Maharaja's private cash.

42. From the time the late Maharaja Saheb fixed the sum of Rupees one lakh as his privy purse, he appeared to have annually laid by, a sum of Rs. 25,000 and designated it his 'Reserve Fund'. This fund had accumulated by the time of the famine of 1899-1900 to nearly two lakhs of rupees out of which he lent Rs. 95,000 to the State (in two sums of 36,000 and 59,000) during the famine. The remaining balance of Rs. 91,953 was transferred to the State treasury and availed of after his late Highness' demise, towards the payment of debts.

Loans from Government.

43. During the life-time of the late Maharaja Saheb it was thought necessary to request Government for a loan of 3½ lakhs of rupees and an application for the same had been submitted. But after His Highness' demise, the retrenchment scheme having become fully enforceable and the Khangi expenses considerably reducible, it was hoped to pull on, through the year, without any further loan beyond the one lakh, received in March 1901 in part-compliance with the above application.

Unfavourable rains and rats.

44. The rainy season opened quite favourably and the prospects seemed to be encouraging; but unfortunately the rains laterly held off, injuring the growth of the monsoon plants and leaving scanty supply of water in the wells and tanks wherewith to raise winter crops. This was not all. There came in addition the plague of rats which ate away what little remained or was raised of the monsoon and the winter crops. This not only reversed the prospects of income but made it plain that the State must be prepared for relief works by December next, entailing large extra expenditure. Hence, in October last, a further loan of three lakhs and a half of rupees for famine operations and administrative purposes had to be applied for. Though

its disposal was much delayed owing to the changes in the personnel of the administration, the State managed to meet its current expenses and to give relief, though sparingly, till February last. Government have since been pleased to grant the application to the extent of one lakh. This was received in March last or the last month of the year under report and with its help relief works are now being maintained and the administration carried on.

Reorganization by the present Maharaja Saheb.

45. As soon as the embarrassed condition of the State's finances was brought to His Highness' notice, he took it to heart and resolved to do all he could towards retrieving the position. Immediately on his coming to the Gadi, H. H. took up the work of retrenchment in hand, looked into the details of expenditure and effected reductions wherever possible.

46. Though there are heavier domestic calls on His Highness, both on account of his own family and children and those of the adult heir-apparent than there were on the late Maharaja, he has fixed his annual Nimnok at Rs. 60,000. The Nimnok of the Zenana Ladies of the late Maharaja continue, as a matter of course, and now become a separate charge on the State.

47. Looking into the administrative expenses His Highness did make some reductions but then he also saw cause to order some additions and as a net result H. H. also found (Vide para 14 of the last annual report) that there was little or no room for any further retrenchment therein.

48. It has now been ascertained that the annual expenditure cannot be reduced presently below four lakhs, and in view of the fact that it will take a few years for the revenue to rise back to its ordinary level, the State will have for some time to face annual deficits. There are other calls and charges on the State besides, viz; (1) His Highness' visit to England to attend the grand and august ceremony of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, (2) Visit to Delhi to be present at the Coronation Darbar and (3) the Succession-Nazarana. In order to meet these, His Highness has applied very recently for a loan explaining all the circumstances and it is hoped Government will be graciously pleased to grant the same, so as to enable the State presently to carry on its administration as well as relief works and to meet the deficits for the first few years. That being done, there is every reason to trust, now that its destinies have been providentially entrusted to so tried and successful an Administrator as H. H. Colonel Sir Pratapsinhji, that the State will gradually develop its resources, increase its revenues and, in a course of years, attain solvent position.

PROTECTION.

(1) Military.

49. As reported in para 33 of the last annual report the work

Amalgamation with the Police.

of amalgamating the military with the police commenced then was completed during the year.

(2) POLICE.

50. Immediately after his installation, His Highness turned his attention to this department and re-organized it all himself. He placed it under Major Thakore Bakhtavarsinhji as Military Secretary—a post newly created (see para 9 above). The following statement will show the strength of the military or police force as it stood when the amalgamation of the Military with the Police was completed and the same as it stands in consequence of the above-mentioned re-organization.

Reorganized by H. H. himself.

Designation.	At the completion of the amalgamation.		As reorganized.	
	No.	Annual costs.	No.	Annal costs.
Superintendent	1	1,500	1	2,100
Asst. Superintendent...	0	0	2	1,800
Inspectors	2	840	2	840
Chief Constables	12	3,240	12	2,940
Jamadars	5	720	5	720
Subedar	1	240	1	240
Havildars	16	1,728	17	1,836
Naiks	35	3,360	38	3,468
Constables	350	42,852	395	28,440
Bandman	1	96	0	0
Bugler	1	96	1	96
Killedar	0	0	1	360
Office establishment	8	1,176	9	1,230
Bhangi, Tailor and Bhisti	1	12	6	360
(MOUNTED POLICE).	633	55,860	490.	44,430
Jamadar	1	312	6	3,384
Duffedar	2	468	1	336

Mursal	1	96	0	0
Nishandar	1	84	0	0
Sowars (Horse) 43	52	10,476	68	20,400
„ (Camel) 9				
Bugler	1	252	1	336
Khasdar	1	60	0	0
	59	11,748	76	24,456
	692	67,608	566	68,886
Other charges—contigencies, Bhatta, cart-hire, grass &c.	.....	14,214	.....	17,122
Totals...		81,822		86,008

Increase of Mounted Police.

51. To the permanent force were added in November last one hundred foot-men to assist it during the time of scarcity. Their employment being only temporary they are not shown in the above statement. His Highness has carried out the re-organization of this department in such a manner that its efficiency is materially increased without adding much to its total costs. It is gratifying that the opinion expressed in para 38 of the last annual report about the mounted-police being more efficient on the frontier than footmen has met with the approval of so high an authority on the subject as His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, who has been pleased to raise the number of officers and sowars of the mounted-police from 3 and 56 to 7 and 69 respectively by making proportionate reductions in the foot-police.

Superintendent of Police.

52. Mr. Naharsinhji who had been doing duty as Superintendent of Police (para 35 of last annual report) continued in charge of the department till February last, when in the re-organization he was replaced by Thakore Kishorsinhji, a young and smart Sisodia Rajput from Marwar. Since then Mr. Naharsinhji has been provided for as one of the two Assistant Superintendents.

Ratio on area and population.

53. The proportion which the stipendiary police force bears to the area and population continued the same as in the previous year.

Police of the alienees.

54. The numerical police strength of the Sardars, Bhomias &c. was the same as in the previous year.

Crimes.

55. The total number of offences reported to the police was 309 as against 445 in 1900-01. Out of these in 168 cases offenders were apprehended while offenders in most of the

remaining cases being subjects of foreign States have remained unapprehended.

56. The sub-joined table will show the number and nature of offences reported to and detected by the police.

Nature of offences.	No. of offences reported in 1901-02	No of offences detected.	No. detected out of those previously reported.	Total No. detected.
Offences affecting human body.				
Murders	6	3	0	3
Attempt to murder	4	4	0	4
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt ...	13	6	2	8
Voluntarily causing hurt and using criminal force	8	7	0	7
Wrongful Restraint	6	5	0	5
Attempt to commit suicide	2	2	0	2
Offences against property.				
Cattle-lifting and criminal misappropriation ...	33	23	4	27
Theft and criminal misappropriation ...	40	27	0	27
Dacoity with murder or grievous hurt. ...	65	17	4	21
Robbery with murder or grievous hurt ...	27	9	0	9
Criminal Breach of Trust	6	5	0	5
Dishonest receipt and removal of stolen property.	11	10	1	11
Extortion	2	1	0	1
House-Trespass, house-breaking	73	38	0	38
Mischief	7	7	0	7
Other offences.				
Offences against religion	1	1	0	1
Escape from lawful custody	4	3	0	3
Uttering false coin	1	0	0	0
Total	309	168	11	179

57. It may be observed that while there had been in 1900-1901 a decrease

Satisfactory results.

of 108 (from 553 to 445) in the number of crimes as compared with the preceding year, it is gratifying to note that the year under report shows a further decrease of 136 or about 30 per cent of the number in the year 1900-1901. This result of progressive decrease in crime is attributable to the adoption of remedial measures as far as practicable and shows better police work under Mr. Naharsinhji as was expected. (Last report para 35).

In the matter of heinous crimes it will be found that the number of dacoities, for instance, has gone down from 153 in the previous year to 65 in the year under report, and so has that of robberies from 31 to 27. The percentage of stolen property recovered shows also a better result for the year under report as compared with the year preceding, the figures being 16.6 and 4.7.

Frontier Bhil raids.

58. But wherever the Dungri Bhils on the frontier are concerned, our police appears to be much handicapped as will be seen from the fact that while in 12 dacoities committed in the year under report by Bhils of Idar, property worth Rs. 879-9-2 was stolen, out of which in 6 dacoities property worth Rs. 414-7-0 or about 47 per cent was recovered, in 53 dacoities committed by Bhils of the bordering States property worth Rs. 19,152-9-9 was looted of which in 17 dacoities that worth Rs. 1,920-15-5 or about 10 per cent could only be recovered.

Active co-operation required.

59. It was pointed out in the last annual report, para 38, that there were two ways open to us towards lessening the number of dacoities by Doongri Bhils: (1) increasing the strength of the Mounted Police, and (2) concerted action on the part of the Police of all neighbouring powers. The former of these remedies which lay in our hands has, as shown above, been effected. As regards the latter, no State has it in its power to effect it alone. This want of active co-operation was also experienced by the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad. It is not implied that the failure arises from any lack of will or intention to help. It seems to arise from the circumstance of their Bhils not having been sub-dued as yet to the extent of our gujerat Bhils. It is due to acknowledge in this connection that the Dungarpur State has taken the lead and proposed rules for securing a concerted action on the part of Dungarpur and Idar police in the pursuit &c. of criminals. The rules proposed further provide for extraditing offenders in most of the heinous crimes to be tried according to the ordinary criminal law.

JUDICIAL.

(1) Criminal justice.

Description of Courts.

60. There were 25 Courts administering criminal justice in the State during the year under re-

port. They were:—

(I).	The Hazur Court	1
(II).	The Court of Sessions	1
(III).	The Court of District Magistrate	1
(IV).	The Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class, with committing powers.	3
(V).	The Courts of Magistrates of the 3rd Class ...	4
(VI).	Courts of Sardars, Bhayats &c. who are granted honorary Magisterial powers:—	
	(a) Special Magistrates (Samera and Karcha) ...	2
	(b) Courts of the Magistrates of 1st Class (Pal and Tintoi) ...	2
	(c) Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class (Suvar, Undani, Ghorwada, Devani-Mori)...	4
	(d) Courts of Magistrates of the 3rd Class (Mundeti, Kukadia, Chandarni, Mahu, Medhasan, Moti-Mori, Laloda)	7
		25

61. Out of the 4 Courts of 1st Class Magistrates mentioned in the last annual report, one ceased to exist on the death of Thakore Shivsinhji of Mundeti, the Japtidar of which jaghir is invested with powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class and the Court of the District Magistrate was erroneously counted over again as a Court of a 1st Class Magistrate. So there are now only 2 First Class Magistrates. The Thakore of Devani-Mori was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class during the year, but he unfortunately having died, the Court ceased to exist about the end of the year under report.

The number of the Courts of the 3rd Class Magistrates remains the same as reported in the preceding year; for, though Mundeti was added this year under the above circumstances, Gadodha which had long been divested of its honorary magisterial powers, was erroneously counted last year as still existing.

62. About the close of the year under report two Courts of the 3rd Class Magistrates (Bhiloda and Bayad) have been abolished in carrying out reductions while one new Court has been created, His Highness having been pleased on the occasion of his installation to re-invest the Thakore of Ganthiol with honorary 3rd Class magisterial powers, of which he had been deprived some years ago for misconduct.

Change of hands.

63. Mr. Nagindas Purshotamdas Sanghavi having resigned service in May 1901, Mr. Shankerprasad Navalshanker Dholakia B. A. L L. B., who is found to associate industry, zeal and honesty of purpose with high educational attainments, was selected by

the then Political Agent, Col. Ferris, and appointed to the post of District Magistrate in the same month.

Magisterial work.

64. The sub-joined table gives particulars regarding the 282 (272 new and 10 old) cases disposed of during the year:—

No.	Class of magisterial Courts.	Balance of the preceding year	New.	Total.	Disposed of.	Committed.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	The Court of the District Magistrate ...	3	87	90	77	8	5
2	The Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class with committing powers ...	2	134	136	98	29	9
3	The Courts of Magistrates of the 3rd Class	0	14	14	14	0	0
4	Courts of Special Magistrates ...	0	3	3	3	0	0
5	Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class...	0	23	23	21	0	2
6	Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class...	0	12	12	11	0	1
7	Courts of Magistrates of the 3rd Class...	5	16	21	21	0	0
	Total...	10	289	299	245	37	17

65. The following table will further show particulars regarding the 564 (14 old and 550 new) accused persons dealt with during the year:—

No.	Class of Courts.	Awaiting trial in the beginning of 1901-1902.	New.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Died, absconded &c.	Committed.	Awaiting trial.
1	The Court of the District Magistrate	3	176	179	64	49	50	0	10	6
2	The Courts of 2nd Class Magistrates with committing powers	6	296	302	68	65	45	0	104	20
3	The Courts of Magistrates of 3rd Class	0	21	21	13	3	5	0	0	0

4	Courts of Special Magistrates	0	4	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
5	Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class	0	37	37	23	3	8	0	0	3
6	Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class	0	30	30	18	4	0	0	0	8
7	Courts of Magistrates of the 3rd Class	5	23	28	10	4	13	1	0	0
		14	587	601	196	130	123	1	114	37

Opium and Abkari cases.

66. Besides the cases mentioned above 5 opium and 9 abkari cases were tried and disposed of during the year. There were 6 accused persons in the opium cases of whom 3 were discharged and 3 convicted. Of 15 persons involved in Abkari cases, 6 were acquitted and 1 adjudged guilty.

Sessions work.

67. The Sessions Court, which is presided over by the Naib Diwan, disposed of during the year 28 cases involving 65 persons, against 61 cases and 187 prisoners in 1900-1901. Of the 63 prisoners placed on trial, 41 were convicted and 22 acquitted. The Sessions Judge was assisted by assessors in 23 cases, in all of which the judge and the assessors agreed. In 5 cases, the accused pleaded guilty. The average duration of a trial comes to 15.93 days as against 19.83 in the previous year. Ten cases involving 26 prisoners were pending trial at the end of the year.

Disposals through Caste Panchayats.

68. Two other cases involving 28 prisoners, who were Dungari Bhils, were disposed of with the assistance of Panchayets by the 2nd Class Magistrate of Bayad with the confirmation of the Naib-Diwan.

Appellate Courts and their work.

69. There are three appellate Courts in the State, the Hazur Court, the Naib Diwan's Court and the Court of the District Magistrate. The following table will show the result of the work done by them during the year as compared with that of the previous year :—

Court.	Year.	Pending.	Admitted.		Disposed of		No. of appellants whose sentences were			Balance at the end of the year.
			No. of appeals.	No. of appellants.	No. of appeals.	No. of appellants.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	
Hazur	1900-1901	0	12	12	12	12	10	2	0	0
	1901-1902	0	7	7	7	7	6	1	0	0

Sessions Court.	1900-1901	0	7	7	7	7	5	0	2	0
	1901-1902	0	13	13	12	12	5	2	5	1
District Magistrate's Court.	1900-1901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1901-1902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

It is remarkable that there are no appeals from the findings of the Sardar Magistrates.

Extradition.

70. The Dungari Bhils being exempt from the ordinary law and the rules of extradition, it is hard to secure peace on the frontier, until they are made amenable to the ordinary criminal law, by the enforcement of extradition rules. Steps, however, are being taken towards gradually effecting this desideratum as mentioned in para 59 above.

71. The following extraditions took place during the year.

Demands upon Idar.

By whom.	Number of demands.		Number of surrenders.	
	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.
British Government ...	3	38	3	34
Native States	5	23	5	14

Demands by Idar.

On whom.	Number of demands.		Number of surrenders.	
	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.
British Government ...	3	15	3	15
Native States	10	27	10	23

Out of 38 prisoners extradited to Idar, during the year and 2 prisoners that were pending trial, 17 were convicted, 12 acquitted or discharged and 11 remained pending trial.

(2) JAILS.

72. The District Magistrate is exofficio Superintendent of jails. The number of jails and lock-ups in the State, was 23 in the year under report as noted in the margin. 4 lock-ups of khalsa and 15 Jails of Bhayats, Sardars, &c. which used to be left out in the past reports are here accounted for.

(1) Idar, (2) Ahmednagar, (3) Vadali, (4) Sabulpur, (5) Samera, (6) Karcha, (7) Pal, (8) Tintoi, (9) Suvar, (10) Undani, (11) Ghorwada, (12) Devani-Mori, (13) Mundeti, (14) Kukadia, (15) Chanderni, (16) Mahu, (17) Medhasan, (18) Moti-Mori, (19) Laloda, (20) Bhiloda, (21) Meghraj, (22) Poshina and (23) Bayad.

73. The following table shows particulars regarding the jail population of the State in the first four jails.

	Convicts	Under trial.	Total.
Number on 1st April 1901	150	1	151
Admitted during the year	176	450	626
Released, died &c.	208	420	628
Remained at the end of the year	118	31	149
Daily average khalsa.	135.1	30.7	169.5
Do. „ Sardars	3.7		

Health of convicts.

74. There were 14 deaths in the jails during the year as against 187 in the previous year. Even after making due allowance for the epidemics of cholera &c. that prevailed during 1900-1901 the figures show a decided improvement in the general health of prisoners. There was no epidemic disease in the jails throughout the year.

Criminal tribes.

75. Of the total number of prisoners convicted during the year, 77.5 per cent belong to the criminal tribes as against 74.99 in the previous year.

Costs of maintenance.

76. The cost of maintaining the prisoners was Rs. 7,155-12-8 as against Rs. 14,370-11-5 in the year preceding, exclusive of the charges of the jail-guard which were included in the figures given in the last annual report. This great difference in expenditure is explained by the fact, that there were more admissions and the prices ruled high for some part of the year in 1900-1901. The average daily cost per prisoner was 0-1-10½ as against 0-2-4 in the last year.

The average daily maintenance charge per prisoner in the central jail at Idar in 1900-1901 was Rs. 0-2-6 while that in the year under report come to Rs. 0-1-10. This appreciable reduction is principally due to a thorough overhauling that the system of purchasing food-stuffs for the prisoners has undergone.

Jail discipline.

77. There were 5 offences against jail discipline involving 9 prisoners against 11 and 21 respectively in 1900-1901. The works on which prison-labour was utilized were grinding corn and cleaning wood for prison use, making tape for cots, weaving Dungri cloth for prison-clothing, repairing roads, cleaning gardens, and working at the Darbar press.

(3) Civil Justice.

Courts.

78. The number of Courts administering civil justice was the same as in the previous year.

Change of hands.

79. His Highness has appointed Thakore Kishorsinhji, an educated Bhati Rajput to the post of Munsiff in February last, providing for the permanent incumbent elsewhere.

Work done.

80. The under-mentioned statement shows the amount of civil work done by these Courts as compared with the year preceding:—

	Courts.	Year.	Pending.	Admitted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Original Suits.	Naib Diwan's Court	1900-1901	1	2	3	1	2
		1901-1902	2	1	3	1	2
	Munsiff's Courts	1900-1901	2	218	220	218	2
		1901-1902	2	450	452	442	10
	(Durkhasts) ...	1900-1901	159	184	343	87	256
		1901-1902	256	596	852	567	285
Appeals.	Hazur Court	1900-1901	0	7	7	6	1
		1901-1902	1	1	2	2	0
	Naib Diwan's Court	1900-1901	0	29	29	7	22
		1901-1902	22	19	41	28	13

(4) Civil–Political Suits and Appeals.

Original work.

81. The Civil-Political suits are heard by the Naib Dewan as the Court of original jurisdiction except boundary disputes, which have been entrusted for disposal to an Officer styled 'Simada Kamdar.' The following table will show the amount of original Civil-Political work done in the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Courts	Year	Pending	Admitted	Total.	Disposed of	Balance.
Naib Dewan	1900-1901	28	16	44	8	36
	1901-1902	36	59	95	56	39

Simada Kamdar	1900-1901	97	0	79	11	68
	1901-1902	68	22	90	24	66

Appellate work.

82. Appeals against the decisions of the Naib Dewan and the Simada Kamdar as well as other miscellaneous appeals are heard by the Hazur Court and the following statement will show its work in this branch as compared with that in 1900-1901.

Court	Year	Balance	Admitted	Total	Disposed	Pending
Huzur Court	1900-1901	25	5	30	3	27
	1901-1902	27	8	35	16	19

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

83. The number of dispensaries and hospitals in the State was the same i. e. 4 as in 1900-1901.

Change of Officer.

84. Mr. B. B. Vora, L. R. C. P. having resigned service in December 1900, Mr. M. T. Munkodi L. M. & S. was selected like the new District Magistrate, by Col. Ferris and appointed in May 1901 as Chief Medical Officer. During the interval Mr. U. N. Purohit, H. A. was in charge of the Department. Dr. Mankodi is making his mark by his great courtesy, solicitude and exceptional abilities.

Relief given and its costs.

85. The subjoined table will show the result of medical relief given and the expenditure incurred on that account during the year as compared with the previous year.

Year.	Number of patients.		Result of indoor patients.				Result of outdoor patients.				Expenditure Rupees.	Daily average.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Cured.	Absent.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Cured.	Absent.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
1901-1902	100	14,020	87	6	3	4	13,450	397	22	151	6,453-12-3	232.12
1900-1901	63	17,219	56	1	3	3	*16552	515	30	152	*8,213-6-5	*261.36

(* The figures marked thus give the correct numbers instead of those in the last annual report which were misprints).

12, major and 158, minor operations were performed during the year; Fistula in ano, 2 excision of piles, 8 circumcisions and 1 cataract. Twelve post-mortems were held during the year.

Principal affections.

86. The prevailing diseases during the year were fevers, bronchitis, diarrhœa, and dysentry, and diseases of the heart, spleen, eye and skin. Providentially there was no epidemic either of small-pox or cholera during the year.

Vaccination.

87. The vaccination department is supervised by the Chief Medical Officer. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 1984 of which 1851 were primary and 133 secondary or re-vaccinations.

Vital statistics.

88. The number of births and deaths reported during the year was 2,663 and 4,518 as against 2,486 and 48,934 respectively in the previous year. The famine of great severity and the epidemics of cholera, small-pox and fevers that prevailed in 1900-1901 will explain the vast difference in the mortality of the previous year and that under report.

Casualties.

89. There were 112 accidental deaths as against 80 in the previous year. Of these 25 were suicides, 11 snake-bites, 41 drowning cases, 9 deaths by wild animals, 13 falls from rocks, trees &c. and the remaining casualties were due to other causes.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Change of Officers.

90. This Department was in the charge of an Over-seer after the late State Engineer Mr. Mulji was dismissed from service in September 1900, until Mr. Harjiwandas Goculdas Ved of Rajkot, whose services were specially obtained from the Kathiawar Political Agency to devise and carry out irrigational projects, took over charge in July 1901. Mr. Ved brought a very good record, which he has fully kept up. He is able, careful and hard-working.

91. The expenses incurred under this head exclusive of Relief Works amounted to Rs. 14,277 as against Rs. 23,874 in the previous year. In the year under report as in the previous year (para 62, last annual report) repairs of State buildings with necessary alterations and additions alone have after a personal inspection been undertaken and proceeded with, for to delay them would have been a false economy and new costly works the funds did not permit.

92. The following table will show the various sums spent under different heads:—

Name of Head.	Amount in Rupees.
(1) Additions and alterations of Durbar and public buildings	6,609
(2) Repairs of Durbar and public buildings	3,509
(3) Repairs of roads and bridges	371
(4) Repairs of wells and tanks	414
(5) Miscellaneous	792
(6) Irrigation Survey expenses	203
(7) Engineering Establishment	2,379
Total Rs. ...	14,277

Extentions of the police lines.

93. It had been noticed for some time past that the western wall of the Central Jail at Idar should be raised higher for the safety of the jail and a ready estimate was awaiting sanction. There was another proposal that the head-quarters police lines should be extended, the existing accomodation being insufficient. The idea of raising the jail-wall was dropped and from its estimated costs the head-quarters police lines were so extended parallel to and facing the west of the jail that while affording sufficient room for policemen it made that side of the jail more secure. When Col. O'Donnell, the Political Agent, Mahikantha, visited the jail in September last, he approved of the arrangement.

Alterations in the Gujarati school.

94. The Gujerati school was one big hall, without partitions, in which seven classes had to sit and work. For years past the inconvenience had been repeatedly commented upon in the visitors' remark-book. No sooner than the situation was noticed, the required number of partition walls, with sufficient ventilators, were erected, so as to supply the pressing want. The roof of the building needs thorough repairs, which it is hoped to carry out this year.

Repairs of Thanas.

95. The Thana buildings in the districts are mostly in a dilapidated condition. It seems they had no repairs for years. As however, the State is not in a position to improve them all at once, a few were repaired last year and it is intended to set right a few every year.

96. The cause-way across the Hathmati river, near Ahmednagar, had

The cause-way over the Hathmati near Ahmednagar.

gone out of repairs and was only 14 feet wide, causing great danger of accidents. Besides the bank on the Idar side was one steep and stony slope, very irregularly cut up both by the flood water and heavy cart traffic. The cause-way has been thoroughly repaired with an additional width of 3 feet given to it and the slope of the bank made easy, by a cutting over a greater length and by stone-pavement along a portion of it.

EDUCATION.

97. There were in all 52 schools in the State in the beginning of the year; 44, including the English school at Idar, for boys and 8 for girls. Out of these one girl-school at Meghraj had to be closed in December last, because its daily attendance satisfied the Deputy Educational Inspector that its continuance was useless.

No. of schools.

98. The number on the register at these schools was *2250* boys and 254 girls during the year as against *1932* and 254, the year previous, the average attendance being *1801* as against 1828.

Attendance.

99. There were 4 missionary schools in the State at (1) Biladia, (2) Bavalia, (3) Lusaria and (4) Chitaria during the year as against 2 in the previous year, the one at Lusaria having been re-established and that at Chitaria newly opened. The number of boys and girls attending these schools was at the end of the year, 1736 as against only 43 in 1900-1901. This sudden and large increase is attributable probably to the circumstance that these schools are located in the country inhabited by the Bhils who, themselves flocking to relief works, send their children to these schools more for food and raiment than for instruction. This is apparent from the fact that about 75 per cents of the total number are below-standard.

Mission schools.

100. Out of the 5 Kumars studying in the beginning of the year at the Sadra Scott College, those of Vankaner and Verabar left it during the year to enter upon their Sardarates. On the other hand, the two Mundeti Kumars have joined it in the year under report. Besides these, 7 more have been studying at the various local schools in the State.

Sardars' Kumars.

POSTAL.

101. The State Postal Department distributed 1,33,556 letters, articles &c during the year under report as against 1,41,557 in the previous year at an annual cost of Rs. 2906-11-7 and Rs. 2533-15-2 respectively, giving an average of pies 4.17 per article irrespective of its weight.

102. The cost of Service stamps used for State purposes amounted to Rs. 115-11-0 as against Rs. 215 in 1900-1901.

RELIEF WORKS.

Works projected beforehand.

103. The rainfall during the year was about half of the normal, the highest guaged at Idar being 22.52 and the lowest at Shamlaji 11.17 inches giving an average of about 16 inches; and though there were no later rains, the yield would have been from 10 to 12 annas in the rupee, had it not been for the plague of rats (para 44 above) which suddenly reversed the prospects and made it evident by September last that relief works will have to be opened about December and so they had to be as a matter of fact. Keeping in view the deplorable fact that we had little or nothing to show in return for the outlay on relief-measures during the famine of 1899-1900, this time a programme of productive and protective relief-works i. e. irrigational tanks and wells and drainage works, was drawn up beforehand by deputing the State Engineer Mr. Harjiwandas on a tour of inspection through the districts.

Description of works.

104. The Engineer on his return submitted plans and estimates of the following works.

No.	Name of Work.	Storage capacity in cubic feet.	Estimated irrigable area in acres.	Estimated costs.
1	Diversion of the Vaghawa Nulla to give fully supply to Idar Tanks	61,000,000	500	17,120
2	Panibar Tank work near Isri ...	122,000,000	2,000	48,578
3	Rayghadh Tank work ...	72,000,000	1,200	23,005
4	Agia Tank restoration... ...	28,000,000	400	9,630
5	Matoda Tank repairs	30,500,000	400	1,070
6	Bayad Drainage works... ...	... ...	area drained and improved in acres between 1500 to 2000.	22,470
7	Irrigational Wells	... ...	... ...	685
8	Adding to the catchment area of the tank at Poshina ...	... ...	... ...	1000
9	Idar-Ahmednagar road repairs, a length of 17 miles ...	... ...	... ...	52,000
	Total...	... ...	... ...	1,75,558

105. As scarcity began to press more heavily and as the above works

Additional works.

could not be sufficiently within reach of all who needed relief, the undermentioned supplementary works were from time to time sanctioned and were so distributed all over the territory that relief-seekers in all parts of the State should be almost uniformly served. They are:—

(1). Cutting of Bhetali-Ghanto, near Bhiloda, which, when completed will greatly facilitate cart-traffic in that part ... Rs. 4790
(2). Opening up of choaked inlet of the Samlaji Tank... ... Rs. 500
(3). Cutting and clearing of a part of the Isri forest ... ... Rs. 500
(4). Reparing of the Kantalu tank near Isri ... ... Rs. 500
(5). Thana buildings at Meghraj (police lines, Magistrate's Court and a jail). ... ... Rs. 5000
(6). Khalikpur Tank near Sabulpur—constructing scientifically according to the levels, the channel of the inlet of Rs. 500
(7). Constructing a culvert over a nulla at Sinol which obstructs cultivators during the rains ... ... Rs. 1000

Total Rs. 12,790

Costs upto end of March.

106. The total amount expended on these works upto the end of the year has been about Rs. 40,700, exclusive of about Rs. 11,000 lent to the Sardars for the relief of their people.

Numbers on relief.

107. The number of people employed on the State's khalsa works has averaged a little over 7000 and is expected to rise still higher.

System of relief.

108. The Dewan had specially inspected the localities of the proposed works before they were started and again after they had made some progress during his tours in the district. These relief works are not carried on literally according to the rules of the British Famine Code. We recognize no dependents and pay the workers by results, but the rates are so arranged that an honest worker would earn enough to maintain himself and his dependents. During his inspection-tour the Dewan satisfied himself that these arrangements were working satisfactorily.

Col. G. B. O'Donnell during his tour as Political Agent in March, visited the works at Isri, Raigadh and Idar-Vaghwa and he expressed himself satisfied with the progress of the works and the arrangements thereon.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

109. Poor-houses were opened at Ahmednagar and Idar in January and February respectively. The number relieved has averaged about 50 and 110 respectively. The cost under this head upto the end of the year was Rs. 1330.

110. Three more poor-houses at Isri, Sabulpur and Agia have been ordered to be started in April; those at Isri and Sabulpur have already been opened.

111. All the principal officers did their own work satisfactorily. Still, special acknowledgments are due to (1) Azam Kalianrae Laxmishanker, the Naib Dewan, (2) Mr. Dayabhai Nathabhai, the State Vakil and (3) Kunwar Mulsinhji of Sabalwad, the Khangi Karbhari. The Naeb Dewan is the head of the Judicial Department and as such is one of the hardest worked. Yet he was always willing and ready, with his sobered experience and his reliable knowledge of men and matters to lend his help whenever required. Mr. Dayabhai, after his recall from Sadra, rendered himself a valuable assistant to the Dewan by his close acquaintance with a long past and his habit of doing everything thoroughly and accurately. Kunwar Mulsinhji was selected for the post of Khangi Karbhari at a time when the duties of that post had become exceptionally onerous and delicate. He possesses influence, tact and abilities. All these he invariably utilized for the best interests of the State alone.

Idar May 1902.

KALIANRAE JETHA BAKSHI
Dewan, Idar State.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE IDAR STATE.

1902-1903.

POLITICAL.

Description of the State.

The Idar State—the most extensive and the only First Class State in the Mahikantha Agency—has an estimated area of 1900 square miles, its extreme length and breadth being 96 and 58 miles respectively. Its total population, as enumerated in the general Census of 1901, is 168,557 souls. The total revenues, inclusive of all alienations, amounted to Rs. 433,332 as against Rs. 433,331 in the previous year.

Tribute, &c.

2. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 30,340 to H. H. the Gaekwar under the denomination of Ghasdana, while it receives Rs. 52,427 on account of Khichadi and other Raj Haks from its subordinate Sardars, the tribute-paying Talukas of the Mahikantha Agency and others.

Change of head-quarters.

3. The malarial climate of Idar constrained His Highness to remove his residence from Idar to Ahmednagar—a much healthier town, possessing the advantages of a good climate and an abundant supply of water. Ahmednagar further recommended itself as being also a Railway Station and has since become the head-quarters of all the head Offices and Courts of the State.

Changes in the personnel of administration.

4. While leaving the State in the beginning of May to go to England to attend the Coronation ceremony of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, His Highness entrusted the charge of the State to Lt.-Colonel G. B. O'Donnell—the then Political Agent, Mahikantha—who carried on the administration until His Highness' return in September last. His Highness' thanks are due to him for his able and careful supervision of the State affairs during his absence.

Mr. Kalianrai Jetha Bakshi continued to work as Dewan till the beginning of November last, when, he having withdrawn from service on account of illness, Maharaj Kumar Dawlatsingh took up the Dewan's work and carried it on under the supervision of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

Political relations.

5. The relations of the State with the British Government, the neighbouring States and the subordinate Bhoomias, Sardars &c., in the State continued cordial and satisfactory, as usual.

External relations.

6. It was gratifying indeed to learn, before the end of the year under report, the appointment of Major Chenevix C. Trench as Special Officer for the settlement of the boundary line with Doongarpur. The subsequent commencement and completion of the work of settlement by that Officer are events of the new year that opened on the 1st of April 1903. In His Highness' belief it would save constant disputes and prevent the commission of heinous offences if similar arrangements are soon adopted with regard to the boundary line with the neighbouring States of Sirohi and Mewar which still remains unsettled in parts.

Border Court.

7. A Border Court, presided over jointly by Colonel G. B. O'Donnell and Captain Windham was held at Pal from the 1st to 28th of March last. The work disposed of was as under:—

Claims against Idar.

By whom	Proved	Not proved	Compensation awarded
Kherwara-Mewar	2	10	55—0—0
Doongarpur	5	21	624—8—0

Claims by Idar.

Against whom	Proved	Not proved	Compensation awarded
Kherwara-Mewar	8	31	860—0—0
Doongarpur	9	38	668—14—0

It may be observed in this connection that His Highness is strongly of opinion that it is high time now to replace the Border Court system by the Extradition Procedure and thus make the Bhil-offenders amenable to the punishments of ordinary law.

8. There were three deaths in all among the subordinate Sardars of the State in the year under report. Mohobat-singh, the Thakore of Medhasan died of a long illness in November last, leaving behind three sons the eldest of whom named Hadmatsing was recognized by the State as his successor. Thakore Jawansing of Chanderni and Ratansing of Shinawad died accidental deaths under a state of intoxication—the one by falling into a well and the other by falling from a window of his house. Dawlatsing son to Thakore Jawansing, and Jaswantsing son to Thakore Ratansing have been recognized by the State as successors to the estates of Chanderni and Shinawad respectively.

Deaths among Sardars.

9. At the close of the previous year, there were 38 estates under Durbar management. During the year 5 more were brought under attachment while 13 relieved from it, leaving 30 at the end of the year. The grounds of placing these estates under attachment were;—

Estates under management.

(1)	Minority of the present holders in... ...	18 cases
(2)	Encumbered condition of the estates in...	6 ,,
(3)	Disputed succession or title in	6 ,,
		30

10. In the year under review, His Highness accompanied by Maharaj Kumar Dawlatsing and 6 others, visited England to be present at the Coronation ceremony of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII. Notwithstanding army rules to the contrary, His Highness was permitted by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, as a special mark of favour to retain his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty after being promoted to the rank of Major General; while Maharaj Kumar Dawlatsingh was created Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Highness also attended the grand Coronation Durbar at Delhi, accompanied by Maharaj Kumar Dawlatsingh, the Thakores of Mundeti, Kukadia, Tintoi, Chanderni, Derol, Dohegamda, and Medhasan, four Nobles and three Officers. At the Divan-i-Am investiture ceremony, His Highness was decorated with a Gold Medal by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cannought. When presented to His Excellency the Viceroy at the Coronation Durbar on the 1st of January 1903, His Highness delivered the following address:—

H. H.'s visits to England and to the Delhi Durbar.

"I hail this day as the most auspicious for India and for my humble self that it has pleased the Almighty to entrust our destinies to a Master and Emperor like His Imperial Majesty King

Edward VII as also that we have immediately over us a Viceroy like His Excellency Lord Curzon."

Geological inquiries.

11. Mr. Hastings M. Page of the College of Science, Poona, whose services were specially obtained from Government to make an inquiry into the mineral resources of the State, arrived on 13th May 1902. He travelled into the State, visiting various localities and returned in the beginning of June, taking with him a number of specimens of stone, sand &c., for ascertaining by analysis their constituents. The result of the analysis is not yet out.

Adoption of Maharaj Kumar Dawlatsing.

12. The adoption by His Highness of Maharaj Kumar Dawlatsing as his heir and successor was communicated through the Political Agent, Mahikantha, to the Government of Bombay who were pleased to recognize him as Heir Designate of His Highness the Maharaja. the recognition meeting with the approval of the Government of India.

Samalaji Fair.

13. The annual Fair at Samlaji which had been abandoned since 1896 on account of plague, cholera, famine. &c., was held in November 1902. It lasted for 15 days from 14th to 28th. The transactions of the various goods at the fair are shown below:—

	1902	1895	Decrease.
Value of goods brought at the fair.	9523—0—0	430755—0—0	421232—0—0
Value of goods sold at the fair.	39383—4—6	572785—0—0	533401-11—6
Value of goods remaining undisposed of.	29860—4—6	142030—0—0	112169-11—6

These extremely poor results are due to the long break since 1895 as also to the bad effects of famine and plague.

14, The auspicious day of the Delhi Coronation Durbar was observed at Idar and throughout the State as a great public holiday. A Durbar was held in the Juvan-Nivas Hall and thee Proclamation read out by the Hazur Secretary Mr. Ramnath Ratnoo. The other chief events of the day were the distribution of prizes and sweetmeats to the boys and girls of the Idar Schools, the illumination of the town at night, the release of 51 prisoners from the Central Jail at Idar and the firing of 101 guns from the hill-fort of Idar. Sweetmeats were also distributed to the children of all the schools in the State on this memorable day.

15. His Highness' best thanks are due to Mr. P. S. V. Fitz Gerald, Political Agent, Mahikantha, for the sincere advice and cordial help that he readily accorded to His Highness in the difficult work of improving some of the resources of the State.

Income and Expenditure.

16. The figures under this head refer to the State's financial year St. 1958 which closed on the 31st of July 1902, as the accounts of the State are kept according to that year.

Revenue demands.

17. The total Khalsa revenue demands of the State from all sources for the year St. 1958 aggregated to Rs. 313660 as against Rs. 324191 in the previous year. The arrears of unrecovered revenues on the 31st July 1902 amounted to Rs. 401683, viz.—

Past year....	...	Rs. 257522
St. 1958 ...	...	Rs. 144161
		Rs. 401683

Income.

18. The following table gives a comparative statement of the actual collections and other receipts in the State's financial years St. 1958 and St. 1957 :—

Items.	Collection in St. 1958, A. D. 1902-1903			Collection in St. 1957 A. D. 1901-1902		
	Past year's	The year's own	Total	Past year's	The year's own	Total.
I						
Balance on hand at the beginning of the year			133385			12002
II						
Cash transactions						
(a) Revenue receipts						
(1) Land Revenue proper ...	15528	56245	71773	13054	100661	113715
(2) Sale proceeds of building sites	330	1087	1417	...	5543	5543
(3) Royalty of stones quarried	1688	4125	5813	1799	3349	5148

(4) Local Fund	871	4752	5623	759	6972	7731
(5) Veros or Cesses upon non-agriculturists ...	3182	12305	15487	1762	14877	16639
(6) Opium	...	2002	2002	...	3156	3156
(7) Abkari	3306	4257	7563	5177	5439	10616
(8) Forests	...	1853	1853	...	225	225
(9) Dan...	5823	25013	30836	4942	25522	30464
(10) Judicial receipts	...	1390	1390	...	1152	1152
(11) Stamps	...	13498	13498	...	11934	11934
(12) School fees &c.	...	1313	1313	...	1073	1073
(13) Registration	...	676	676	...	698	698
(14) Nazerana	...	798	798	...	1397	1397
(15) Bhang, Ganja fees ...	...	125	125	...	91	91
(16) Fees for the sale of poisonous drugs	...	50	50	1	81	82
(17) Cattle pound receipts ...	...	131	131	...	93	93
(18) Municipal receipts... ...	330	2494	2824	128	2516	2644
(19) Sale proceeds of intestate property	...	4008	4008	...	4250	4250
(20) Receipt on interest and profit on a/c of A. P. and G. I. P. Ry. Co. shares held by the State... ...	...	2500	2500	...	2216	2216
(21) Miscellaneous	1735	15307	17042	1012	7579	8591
(22) Khichadi and other Raj Haks	17106	10158	27264	18494	18990	37484
Totals of revenue...	49899	164087	213986	47128	217814	264942
(b) OTHER CASH RECEIPTS.						
(23) Sale proceeds of State property.	...	5972	5972	...	23842	23842
(24) Cash balance of His late Highness' Khangi transferred to the State Treasury...	...	50	50	...	91953	91953
(25) Nazerana on His Highness' Installation...	...	16758	16758	...	...	...

(26) Recoveries of State's dues...	...	17312	17312	10650	1936	12586
Totals of other Cash receipts...	...	40092	40092	10650	117731	128381 ✓
(c) Debts						
(27) Loans from British Govt ...	...	200962	200962	...	183409	183409
(28) Do.—from local bankers...	...	3210	3210	...	...	...
(29) Receipts on deposit accounts	...	35550	35550	...	26944	26944
Totals of debts...	...	239722	239722	...	210353	210353 ✓
Totals of all Cash transactions, including balances	...	...	627185	...	...	615678
III						
Items of adjustment.						
(30) Nominal value of A. P. shares received back from the Darbar Khangi ...	...	...	...	...	...	50000
(31) *Japti* deposits of disputed villages eventually adjudged Khalsa	...	...	...	...	...	55407
(32) Advances on account of relief works adjusted ...	...	...	1237	...	...	131843
(33) Credit entries required by the clearance of past accounts	...	...	79873	...	...	238014
(34) Other adjustments... ...	...	...	60117	...	...	110344
Totals of adjustment...			141227			585608
Grand Totals...			768412			1201286

Expenditure.

19. The subjoined table is a comparative statement of the actual expenditure incurred and other disbursements made in the State's financial years St. 1958 and 1957:—

Items.			St. 1958 A. D. 1902–1903	St. 1957 A. D. 1901–1902
I,				
Cash Transactions.				
(a) Non-administrative.				
(1) Darbar Nimnok.			2500	50076
(2) Allowances of the Bhabhijis, &c.			19890	15381
(3) Pensions and Parvashis including Jiwarak. ...			449	166
(4) The stables, carriages, horses, bullocks, &c. ...			10229	2315
(5) Furniture, tents, &c.			1693	190
(6) Hazur Khangi establishment.			6713	5872
(7) Vagad establishment.			167	...
(8) Sundry charges, viz.—	St. '58	St. '57		
Guest expenses.	598	487		
Sirpao (dress of honour) charges	474	2793		
Charities.	1566	658		
Subscription to papers including Library charges.		738		
Garden expenses.	1724	135		
Holiday expenses.	103	863		
Contribution (Chanda Fala)		196		
Kitchen expenses.	3738	192		
Toshakhana expenses.	190	1305		
Expenses on account of ornaments	326	...		
Shikari establishment.	105	...		
Polo expenses.	128	...		
Miscellaneous.	220	217		
	9172	7584	9172	7584

(9) Extraordinary expenses—	St. '58	St. '57		
Maji Saheb's funeral.	484	8051		
Matum-Poshi or expenses incurred in sending condolence parties, &c. on the occasions of deaths in Rajwadas. ...	17805	6646		
His late Highness' funeral ...	1647	10629		
	19936	25326	19936	25326
Totals of Non-administrative charges....			70749	106910
(*b*) Administrative.				
(10) Tribute Vol Giras, &c.			1768	33301
(11) The Executive.			33967	22277
(12) Revenue Department.			33114	30033
(13) Opium.			1703	1280
(14) Dan.			5202	3097
(15) Judicial Department.			9922	10005
(16) Education Department.			11904	9918
(17) Military Department.			...	20651
(18) Police Department.			70076	63296
(19) Jail charges.			8227	12994
(20) Medical Department including Vaccination. ...			8737	13733
(21) Forest Department.			1114	906
(22) Public Works Department.			14742	1 186
(23) Municipalities.			2493	4203
(24) Devasthan-Dharmada.			1882	1625
(25) Postal Department.			3004	3449
(26) Interest &c. incurred on interest bearing debts....			26023	8171
(27) Census charges.			1215	1588
(28) Miscellaneous charges.			4182	5340
Totals of Administrative charges...			244275	261053
Totals of all ordinary expenditure....			315024	367963

(c) Other expenses.				
(29) Famine Relief charges.			113791	56217
(30) Payments towards debts....			10376	803
Totals of other expenses....			124167	57020
(d) Dues.				
(31) Advances.	St. '58	St. '57		
(a) On account of relief works to be adjusted on receipt of accounts.	13231	1237		
(b) On account of other items.	11967	4271		
(c) On account of H. H.'s visits to England & Delhi	53800	...		
(d) On account of Takavi to cultivators...	10478	...		
	89476	5508	89476	5508
(32) Takavi to Cultivators			277	10492
(33) Expenses on deposit accounts			56846	32980
(34) Other dues			29742	8330
Total of Dues...			176341	57310.
Totals of all cash transactions...			615532	482293
II.				
Items of Adjustment.				
(35) Debited to the A. P. Ry. Co., being the value shares				50000
(36) Debited to the deposit account being proceeds of villages adjudged khalsa				55407
(37) Adjustment of relief advances				
(38) Debit entries necessitated by the clearance of past accounts				
(39) Other Jamakharchi entries				
Totals of Adjustments...			141227	585608
III.				
Balance at the end of the year....			11652	13385
Grand Totals...			768411	1201286

20. It will be seen that the administrative costs in St. 1958 as compared with those in St. 1957. show a decrease of Rs. 52939. This decrease is attributable to the retrenchments made in the previous year combined with the fact that the Ghasdana amount due to H. H. the Gackwar was not paid in St. 1958.

21. It will also be seen that the total revenue receipts in St. 1958 was Rs. 213986 or Rs. 50956 less than those of St. 1957. The decrease was due to the insufficient and untimely rainfall in 1958 followed by the plague of rats which ate away not only what scanty crops were raised of the monsoon but also the winter crops.

Owing to the same causes, the land revenue demands fell from Rs. 154817 in St. 1957 to Rs. 144893 in 1958.

22. The total of culturable area in the khalsa portion of the State is about 160000 acres. That under cultivation in St. 1955 was about 89000. The famine of St. 1956 and the two lean years that followed it greatly reduced the area of occupied culturable with the result that it was 78800 acres in St. 1958.

Financial Position.

Financial position of 1902-1903.

23. The following particulars will indicate the financial position of the Official year from April 1902 to March 1903.

The balance on hand on the 1st of April 1902 was Rs. 92018. The collections of revenue together with the Nazerana amount realized on His Highness' Installation and the recoveries of State's dues amounted to Rs. 353,790. New loans to the extent of Rs. 355,207 were obtained during the year from Government while Japti deposits brought in Rs. 20609. All these items including the balance aggregate to Rs. 826624, which represent the total cash receipts in the year on the credit side.

The administrative costs and the Darbar khangi or non-administrative charges amounted to Rs. 403287. The outlay on relief works was Rs. 115313. Loans to the extent of Rs. 27516 were advanced to the subordinate Jagirdars. Payments towards debts, Advances on different accounts, Tagavi to cultivators and expenses on deposit accounts aggregated to Rs. 219634. The total of all these cash transactions made during the year thus comes to Rs. 765750 on the debit side.

The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 60874.

24. The total liabilities of His late Highness' time excluding the loans borrowed from Government stood at Rs. 258061-11-4 on the 1st of April 1902 as shown below :—

Liabilities of H. late H .'s time.

Head.	Amount.
1. Debts due to private individuals	119537—8—2
2. Deposits belonging to attached estates and others ...	55632—0—2
3. Arrears of salaries	23998—5—2
4. Arrears of Tribute and Vol Giras	32373-11—7
5. Miscellaneous	26520—2—3
Total... ...	258061-11—4

Out of these, the debts due to private creditors have been wholly extinguished. This combined with the adjustment of accounts and the payments made under the other heads during the year have brought down these old liabilities to Rs. 93759—4—7.

25. The total of loans advanced by Government to the State was Rs. 450069—11—11 on 1st April 1902. Additional loans aggregating to Rs. 355102—6—2 had to be borrowed from Government at different times during the year. The circumstances necessitating these loans and the amounts thereof are stated below ;—

Total debt due to Government.

(1)	A loan of Rs. 100000 was applied for to meet the expenses of His Highness' visit to England, of which Government sanctioned an advance of only Rs. 50000	50000—0—0
(2)	The debts due to private creditors were all incurred in His late Highness' time and as such, were not binding on H. H. the present Maharaja. His Highness, however, expressing his desire to liquidate these liabilities a loan of Rs. 120000 was advanced by Government for the extinguishment of ths above liabilities as well as to provide for the expenses of His Highness' visit to the Delhi Coronation Durbar.	120000—0—0
(3)	The advances made for relief and administrative purposes amounted to Rs. 185000 ...	185000—0—0

(4) Rs. 102—6—2 were credited in the year to Government accounts as being the State's contribution to the establishment charges ... 102—6—2

355102—6—2

As the amount of interest that accrued due on these loans upto the close of the year under report, viz. Rs. 25293—14—4 was remitted to Government, the total debt remaining due to Government on account of the loans advanced to the State thus amounted to Rs. 805172—2—1 on the 31st of March 1903.

Besides Rs. 355102—6—2 taken from Government during the year, His Highness borrowed, while he was in England, a sum of about Rs. 50000 from Messrs. King, King & Co. In fact, His Highness had calculated the cost of his visit to England at Rs. 100000. The advance however, sanctioned on this account was only Rs. 50000. His Highness had to prolong his stay in England a month further owing to His Imperial Majesty's illness, and was hence obliged to take a loan of Rs. 50000 from the above Company to cover the extra expenditure. Government have already been requested to pay this amount—which is still outstanding—to Messrs. King, King & Co. on the State's account and reckon it as an advance made to the State before 31st October 1902.

Measures taken to improve the resources.

26. The financial position of the State rendered it imperative that every branch and head of revenue should be examined with a view to make all necessary improvement and thus increase its yielding capacity. Some of the heads needed immediate reforms. A number of measures were consequently adopted in the latter part of the year and related to the following branches of revenue;—

(1). *Agriculture.*—As shown in para 22 above, there was a considerable area of good culturable land lying uncultivated in the khalsa territory of the State. Certain concessions and conveniences were offered in the preceding year to induce cultivators to take up the culturable padtar. The scheme however showed no appreciable results. It was hence revised about the end of the year and made still more liberal. The Khalsa Havildars were at the same time instructed to explain it to the cultivators of their respective circles and a special man deputed to travel about and make it known as widely as possible.

With a view to increase the working efficiency of Revenue Officials in the Districts and to provide a better supervision over the work of revenue collections, the Taluka—divisions of the State were re-arranged and increased from 3 to 6, each being placed in charge of a separate Mamalatdar.

(2) *Customs.*—The system of customs-levy, hitherto followed, imposed duty not only on articles that entered or left the State limits but also on those that passed from one place to another within the State's own territory. This system had been pressing heavily on the people and greatly hampering the trade. The duty leviable on goods moving from one village to another within Idar limits was hence abolished except with regard to the goods that went to Ahmednagar from any other village of the State or came from Ahmednagar to any other such village. It is only on the import of foreign goods into the State and the export of home-merchandise to foreign parts that the customs-duty has been retained.

(3) *Abkari.*—Out of the total of 194 liquor-stills in the State, 66 were under the control of the Raj while the enjoyment of the remaining 128 Kalal-Bathis had been allowed to several subordinate Jagirdars. The want of efficient management and proper supervision on the part of some of these Jagirdars, besides encouraging smuggling, enabled the still-farmers of their pattas to manufacture liquors of an injurious kind. In order, therefore, to control the import and export of illicit liquors, to save people from the effects of bad liquors, and, above all, to ensure a better preservation of public peace, it became imperative to withdraw the favour—no longer deserved; and consequently, the liquor-stills of [illegible] Jagirdars were taken under the direct supervision and control of the Raj.

The two heads of Customs and Abkari which had been under the supervision of the Revenue Officer, were taken from his charge and entrusted to a separate Officer styled Superintendent, Customs and Abkari. The change was deemed necessary to afford sufficient time and thought to the Revenue Officer for reforms in the matter of land-revenue, as also to provide a better supervision over Customs and Abkari which now exist as a separate Department. Mr. Umraosingji who has been in charge of this Department is showing excellent work inspite of the pressure of the Khangi affairs which he has to mind as Private Secretary to His Highness the Darbar.

(4) *Stamps and Registration.*—The old rules relating to the use of State stamps and the registration of documents were replaced about the end of the year by the Stamp and Registration Acts of the State with effect from the 1st of April 1903. Like Customs and Abkari, these two branches of revenue were also placed under a separate Officer.

The changes mentioned in (2), (3) and (4) have been complained against by some of the subordinate Jagirdars whose objections on the several matters are under consideration.

27. The number of Inami Seshani and Devasthan-Dharmada villages was 145 i. e. more than one-third of that of the Khalsa villages. The extraordinary extent of this class of alienations evidently showed that the former Rulers had lavished the village-grants without any regard to the interests of the State. An inquiry regarding the nature and validity of these grants seemed desirable and necessary; and accordingly the holder of every village-grant was called upon to send in a copy of the Parwana or Sanad under which he held the grant together with a geneological table showing his descent from the original grantee. In some cases the holders reported loss or destruction of their title-deeds but most of them submitted the particulars asked for. On examining the Parwanas that had come in, it was found that none of the grants excepting a few had been for good and valid consideration, as nearly all of them owed their origin to nothing except the love of praise and flattery on the part of the granting Ruler or his religious spirit. Again, the former instances of resumption of Inam and Seshan grants, even in cases where the grants purported to be perpetual, were conclusive on the point that the village-grants that were not for good and valid consideration, were resumable at any moment, however absolute they might be in their expressions. Their continuance for any period, however long, only conferred upon the holders so much additional benefit but did not and could not create any right in them against the Raj. Most of the Inam and Sheshan villages were consequently resumed. It may, however, be mentioned—though the matter refers to the new year commencing from 1st April 1903—that the persons affected having subsequently petitioned His Highness to set aside the orders of resumption, His Highness disapproved the summary procedure adopted and ordered that the villages resumed be restored and continued until the cases were disposed of after due inquiry.

PROTECTION.

28. The Military did not exist in the year under report as a separate establishment as it had already been amalgamated with the Police in the previous year. (Vide para 49 of the last Annual Report.)

Distribution, strength and cost of the Police.

29. Throughout the year, Major Thakore Bakhtawarsingh continued at the head of the Police Department as Military Secretary. Excepting the additions of the Veterinary Department and the 'Shikari' party the strength of the stipendiary Police force remained almost the same as it was in the previous year after its re-organization by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. When the year under report closed, it was as under:—

Designation.	Number.	Annual costs.
Police Superintendent	1	2100
Assistant Police Superintendents	2	1800
Inspectors	2	840
Chief Constables	12	2940
Jamadars	5	720
Killedar	1	360
Subedar	1	240
Havildars	16	1728
Naiks	38	3456
Constables	389	28008
Bugler	1	96
Office establishment	9	1080
Bhangi and Bhisti	2	144
Sikari party	7	540
	479	44052
Mounted Police.		
Jamadars	6	3384
Dafedar	1	336
Bugler	1	336
Sawars	68	20400
Bhangis, Bhisti and Tailor	3	216
Veterinary Doctor	1	300
His peon and water-carrier	2	96
	82	25068
Other charges—Contingencies, Bhatta, Cart hire, grass &c. ...	...	18111
Totals...	561	87231

30. The number of the foot-men added to the permanent police in the preceding year, (Vide para 51 of the last Annual Report) to assist it in the time of scarcity, was reduced to 90 on account of the situation having latterly improved. They are not shown in the above statement as their employment is only temporary.

Additional temporary force.

31. The Mounted police had more than one occasion in the year to prove that they were far more efficient than foot-men, particularly in the work of pursuing Bhil offenders on the frontier. The results fully justified the increase made in their strength in the year preceding.

Work of Mounted Police.

32. The proportion which the stipendiary police bears to the area of the State is one policeman to 3.45 square miles, its proportion to the population being 147.5

Ratio on area and population.

33. The strength of the Police in the territories of Sardars, Bhomias &c. was 165 footmen and 44 Sawars against 153 and 66 in the previous year, the total cost of maintenance amounting to Rs 12864.

Police of the alienees.

34. The total number of offences reported to the Police were 249 as against 309 in the previous year. From the figure 2 complaints struck off the register as false by the District Magistrate should be deducted in order to determine the real extent of crime. The total number would thus come down to 247. Of these the offenders in 143 cases were apprehended and brought to trial, in addition to 26 offenders involved in 8 cases of the previous year. The total number of cases sent up for trial by the Police was 169 involving 332 offenders. The number of crimes remaining untracked at the end of the year was 97 as against 132 in the preceding.

Crimes.

It may be observed that the offenders in most of the untracked cases belonged to the neighbouring States of Sirohi, Mewar and Dungarpur, where the State police could not pursue them so promptly and freely as in Idar limits.

35. It will be seen that in the year under report there was a decrease of 60 (from 309 to 249) in the number of crimes as compared with the year preceding. This result is, no doubt, attributable to the increased efficiency of the State Police who showed more activity and better vigilance under their present head Thakore Bakhtawarsing.

36. The number and nature of offences reported and detected by the Police will be seen from the summary given below:—

Nature of offence.	Number of offences reported in 1902–1903.	Number of offences detected.	Number detected out of those previously reported	Total number undetected.
OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY.				
Murders	1	1	...	...
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	4	4	...	...
Attempt to murder	2	2	...	...
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt ...	4	3	...	1
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and using criminal force	4	3	...	1
Wrongful restraint	3	3	1	...
Rape	2	1	...	1
Assault	4	4	...	...
Kidnapping	3	2	...	1
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.				
Cattle-lifting	30	21	3	9
Theft	34	29	...	4
Dacoity with murder or grievous hurt...	36	10	3	23
Robbery with murder or grievous hurt..	13	5	...	7
Criminal breach of Trust	8	6	...	2
Dishonest receipt of stolen property ...	10	8	...	1
House-trespass and house-breaking ...	72	29	5	42
Theft with criminal force	2	...	...	1
Mischief of various degrees	12	8	1	3
OTHER OFFENCES.				
Using a Govt. stamp once used ...	1	1	...	...
So dealing with combustible matters as to endanger human life	1	1	...	...
Escape from legal custody	1	1	...	...
Cheating by personation	1	1	...	...
Uttering counterfeited coin as genuine...	1	...	...	1
Total...	249	143	13	97

37. The following statement compares the number of heinous crimes committed during the year under retrospect with that in the preceding year ;—

Description of the heinous offence.	Year 1902-1903	Year 1901-1902
Murders	1	6
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	4	...
Attempts to murder...	2	4
Robberries	13	27
Dacoites	36	65
Total...	56	102

38. The above comparision discloses no small decrease in the extent of heinous crime in the year under report. The number of murders and attempts to murder has gone down from 6 and 4 in the previous year to 1 and 2 in the year under report. While that of dacoities and robberies has fallen from 65 and 27 to 36 and 13 respectively. These satisfactory results reflect great credit on the police department in general and in particular on Major Bakhtavarsingh.

39. The amount of property stolen during the year was also less than that in the previous year, being of Rs. 11267—8—2 against Rs. 32669—1—3. Of this property worth Rs. 2935—6—5 has been recovered while the amount recovered in the preceding year was Rs. 5448—8—6. The percentage of stolon property recovered to the property stolen thus comes to 26·05 against 16·6.

JUDICIAL.

(1) *Criminal Justice.*

Description of Courts.

40. The number of Courts administering criminal justice in 1901-1902 was shown in the last Annual Report to be 25. As a net result of the reductions and additions explained in para. 61 and 62 of that Report, the number of Criminal Courts stood at 23 on the 1st of April 1902. Of these 8 Courts ceased to exist during the year under report while 4 new came into existence. At the close of the year there were, in all, 19 Courts of criminal jurisdiction as shown below :—

I	The Hazur Court	1
II	The Court of Sessions	1

III	The Court of District Magistrate	1
IV	The Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class with committing powers	6
V	The Court of Magistrate of the 3rd Class	1
VI	Courts of Sardars, Bhayats &c. who are granted honorary Magisterial powers :—	
	(*a*) Special Magistrates (Samera, Karcha and Dehegamda)	3
	(*b*) Courts of the Magistrates of the 1st Class (Pal and Tintoi)	2
	(*c*) Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class (Undani and Suver	2
	(*d*) Courts of Magistrates of the 3rd Class (Mahu and Ganthiol)	2
		19

To afford greater facility to the people in obtaining criminal justice, His Highness created 3 new courts of the 2nd Class Magistrates with committing powers about the end of the year at Bhiloda, Meghraj and Idar.

With the establishment of the court of 2nd Class Magistrate at Meghraj, that of the 3rd Class Magistrate there became superfluous and was hence abolished so that there remained only one court of that grade in the Khalsa territory, viz. that at Posina.

The number of the Special Magistrates has increased from 2 to 3, as Dehegamda was invested by the State with Magisterial powers similar to Karcha and Samera.

There were three courts of the Honorary 2nd Class Magistrates, viz. Undani, Suver and Ghorwada at the beginning of the year, out of which Ghorwada was deprived of his powers on account of his mental derangement.

Out of the 8 Honorary Magistrates of the 3rd Class shown in the last Annual Report, the three Japtidars of the Estates of Mundeti, Kukadia and Moti Mori were divested of the Magisterial powers conferred upon them, and so was Laloda ; while the courts at Medhasan and Chanderni ceased to exist on the death of the Thakores of these places.

Change of hands.

41. Mr. Shankerprasad N. Dholakia continued as District Magistrate till November last when he having resigned, His Highness conferred the post of District Magistrate on Mr. Chaturbhuj Mankeshwar Bhatt, a young and educated native of the State.

42. The following table gives the particulars regarding the 265 (248 new and 17 old) cases disposed of during the year.

Magisterial work.

Number.	Class of Magisterial Courts.	Balance of the preceding year.	New.	Total.	Disposed of.	Committed.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	Court of District Magistrate ...	5	74	79	73	1	5
2	The Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class with committing powers.	9	124	133	119	11	3
3	The Courts of Magistrates of the 3rd Class	...	1	1	1	...	...
4	Courts of Special Magistrates ...	...	3	3	3	...	...
5	Courts of the honorary Magistrates of the 1st Class	2	28	30	30	...	...
6	Courts of the honorary Magistrates of the 2nd Class	1	19	20	18	...	2
7	Courts of the honorary Magistrates of the 3rd Class	...	9	9	9	...	...
	Total...	17	258	275	253	12	10

43. The following table will further show particulars regarding the 562 (37 old and 525 new) accused persons dealt with during the year:—

Number.	Class of Courts.	Awaiting trial in the beginning of 1902–1903.	New.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Died, absconded &c.	Committed.	Awaiting trial at the close of the year.
1	The Court of District Magistrate	6	195	201	27	102	61	1	2	8
2	The Courts of 2nd Class Magistrates with committing powers ...	20	241	261	100	106	24	...	28	3
3	The Courts of 3rd Class Magistrates	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
4	Courts of Special Magistrates	...	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	...

5	Courts of the honorary Magistrates of the 1st Class	3	43	46	30	8	7	1	...	...
6	Courts of the honorary Magistrates of the 2nd Class	8	41	49	12	12	21	...	...	4
7	Courts of the honorary Magistrates of the 3rd Class	...	12	12	9	1	2	...	...	...
	Total...	37	540	577	185	229	116	2	30	15

Opium cases.

44. Besides the cases mentioned above two opium cases were tried and disposed of during the year under review. There were 3 accused persons in the above two cases all of whom were convicted. There has been no Abkari case during the year.

Sessions Work.

45. At the beginning of the year there were 10 cases involving 26 prisoners awaiting trial in the Sessions Court. 13 cases involving 30 prisoners were committed during the year. The Court disposed of 21 cases involving 53 prisoners as against 28 involving 63 persons in 1901—1902; while one case was struck off owing to the death of the prisoner therein involved. Of the 53 prisoners placed on trial 37 were convicted and 16 acquitted. The Sessions Judge was assisted by assessors in 15 cases, in 14 of which the Judge and the Assessors agreed. In 6 cases, the accused pleaded guilty. The average duration of a Sessions case comes to 15·68 days against 15·93 in the previous year. One case involving 2 prisoners remained pending at the end of the year.

Appellate Courts and their work.

46. The Appellate Courts in the state are the Hazur Court, the Naib Dewan's Court, and the Court of the District Magistrate. The sub-joined table gives the result of the work done by them during the year under report as compared with that in the preceding year:—

Court.	Year.	Pending.	Admitted		Disposed of		No. of applants whose sentences were			Balance at the end of the year.
			Number of appeals.	Number of appellants	Number of appeals	Number of appellants	Confirmed	Varied.	Reversed	
Hazur	1901—1902	...	7	7	7	7	6	1	...	...
	1902—1903	...	5	5	5	5	2	...	3	...

Sessions Court	1901—1902	...	13	13	12	12	5	2	5	1
	1902—1903	1	5	5	6	6	5	...	1	...
District Magistrates Court.	1901—1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902—1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

47. The statement below will show the working of the Extradition procedure during the year:—

Extradition.

Demands upon Idar.

By whom	Nember of demands		Number of surrenders	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
British Government	...	...	...	...
Native States...	4	10	4	7

Demands by Idar.

On whom	Number of demands		Number of surrenders.	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
British Government	1	2	1	2
Native States...	15	46	11	26

Out of the 28 prisoners surrendered to Idar during the year and the 11 that were pending trial at the end of the previous year, making a total of 39, 23 were convicted and 16 acquitted or discharged.

(2) *Jails.*

48. The number of jails and lockups remaining at the close of the year under report was 16 as shown below:—

1. Idar, 2. Ahmednagar, 3. Vadali, 4. Bayad, 5. Bhiloda, 6. Megraj, 7. Posina, 8. Samera, 9. Karcha, 10. Dehegamda, 11. Pal, 12. Tintoi, 13. Suver, 14. Undani, 15. Mahu, 16. Ganthiel.

49. The following table shows particulars regarding the Jail population of the State.

	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total.
Number on 1st April 1902	118	31	149
Admitted during the year	203	271	474
Released from or died in jails	248	298	546
Remaining in jails at the end of the year...	73	4	77
Daily average Khalsa	123·8		128
Do. Sardars	4·2		

Health of convicts.

50. There were 19 deaths in the jails during the year, 17 among the convicts and 2 among under-trial prisoners, all of which were due to natural causes.

Criminal tribes.

51. Of the total number of convicts received in the Central Jail at Idar during the year 68·1 per cent. belonged to the criminal tribes as against 82·5 in the previous year.

Costs of Maintenance.

52. The total charges of maintaining the prisoners was Rs. 5677-5-3 as against Rs. 7155-12-8 in the previous year. The reduction in expenditure is attributable to the decrease in the number of jail inmates in the year under report. The average daily cost per prisoner per diem was Re. 0-1-11¼ as against Re. 0-1-10½ in the previous year.

Jail discipline.

53. There were 3 offences against the rules of jail discipline involving 9 prisoners against 5 and 9 respectively in 1901-1902. These were disposed of by putting the prisoners on low diet or under heavier fetters, by whipping or by taking away the benefit of good conduct.

54. Grinding corn, cleaning wood for prison use, making tape for cots and weaving Dungri cloth for prison-clothing were as usual the in-door works, and repairing roads, cleaning gardens and working at the Darbar Press were the out-door works on which the convicts were employed.

(3) *Civil Justice.*

55. The number of courts administering civil justice in the year

The Hazur Court.
The Naib Dewan's Court.
8 Munsiffs' Courts.

under review was 10 as shown in the margin as against 3 in the preceding year. To afford greater convenience to the people, the number of Munsiffs' Courts was increased in the latter part of the year by conferring civil powers of a limited nature on the six Mamalatdars. Their jurisdiction extended to hear civil suits upto Rs. 50.

56. The following table compares the work of the Civil Courts in the year under report with that in the previous year.

Work done.

	Courts.	Year.	Pending.	New admissions.	Total.	Disposed of	Balance at the end.
Original suits.	Naib Dewan's Court ...	1901-1902	2	1	3	1	2
		1902-1903	2	1	3	2	1
	Munsiffs' Courts ...	1901-1902	2	450	452	442	10
		1902-1903	10	543	553	548	5
	(Darkhasts) ...	1901-1902	256	596	852	567	285
		1902-1903	285	885	1170	585	585
Appeals.	Hazur Court	1901-1902	1	1	2	2	...
		1902-1903	...	...	...	...	...
	Naib Dewan's Court ...	1901-1902	22	19	41	28	13
		1902-1903	13	7	20	18	2

(4) *Civil-Political Suits and Appeals.*

57. The original court for civil-political suits is that of the Naib Dewan except with regard to boundary disputes which are entrusted for disposal to the Simada Kamdar. Appeals against the decisions of these two courts as well as other miscellaneous appeals are heard by the Hazur Court.

58. The subjoined table will show the amount of the original Civil-Political work done in the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Original Work.

Courts.	Year.	Pending.	New admissions.	Total.	Disposed of	Balance at the end.
Naib Dewan	1901-1902	36	59	95	56	39
	1902-1903	39	49	88	76	12
Simada Kamdar	1901-1902	68	22	90	24	66
	1902-1903	66	...	66	...	66

Appellate work.

59. The number of appeals awaiting disposal in the Hazur Court on the 1st of April was 19; 10 more were filed during the year, making 29 in all. Of these 16 were disposed of, leaving 13 at the close of the year.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

60. Dr. Motilal Tulsidas Mankodi, L. M. S, was throughout the year at the head of this Department as Chief Medical Officer. Besides the professional skill and medical experience which he possessed, he has by his courteous manners and free access earned the gratitude of many a people.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

61. The number of medical institutions maintained in the State remained the same i. e. 4. as in 1901-1902. In the latter part of the year, the State Hospital was transferred from Idar to Ahmednagar, it being replaced at Idar by a Dispensary. The opening of three additional Dispensaries i. e. at Meghraj, Bhiloda and Khed is under contemplation.

Relief given and its costs.

62. The number of patients treated, the result of their treatment and the expenditure incurred on that account as compared with the previous year are given in the sub-joined table:...

Year.	Number of patients.		Result of indoor patients.				Result of outdoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Cured.	Absent.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Cured.	Absent.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
1902-1903	117	14114	105	4	6	2	13358	541	20	195	7145—8—8	231·93
1901-1902	100	14020	87	6	3	4	13450	397	22	151	6453—12—3	232·12

63. 11 Major Surgical operations were performed in the year under retrospect against 15 in the previous year. Of these were 5 circumcisions, 2 Abdomen tapped, 2 Tumor scalp removed, 1 Illiac abscess opened and 1 Enterorraphy.

The number of minor operations performed in the year has been 106 against 209 in the previous year.

8 Post-mortem examinations were held during the year against 12.

Principal affections.

64. The prevailing diseases in the year were malarial fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery, bronchitis, and diseases of the heart, the liver, the eye and the skin.

Vaccination.

65. The Vaccination Department is worked under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 3430, of which 3425 were primary and 5 secondary or re-vaccinations.

Vital Statistics.

66. There were 3484 births and 3395 deaths reported during the year. The corresponding figures in the year preceding were 2663 and 4518.

Casualties.

67. The number of accidental deaths was 105 against 112 in the previous year. 16 of these were suicides, 9 were deaths by wild animals, 16 were snake-bites, 35 drowning-cases, and 9 falls from trees &c while the remaining casualties were due to other causes.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Change of Officers.

68. The heavy expenses of the relief operations which the State had to maintain during the first half of the year did not permit much to be done in this department. The retention of Mr. Harjiwandas Goculdars whose services were obtained from the Kathiawar Political Agency to supervise the relief works, was no longer necessary on the same having closed; his services were dispensed with in November 1902 and the Department was placed in the charge of Mr. Nagardas who has since been working with great zeal and energy.

69. The figure given in para 19 above of the amount spent on Public Works refers to the State's financial year from August to July. The expenses incurred under this head in the year ending 31st March 1903, exclusive of relief works, amounted to Rs. 11574 as against Rs. 14277 in the previous year.

The following are the items spent under this head;—

Name of Head.	Amount in Rupees.
(1) New Works...	1003
(2) Additions and alterations of Darbar and public buildings.	2744
(3) Repairs of Darbar and public buildings...	4326
(4) Repairs of wells and tanks	234
(5) Miscellaneous	494
(6) Additions and alterations of public temples	160
(7) Engineering establishment...	2613
Total... ...	11574

New works.

70. No original work of importance was executed in the year for want of funds. The two Nora buildings for accomodating the attendants of Bhabhijis Zaliji and Chawadiji were the only minor works newly constructed in the year.

EDUCATION.

Number of Schools.

71. The number of schools in the State in the beginning of the year was 51, 44 including the English School at Idar for boys and 7 for girls. Of these 2 i. e. the one at Samera and that at Veraber were closed towards the middle of the year as the daily attendance at these schools did not justify their continuance.

Attendance.

72. The subjoined table will show the attendance at the Schools as compared with that in the previous year:—

Years.	Number.		Average attendance.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1902-1903	2227	294		
1901-1902	2250	254	51	4

Mission Schools.

73. The number of Missionary Schools in the State during the year under report was the same (i. e. 4) as in the previous year. The number of boys and girls

attending these schools was at the end of the year 206 as against 1736 in 1901-1902. This sudden and large decrease is due to the circumstance that those of the Bhil boys who had flocked to these schools more for food and raimant than for instruction left them as famine-conditions abated in the year.

Sardars' Kumars.

74. There were 5 Kumars studying in the Sadra Scott College in the beginning of the year, viz. Kukadia, Dawad, Derol and the two Mundeti Kumars. Of these Laxmansing the elder Kumar of Mundeti left in January last to receive general training under His Highness. On the other hand the Pal Kumar has joined it in the year under report.

75. Besides these 7 more have been studying at the various local schools in the State.

76. The total cost of scholarships maintained by the State in the year at the different schools amounted to Rs. 276.

POSTAL.

77. The total number of letters, articles &c. carried by the State post offices was 133,634 against 133,556 in the preceding year, and the total charges on this account amounted to Rs. 3004-0-0 as against Rs. 2906-11-7 in 1901-1902, giving an average of 4·3 pies per postal artical irrespective of its weight.

The cost of service stamps used for State purposes amounted to Rs. 84-15-6 as against Rs. 115-11-0 in the previous year.

RELIEF WORKS.

Rainfall.

78. The rainfall during the year, though below the normal, was fairly distributed throughout the State. It measured 27·44 inches at Idar, 29·40 at Ahmednagar, 35·26 at Bayad, 29·45 at Meghraj and 19·96 at Posina, giving an average of 28·3 inches.

79. Although the season opened in July and progressed favourably, yet it was not until late in September that the famine-conditions caused by the insufficient and unseasonable rains in the previous year and the subsequent destruction of crops by the Rats, began to improve and consequently the relief operations had to be continued till October last. The irrigational works planned by Mr. Harjiwandas in the preceding year were undertaken and completed in the year under report. Besides these, a number of smaller works had to be opened at several places to provide relief to those relief-seekers who found it difficult to avail themselves of the larger works which lay at a distance from their abodes.

80. The following table will show the different works executed in the year together with the amounts of expenditure incurred on their account:—

Number.	Name of Work.	Costs incurred in 1901–1902	Costs incurred in 1902–1903
1	Bayad Drainage Works	2711	12444
2	Isri Tank	5206	11754
3	Agia Tank	2145	5529
4	Raigadh Tank	2640	17168
5	Diversion of the Vaghawa Nulla to give full supply to Idar Tanks	5535	3339
6	Idar-Ahmednagar road repairs—a length of 17 miles	...	21097
7	Adding to the catchment area of the tank at Posina	...	975
8	Matoda Tank repairs	335	498
9	Irrigational Wells	118	142
10	Cutting of Bhetali-Ghanto near Bhiloda..	273	4229
11	Opening up of choaked inlet of the Sanlaji Tank	...	441
12	Cutting and clearing of a part of the Isri forest...	35	110
13	Dhanal Tank	...	5137
14	Ramleshwar Tank repairs	...	1982
15	Khalikpur Tank near Sabulpur	...	471
16	Posina Road...	...	962
17	Sinol Bridge...	...	987
18	Construction of the Meghraj Thana ...	...	3528
19	Palace Garden at Idar	...	815
20	Polo ground, Race-Course &c.	2 7	2384
	Total... ...	19255	94402
		113657	

81. Poor-houses were opened at Isri, Laloda, Agia, Posina and Ahmednagar. The total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 1666.

Conclusion.

82. Some of the reforms suggested by the late Dewan in his last two Annual Reports have not escaped notice. His Highness approves of them and contemplates the adoption of requisite measures in due time; such reforms being (1) to avail of the natural facilities for small irrigational works, (2) to encourage traffic in Ahmednagar building-stone and other by further reduction in the royalty, (3) to better preserve the forests by their division into certain parts and arranging for their clearance in turns as each ripens, and (4) to guide ignorant people as to suitable markets for the local products and to work in bodies where individual members have not sufficient stock for export.

83. His Highness has been impressed as was the Dewan that the anomalous distribution of authority over the three subordinate Jadecha Sardars is not conducive to the cause of justice and is an element of weakness in the central administration of the State. Moreover, His Highness is pained to find that unfortunately the Dewan's observation that some of the subordinate Sardars and Bhoomias indulge in falsely exaggerated notions about their status is only too true. The need for an uniform customs tariff throughout the State was likewise transparent and has been already supplied. The exegencies of the State require the institution of the contemplated inquiry into the titles of all alienations of State land with a view to their settlement and reduction within proper limits and to fix the fair quota of taxation which these holders as well as the Bhoomias and Sardars ought to contribute towards the increased costs of administration.

Idar-Ahmednagar;
10th July 1903.

Maharaj Kumar, Idar.

Printed at the "GUJRAT PRINTING PRESS" Ahmedabad.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE IDAR STATE, 1903-1904.

POLITICAL.

Area, population &c.

1. The area of the State, as ascertained from Trignometrical Sheets by means of Planimeter, is 1669 square miles, the extent shown in the last and former Reports being only an estimate. Its total population, according to the general Census of 1901, is 1,68,5,57 souls. The gross revenue and expenditure, inclusive of all alienations, amounted to Rs. 5,92,5,14 and Rs. 5,15,3,48 against Rs. 4,33,3,32 and Rs. 5,33,9,55 in the previous year.

Tribute &c.

2. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 30,3,40 to H. H. the Gaekwar under the denomination of Ghasdana while it receives Rs. 52,4,27 on account of Khichadi and other Raj Haks from its subordinate Sardars, the tribute-paying Talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others.

Personnel of Administration.

3. Maharaj Kumar Dolatsinhji continued to carry on the administration under the supervision of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, assisted by the late Dewan Mr. Kalianrae Jetha Bakshi who was able to return in the middle of May 1903.

Political relations.

4. The relations of the State with the British Government and the neighbouring States continued to be cordial and satisfactory, as ever.

Its relations with the subordinate Sardars, Bhoomias, Bhayats &c., excepting a few, were also entirely cordial throughout the year.

Some of the Sardars and Bhoomias had taken exceptions (Vide end of para 26, last annual Report) to the new reforms introduced in the matters of Dan, Abkari &c., towards the latter part of the previous year. After duly considering all the objections, His Highness disposed of the several complaints by a general Tharav in June 1903. A few, however, who indulged in falsely exaggerated notions about their status, made a grievance of it and submitted petitions to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, invoking his intervention. The Political Agent, rejected the petitions, as he saw no grounds to intervene in the matter. A fewer still preferred appeals to the Government of Bombay but, better counsel meanwhile prevailing, the appeals are being withdrawn and His Highness' Tharav accepted in its entirety.

Partition of Posina.

5. The partition of the co-shared Patta of Posina forms an important event of the year. Its joint Vahivat by the Raj and the Vaghela of Posina gave rise to numerous differences and com-

plaints of unfair treatment by subordinate officials. As an unavoidable consequence the condition of the whole Patta, consisting of about 76 villages grew worse and worse. The Vaghela's request for a partition was therefore allowed. The work of effecting the partition was entrusted to Mr. Kalianrae Jetha Bakshi who carried it out amicably and to the entire satisfaction of His Highness. Any regular proceedings and making of accounts, surveying and classifying of lands would have prolonged the undesirable state of things for a further term of years. As a rough and ready solution, it was arranged that the Vaghela should prepare and submit two lots, leaving the right of selection to the Raj. The Vaghela accordingly prepared and submitted two lots, one containing the three sub-pattas of Posina, Delwada and Lambdia and the other the single patta of Dhanal, and prayed His Highness to select one for the State and permit the other to be made over to him. With his usual generosity, however, His Highness was graciously pleased to give the choice to the Vaghela who thereupon selected for himself the lot which contained the Posina, Delwada and Lambadia Pattas. The other lot containing the Dhanal Patta was accepted for the State and annexed to its Khalsa territory.

Vaghela Udeysing was further favoured with a grant of the honorary powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate.

The settlement of Posina has led to a solution of many disputes that had been pending since long.

Settlement with Kadoli Thakore.

6. The Thakore of Kadoli having asked for an exchange of his miscellaneous rights in the State's Khalsa villages for a money-compensation, Mr. Kalianrae was directed to settle the matter amicably with the Thakore. The settlement effected by him was sanctioned by His Highness and communicated to the Agency.

7. During the year His Highness visited Undni, the seat of a Sarayat Sardar and was pleased on the occasion to increase the criminal powers enjoyed by Thakore Dalpatsing, raising him to the grade of a First Class Magistrate.

A similar promotion was also granted to Maharaj Jagatsing of Suvar.

Deaths among Sardars.

8. There have been two deaths in all among the subordinate Sardars of the State in the year under report. Jadecha Becharsing of Devni-Mori and Dabhi Kishoresing of Kushki died both in the last month of the year, leaving behind Dhirsing and Laxmansing respectively who being minors, the two estates have been taken under Darbar management.

Estates under management.

9. There were 30 estates under State management when the year began. 2 more were newly brought in and 5 removed from the list during the year, leaving 27 at the close of the year.

The grounds of putting these estates under attachment were:—

(1). Minority of the present holders.....in 10 cases
(2). Encumbered condition of the estate ..... „ 6 „
(3). Disputed succession or title..... „ 8 „
(4). Present holder's failure to pay school-expenses or Nimnok to dependent members..... „ 3 „

27

10. The boundary line with Doongarpur has at last been settled. The decisions of the Special Officer (para 6, last Report), having been mutually accepted on either side, were finally confirmed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana. Still the boundary with Sheroi and Mewar continues unsettled in several parts. In the interests of border peace it needs an early settlement and the advisability of adopting the same mode of settlement in this case also cannot be too much emphasized.

External.

11. Two Border Courts were held during the year, one at Khed and the other at Pal. The latter was presided over jointly by the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, and the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, and the former by their respective Assistants.

Border Courts.

The work disposed of was as follows:—

Claims against Idar.

By whom.	Proved	Not proved	Post-poned	Compensation awarded
Kotda-Mewar	5	8	2	480-0-0
Kherwada-Mewar	0	4	1	... ...
Doongarpur	1	33	3	100-0-0
Total	6	46		580-0-0

Claims by Idar.

Against whom.	Proved	Not proved	Post-poned	Compensation awarded
Kotda-Mewar	2	6	2	201-14-0
Kherwada-Mewar	1	6	0	50- 0-0
Doongarpur	0	26	4	... ...
Total	3	39	6	251-14-0

12. Portraits of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, received for delivery to His Highness, were handed over by the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha to His Highness in an official Darbar held by him at Ahmednagar on the 26th of June 1903 in honour of His Imperial Majesty's Birthday occasion.

Gift of Their Imperial Majesties' portraits.

13. The anxiously awaited report of Mr. Hastings M. Page of the College of Science, Poona, touching the mineral resources of the State (para 11, last Report) has not yet come.

14. No public fair was held in the year either at Khed or at Samlaji on account of the prevalence of plague in some of the neighbouring territories.

15. As Assistant to the Maharaj Kumar, Mr. Kalianrae Jetha Bakshi gave most valuable aid in the administrative work by his able and judicious counsel, and in recognition of his loyal and devoted services to the State, His Highness was pleased to confer upon him the rare distinction of wearing gold in the leg and the exceptional honour of a full or double Tazim.

His Highness was also pleased to grant the honour of a single Tazim to Mr. Umraosingji as a reward for his faithful devotion to the Raj and his able and satisfactory work both as Private Secretary and as Superintendent of Customs and Abkari.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

16. The accounts in the State Treasury used to be kept according to the Ashadi Samvat year from August to July. This arrangement, however, made it extremely difficult to ascertain the exact financial position of the State during the official year from April to March. Hence, accepting the suggestion of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha in this behalf, it was decided to commence the financial year of the State from the 1st of April instead of from August so as to make it accord with the British Official year.

Change in the reckoning of the financial year.

17. The statements of income and expenditure in the last Annual Report brought up the accounts of the Treasury to the close of July 1902. Owing to the new arrangement of the State's financial year it becomes necessary to carry these up to the end of March 1904 in the present Report. The figures, therefore, for the 20 months from August 1902 to March 1904 are detailed in this Chapter in separate statements, first retating to the 8 months from August 1902 to March 1903 and then to the succeeding twelve months that are under review.

18. The account of receipts and expenditure for the 8 months from 1st August 1902 to 31st March 1903 is shown in detail in the subjoined table :—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.
I		I	
Balance on hand on 1st August 1902...	11632	*Cash Transactions.*	
II		(a) NON ADMINISTRATIVE.	
Cash Transactions.		1 Durbar Nimnok	52500
(a) REVENUE RECEIPTS.		2 Riasat	25821
Revenue of Khalsa villages...	151097	3 Extraordinary	9241
Land revenue proper 124509		Maji Saheb's funeral 6	
Sale-proceeds of building sites 792		H. H.'s Installation 1179	
Local Fund... ... 8884		H. H.'s Visit to England 128	
Veros or cesses upon non-agriculturists 16912		——Do——Delhi 7868	
151097		9241	
Customs	16588	Total of non-administrative charges... ...	87562
Royalty of stones quarried ...	2905	(b) ADMINISTRATIVE.	
Opium	1584	The Executive	16735
Khichdi and other Raj Haks	22543	Hazur Office, Treasury & Sadra Karkun 14110	
Stamp	8546	Library 119	
Registration	661	Press 334	
Abkari	5507	Post 2172	
Kalal-bhathis 5455		16735	
Bhang Ganja fees ... 14		Judicial	6449
Poisonous drugs ... 38		Justice 6201	
5507		Stamp & Registration 248	
Interest on A. P. Ry. shares...	1250	6449	
Miscellaneous	18798	Jail charges	3874
Forest 546		Military and Police	54871

Judicial	1115		
School-fees	778		
Nazarano	837		
Cattle-pound receipts	109		
Municipal	1014		
Toll	614		
Sale proceeds of intestate property	6395		
Japti Varad... ...	133		
Other sundry items	7257		
	18798		
Total of Revenue receipts		229479	
(b) OTHER CASH RECEIPTS.			
Sale proceeds of State property		18	
Recoveries of State's dues...		12536	
Total of other cash receipts		12554	
(c) DEBTS.			
Loans from British Govt....		255050	
Receipts on deposit account...		9741	
Total of debts		264791	
Total of all cash transactions		506824	
III			
Adjustments		196832	
Grand Total		715308	

Revenue Department... ...			10548
Revenue	...9078		
Forest	...1470		
	10548		
Customs Dept.			2085
Opium Dept.			425
Survey Dept.			1166
Medical Dept.			6168
Public Works Dept.			29377
Tribute & Majmundari charges.			61036
Vol. Giras			1456
Cash allowances			2128
Pensions & Parvashis			1884
Orphanage Dharmada... ...			1622
Chanda Falo...			73
Education			7088
Miscellaneous			1368
Toll	78		
Sirpao	3		
Municipality 1019			
Other sundry charges	268		
	1368		
Total of administrative charges			208353
Total of all ordinary Expenditure.			295915
(c) OTHER EXPENSES.			
Payment towards debts			74538
On a/c. of H. late H.'s debts 68823			
Towards deposits of attached estates ... 2250			

	Towards other deposits 3364	
	To the Khangi... ... 101	
	74538	
	Famine relief charges	26584
	Interest on Govt. loans... ...	25294
	Total of other expenses.	126416
	(d) Dues.	
	Advances to be adjusted on receipt of accounts	22042
	On a/c. of Visit to Delhi 19329	
	On other accounts ... 2713	
	22042	
	Advances to be recovered ...	13229
	Total of Dues	35271
	Total of all cash transactions	457602
	II	
	Adjustments	196832
	III	
	Balance at the end of March 1903	60874
	Grand Total	715308

19. The following table gives a statement of the revenue collections and other receipts in the year from the 1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904.

Income in the year.

Items.	Collections.		
	Past year's	The year's own	Total
I			
Balance on hand at the beginning of the year	0	0	60874

II

Cash Transactions.

(a) REVENUE RECEIPTS.

1	Revenue of Khalsa villages				38169	170567	208736
	Land revenue proper	32793	146036	178829			
	Sale-proceeds of building sites ...	653	1759	2412			
	Local-fund	1912	8911	10823			
	Veros on non-agriculturists	2811	13861	16672			
		38169	170567	208736			
2	Customs				3368	59232	62600
3	Royalty for stones quarried				141	3821	3962
4	Opium				540	1975	2515
5	Khichdi and other Raj Haks				39009	43489	82498
6	Stamp				2219	26434	28653
7	Registration				0	2124	2124
8	Abkari				4712	13345	18057
	Liquor stills ...	4712	13225	17937			
	Bhang & Ganja ...	0	48	48			
	Poisonous drugs ...	0	72	72			
		4712	13345	18057			
9	Interest on A. P. Ry. shares & the G. I. P. Railway annuity				0	3250	3250
10	Miscellaneous				2429	34163	36592
	Forest	35	1267	1302			
	Judicial receipts ...	0	2060	2060			
	School fees... ...	0	1375	1375			
	Nazarana	0	250	250			
	Cattle-pound receipts	0	141	141			
	Municipal receipts...	0	3500	3500			

Sale-proceeds of intestate property ...	0	11841	11841			
Japti Varad ...	0	777	777			
Arms and Ammunition Licence ...	0	216	216			
Grazing fees ...	0	2950	2950			
Toll receipts ...	0	1610	1610			
Royalty	332	358	690			
Interest	0	3402	3402			
Other sundry items	2062	4416	6478			
	2429	34163	36592			
Total of revenue receipts				90587	358400	448987
(b) Other cash receipts.						
Recoveries of State's dues				~~26392~~	~~0~~	~~26392~~
On advance account	7773	0	7773			
On debt due by attached estates ...	3644	0	3644			
On Takavi	10319	0	10319			
Other heads ...	4656	0	4656			
	26392	0	26392			
Total of other cash receipts				26392	0	26392
(c) Debts.						
Loans from British Government				0	50000	50000
Receipts on deposit account				0	18920	18920
Deposit of attached estates	0	4143	4143			
Border Courts' deposit	0	4518	4518			
Deposits of other heads	0	10259	10259			
	0	18920	18920			
Total of debts				0	68920	68920
Total of all cash transactions				~~119527~~ 116979	427320	~~546847~~ 544299

III				
Adjustments	33820	161475	195295	
Grand Totals	211673	588795	800468	

Expenditure in the year.

20. The following statement shows the ordinary expenditure and other disbursements in the year ending 31st March 1904:—

Items.				Collections.		
				Past year's	The year's own	Total
I						
Cash Transactions.						
(a) NON-ADMINISTRATIVE.						
1 Darbar Nimnok				0	60000	60000
2 Riasat				3860	23051	26911
3 Extraordinary expenses				2564	1102	3666
Customary expenses	39	1102	1141			
On a/c. of H. H.'s visit to England ...	172	0	172			
On a/c. of H. H.'s visit to Delhi ...	1349	0	1349			
On a/c. of H. H.'s visit to Bombay &c.	1004	0	1004			
	2564	1102	3666			
Total of non-administrative charges				6424	84153	90577
(b) ADMINISTRATIVE.						
The Executive...				1609	22658	24267
Hazur Office, Treasury & Sadra Agent	1086	19794	20880			
Library	13	113	126			
Press	52	277	329			
Post	458	2474	2932			
	1609	22658	24267			

Judicial Department				1342	8537	9879
Justice	1033	6475	7508			
Stamp & Registration	309	2062	2371			
	1342	8537	9879			
Jail charges				359	1696	2055
Military and Police department				19462	76018	95480
Revenue department				6052	21043	27095
Revenue	5875	19689	25564			
Forest	177	1354	1531			
	6052	21043	27095			
Customs department				805	8693	9498
Opium department				149	413	562
Survey department				211	2235	2446
Medical department				1356	9930	11286
Public Works department				3069	33760	36829
Tribute and Majmundari charges				0	30518	30518
Vol. Giras				1523	2680	4203
Cash allowances				2863	4057	6920
Pensions and Parvashis				712	1870	2582
Orphanage Dharmada charges				525	749	1274
Chanda Fala				96	81	177
Education Department				2749	8581	11330
Miscellaneous charges...				493	2383	2876
Toll	35	133	168			
Shirpao	0	25	25			
Japti Varad ...	0	366	366			
Municipal	320	1806	2126			
Other Sundry charges	138	53	191			
	493	2383	2876			

Total of administrative charges				43375	235902	279277
Total of all ordinary expenditure				49799	320055	369854
(c) OTHER EXPENSES.						
Payment towards debts				61114		61114
On a/c. of principal of Govt. loan ...	30000	0	30000			
„ „ „ H. late H.'s debts ...	16260	0	16260			
To the Khangi ...	9423	0	9423			
To other	90	0	90			
Towards deposits of attached estates ...	949	0	949			
Towards other deposits	4392	0	4392			
	61114		61114			
Famine relief charges				574	0	574
Interest on Govt. loans				20	7759	7779
Total of other expenses				61708	7759	69467
(d) DUES.						
Advances to be adjusted on receipts of accounts ...				0	51969	51969
On a/c. of His Highness' Visit to England			50000			
Other items			1969			
			51969			
Advances to be recovered				0	51714	51714
Takavi to cultivators			117			
To attached estates			3233			
On a/c. of Border Court decrees ...			11077			
Balances with Talatis			13780			
To the Khangi Department			8847			
To the Customs „ „			3452			
To Undani Thakore			1000			
To Thakore Bakhtawar Sing			822			

To Police Department 530			
To Veraber Thakore 1683			
To the Raj Mahel account 6000			
To other accounts 1173			
51714			
	0	103683	103683
Total of all cash transactions	111507	431497	543004
II			
Adjustments	33820	161475	195295
Adjustments of H. late H.'s debts ... 2478			
Other adjustments of past year's transactions. 31342			
33820			
III			
Balance at the end of March 1904	0	62169	62169
Grand Totals	145327	655141	800468

21. The revenue receipts of the year under report had been estimated at its beginning at Rs. 380000. It will be seen from the statement under para 19 above that the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 448287, being Rs. 68987 more than the estimate. The main causes of this large increase were:—

(1) that the year 1903-04 having been a good one the arrears of Khichadi could be recovered to a greater extent than had been anticipated ; and

(2) that there was an appreciable increase in the Customs and Stamp revenue due to the introduction of a new and improved method of collection and an uniform tariff and to the expiration of the period of grace for getting old documents stamped.

22. The State's ordinary expenditure in the year will also appear to have gone beyond the estimate as the budgetted amount for the year was Rs. 350000 while the actual expenditure aggregated to Rs. 369854. This increase over the budget was due to the fact that till the end of the last year, ending 31st March 1903, payments to a majority of the employes in the State used to be made quarterly and that, consequently, their salaries for the last quarter came to be paid and

accounted for in the year under report, the arrears of salaries in a few cases extending over a still longer period.

DEBTS.

Due to Government on account of loans.

23. As shown in para 25 of the last Annual Report, the aggregate of loans borrowed by the State from Government stood at Rs. 80519-11-11 at the close of the previous year. The outstanding liability to Messrs. King King and Co., mentioned in the said para, necessitated a further loan of Rs. 50000 during the year, which raised the total to Rs. 855119-11-11. Of this, Rs. 220000 alone were subject to interest, the remaining portion coming under the Government concession. Though the amount of instalment due for the year according to the scheme of repayment was Rs. 20000 the State remitted Rs. 30000 in part satisfaction of the principal, together with the interest due for the year on Rs. 220000, thereby reducing the total debt due to Government on account of these loans to Rs. 825119-11-11 on the 31st March 1904.

Liabilities of His late Highness' time.

24. A sum of Rs. 16260 was paid towards the other liabilities of His late Highness' time, which, with a few adjustments of account, have been reduced to Rs. 76009-6-6 at the close of March 1904.

MEASURES OF IMPROVEMENT.

Measures adopted.

25. The measures adopted in the year under report to improve the resources of the State were chiefly:—

(1) The creation of five district officials called Tajwijdars to inspect and assist in the work of revenue collection by the Talatis ;

(2) A reduction in the customs-tariff to give a further impetus to the traffic with foreign territories ;

(3) The introduction of Bighoti in 18 villages, replacing the old Bhagbatai Vahivat and the carrying out of land-survey in 8 villages ; and

(4) The enquiry set on foot regarding old titles to house-sites in the Khalsa villages with a view to remove unjust encroachments and to validate existing titles.

Measures proposed.

26. Among the measures proposed to be adopted this year may be mentioned the following:—

(1) Digging outlets from the tanks constructed during the last famines so as to utilise the storage of water for irrigational purposes ;

(2) Bringing into operation requisite regulations for a better preservation and yield of the forests.

(3) Reducing the water-cess on such wells, after inquiry, as supply less water since the famine than before, so as to place it within the capacity of the cultivators.

PROTECTION.

Military force non-existent.

27. No military force has existed in the State since its amalgamation with the Police in 1901-1902.

28. The Military Secretary Thakore Bakhtawar Singh continued to supervise the Police Department.

Strength.

The strength of the State Police in the year under review was 640 as against 569 in the preceding year. It consisted of:—

	1903-1904	1902-1903
Military Secretary	1	1
Police Superintendent	1	1
Asst. Police Superintendents	2	2
Inspectors of Police	3	2
Chief Constables	10	12
Jamadars...	2	5
Subedar	1	1
Havildars...	21	16
Naiks	40	38
Constables	450	389
Clerical establishment	7	9
Bhangi and Bhisti	2	2
Shikari party	9	7
	0	1 (Killedar)
	0	1 (Bugler)
	549	487
MOUNTED POLICE.		
Jamadars...	6	6
Dafedars	7	1
Bugler	1	1
Farrier	1	0
Sowars	69	68

Bhangis, Bhisti, Tailor &c.	6	5
Veterinary Doctor	1	1
	91	82
Total	640	569

The increase is mainly in the number of Constables which has risen from 389 to 450 in the year under report as, on the removal of the ' temporary ' foot-men mentioned in para 30 of the last Report, 61 of them had to be retained and added to the permanent force for police requirements.

Costs.

29. The budget provision for the Police establishment was Rs. 84000. The total expenditure incurred in the year, excluding the portion appertaining to the previous year, amounted to Rs. 76018 (as stated against item No. 4 of the statement in para 20 above), leaving at the close of the year outstanding bills for about Rs. 8808.

New arms.

30. The necessity of rearming the State Police with efficient weapons was represented to Government who were thereupon pleased to sanction a loan to the State of 300 converted Martini Henry Rifles for foot-police and 50 converted Martini Henry Carbines for mounted men. The new arms were supplied from the Orduance Department, Bombay, to which the replaced old muskets were subsequently returned.

31. The proportion of the stipendiary Police force to the area and population of the State comes to 2·6 square miles and 263·4 persons to a police-man.

32. The strength of the Police in the territories of Sardars, Bhoomias &c. was 36 sowars and 150 foot-men against 44 and 165 in the previous year, the total cost of maintenance amounting to Rs. 10808 against Rs. 12864.

33. Appendix I will show the working of the Police in the year under report as compared with that in 1902-1903.

Crime.

The total number of offences reported to the Police was 154 as against 249 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 95 or 38·1 per cent. Of these one complaint was struck off as false by the District Magistrate and 6 cases were disposed of by the Border Courts. Of the remaining 147 crimes, the offenders in 102 cases were apprehended together with 6 offenders involved in 5 cases of the previous year. The total number of persons sent up for trial by the Police was 209 against 332 in 1902-1903, of which 96 were convicted and 99 acquitted or discharged against 174 and 153 respectively in the previous year.

The number of cases remaining untracked at the end of the year was 45 as against 97 in the year preceding.

34. The following table shows the number and nature of offences reported to and detected by the police:—

Nature of Offences.	No. of offences reported in 1903-1904	No. of offences detected.	No. detected out of those previously reported.	Total number detected.
OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY.				
Murders	3	2	0	2
Culpable homicides not amounting to murder ...	1	1	0	1
Attempts to murder	2	2	0	2
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	14	13	1	14
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and using criminal force	4	4	0	4
Wrongful restraint	3	3	0	3
Assault	3	2	0	2
Kidnapping	1	1	0	1
Rape	1	0	0	0
Attempt to commit suicide	3	3	0	3
Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	3	3	0	3
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.				
Cattle-lifting and criminal misappropriation ...	14	6	0	6
Theft and criminal misappropriation	20	15	2	17
Dacoity with murder or grievous hurt	11	3	1	4
Robbery with murder or grievous hurt	11	3	0	3
Criminal breach of Trust	6	6	0	6
Dishonest receipt of stolen property	10	9	0	9
House-trespass	40	23	1	24
Mischief	2	1	0	1
OTHER OFFENCES.				
Uttering false coin	1	1	0	1

Defiling the water of a public reservoir	1	1	0	1
Total	154	102	5	107

35. The subjoined table compares the number of heinous offences committed in the year with that in 1902-1903:—

Description of the heinous offence.	Year 1903–04	Year 1902–03
Murders	3	1
Attempts to murder	2	2
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	4
Robberies...	7	10
Dacoities	6	27
Robberies and dacoities with murder	3	3
Robberies and dacoities with grievous hurt	6	9
Total	28	56
Property carried away in robberies and dacoities ... ...Rs. 4162	Rs. 6322·	
Property recovered thereout ... ...Rs. 460	Rs. 483	

The above comparison shows a decrease of 50 per cent in the amount of heinous crime in the year under report, the largest decrease occurring under the head of dacoities.

Out of the above 28 offences, the Police succeeded in tracking 11, the total number of persons apprehended being 26 of whom 11 were convicted and the rest acquitted or discharged.

63·6 per cent of the robberies and dacoities occurred in the territories of subordinate Jagirdars.

Property stolen and recovered.

36. The value of property reported stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 9071-2-5 as against Rs. 11267-8-2 in 1902-1903. Of this, property worth Rs. 1303-15-0 was recovered, the amount recovered in the preceding year being Rs. 2935-6-5. The percentage of stolen property recovered to the property stolen thus comes to 14·3 against 26·05.

JUDICIAL.

(1) Criminal Justice.

37. The number of Criminal Courts in the State when the year began

Number and description of Courts.

stood at 19 as detailed in para 40 of the last Administration Report. Of these one Court ceased to exist during the year while 3 new came into existence. At the close of the year, there were, in all, 21 Courts administering criminal justice as shown below:—

I	The Huzur Court	1
II	The Court of Sessions	1
III	The Court of District Magistrate	1
IV	Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd class with committing powers	6
V	Courts of Sardars, Bhoomias &c who are granted honorary Magisterial powers:— ...	
	(a) Courts of Special Magistrates (Samera, Karcha & Dehegamda)	3
	(b) Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class (Pal, Tintoi, Suvar & Undni)	4
	(c) Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class (Chanderni and Ghorwada	2
	(d) Courts of Magistrates of the 3rd Class (Mahu, Ganthiol, & Posina)	3
		21

The Court of the Mahalkari at Posina exercising the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate ceased to exist after the partition of that co-shared Patta.

It was replaced a short time after by the Court of the Posina Thakore who, as stated in para 5 above, obtained a grant of the honorary powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate.

The number of Honorary 1st Class Magistrates has increased from 2 to 4, consequent upon the promotion of Maharaj Jagatsing of Suvar and Thakore Dalpatsing of Undni to the grade of a 1st Class Magistrate (vide para 7 above).

Inspite of the removal of Suvar and Undni from the list, the number of honorary 2nd Class Magistrates has remained the same, i. e. 2, for powers of this Class were conferred in the year on the Thakore of Chanderni while the Thakore of Ghorwada having recovered from his mental disorder was re-invested with similar powers.

It may be added that as the number of cases coming before the two 2nd Class Magistrates at Bhiloda and Meghraj was found to be comparatively small, it was decided towards the close of the year to amalgamate the two Courts into one with its seat located at Isri which lies about midway between the two places.

38. The number of cases awaiting disposal in the magisterial Courts on

Magisterial work.

the 1st of April 1903 was 10. 205 more were filed during the year, making 215 in all. Of these 191 were disposed of and 8 committed to the Court of Sessions, leaving 16 at the end of the year. The following table shows the amount of work done by each class of Magistrates in the year under report:—

	Class of Magisterial Courts.	Balance of the preceding year.	New.	Total.	Disposed of	Committed	Balance at the end of the year.
	(a) STIPENDIARY.						
1	District Magistrate	5	38	43	36	2	5
2	2nd Class Magistrates with committing powers	3	112	115	102	6	7
3	3rd Class Magistrates	0	1	1	1	0	0
	(b) HONORARY.						
4	Special Magistrates	0	8	8	8	0	0
5	1st Class Magistrates	2	42	44	41	0	3
6	2nd Class Magistrates	0	4	4	3	0	1
7	3rd Class Magistrates	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	10	205	215	191	8	16

Persons dealt with

The total number of persons under trial during the year in the Magisterial Courts, including those involved in cases pending at the end of the previous year was 425, being 152 less than in 1902-1903. Of these, 100 were acquitted, 140 were discharged without trial, 136 were convicted, 13 were committed to the Court of Sessions, 3 died and 33 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of persons dealt with by each Class of Magistrates is shown in Appendix II which summarises the result of criminal trials in Magisterial Courts of the various classes during the year.

Opium and abkari cases.

39. Besides the cases mentioned above, the Courts tried and disposed of 2 Opium and 5 Abkari cases during the year, leaving one Opium case with one accused person pending trial at the end of the year. Particulars regarding the 7 cases disposed of are stated below:—

	Number of Cases.	Numbers of Persons.		
		Involved.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.
Opium ...	2	4	3	1
Abkari ...	5	16	15	1
	7	20	18	2

Sessions Work.

40. The Sessions Court is presided over by the Naib Dewan.

There was one case on hand involving 2 prisoners when the year began. 8 cases with 13 prisoners were committed during the year. The Court disposed of all the 9 cases involving 15 prisoners as against 21 cases and 53 prisoners in the preceding year. Of these 9, one case involving 4 Dungri Bhils was disposed of, as usual, with the aid of a Panchayet. The other 8 cases were tried by holding regular sessions. Of the 11 prisoners placed on trial, 5 were convicted and 6 acquitted. The Sessions Judge was assisted by Assessors in 6 cases, in 5 of which the Judge and the Assessors agreed. In two cases the accused pleaded guilty. The average duration of a trial comes to 36·2 days against 15·68 in the previous year. No case remained pending at the end of the year.

Sentences awarded.

41. The number and nature of sentences awarded by Criminal Courts of the various classes are shown in Appendix III.

Appellate Courts and their work.

42. The appellate work done by the Hazur Court, the Sessions Court and the Court of the District Magistrate is compared with that in the previous year in the sub-joined table:—

Court	Year	Pending	Admitted		Disposed of		Number of appellants in whose case				Balance at the end of the year
			No. of appeals	Number of Appellants	Number of appeals	Number of appellants	Sentence confirmed	Sentence varied	Sentence reversed	New trial ordered	
Hazur	1902–1903	0	5	5	5	5	2	0	3	0	0
	1903–1904	0	5	5	5	5	2	0	2	1	0
Sessions Court	1902–1903	1	5	5	6	6	3	0	1	0	0
	1903–1904	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	1	0	0

District Magistrate's Court	1902–1903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1903–1904	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1902–1903	1	10	10	11	11	7	0	4	0	0
	1903–1904	0	8	8	8	8	4	0	3	1	0

43. The statement below will show the working under the Extradition rules during the year.

Extradition.

(a) DEMANDS UPON IDAR.

By whom	No. of Demands		No. of Surrenders	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
British Government ...	1	3	1	3
Native States	11	37	6	14
Total	12	40	7	17

(b) DEMANDS BY IDAR.

On whom	No. of Demands		No. of Surrenders	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
British Government ...	1	1	1	1
Native States	9	24	7	15
Total	10	25	8	16

Besides the 16 shown above, one accused demanded last year was extradited to the State in the year under report, making a total of 17, of whom 10 were convicted, 5 acquitted or discharged and 2 remained pending trial at the close of the year.

(2) JAILS.

44. The District Magistrate is the ex-officio superintendent of jails and lockups in the State, the number whereof has continued the same, viz., 16, as in the previous year. The Central Jail was removed from Idar to Ahmednagar towards the end of the year but excepting this, there has been no change in the localities of the other jails and lockups.

45. The following statement will show particulars regarding the Jail population of the State:—

	Convicts	Under trial	Total
No. on the 1st April 1903	73	4	77
„ Admitted during the year	170	69	239
„ Discharged „ „	186	62	248
„ Absconded „ „	0	0	0
„ Died in Jails „ „	2	0	2
„ Remaining in Jails at the end of the year	55	11	66
Daily average Khalsa	107·3		
—— Do—— Sardars	5		112·3

Health of convicts.

46. The health of the prisoners has been generally good, there being only 2 deaths in the year as against 19 in 1902-1903. The above two deaths occurred among the convicts and were due to natural causes.

Criminal tribes.

47. Of the total number of convicts received in the Central Jail during the year, 72·7 per cent belonged to the criminal tribes as against 68·1 in the previous year.

Costs of maintenance.

48. The cost of maintaining the prisoners in the Central and other Khalsa jails, exclusive of guard expenses, amounted to Rs. 2055 against Rs. 5677 in 1902-1903. The difference in expenditure is due to the fact that there were less admissions in the year under report.

Discipline.

49. The jail discipline was well kept up : no case of misbehaviour having been recorded in the year.

50. The prisoners in the Central Jail continued to be employed on the same indoor and outdoor works as in the previous year, until the removal of the Jail to Ahmednagar since when the work of making tape for cots and of weaving cloth for prison-clothing has stopped owing to the prison-labour being mostly utilized in repairing the roads and cleaning the newly laid-out gardens in the city.

(3) CIVIL JUSTICE.

Courts.

51. The Civil Court at Posina having been abolished with the office of the Posina Mahalkari, the number of Courts administering civil justice in the State was reduced from 9 to 8 in the year under review. To further enhance public convenience, the jurisdiction of the Taluka Munsiffs was increased in the latter part of the year, the Idar Court being em-

powered to hear civil suits upto Rs. 200 and the other Taluka Courts upto Rs. 100.

52. The under-mentioned statement will show the amount of civil work done by these Courts in the year under report as compared with with that in the previous year:—

	Courts	Year	Pending	New admissions	Total	Disposed of	Balance at the end
Original Suits	Naib Dewan's Court	1902-1903	2	1	3	2	1
		1903-1904	1	1	2	1	1
	Munsiff's Courts	1902-1903	10	543	553	548	5
		1903-1904	5	1222	1227	1073	154
	(Total of original suits)	1902-1903	12	544	556	550	6
		1903-1904	6	1223	1229	1074	155
	Darkhasts or applications for execution of decrees	1902-1903	285	885	1170	585	585
		1903-1904	585	804	1389	705	684
Appeals	Hazur Court	1902-1903	0	0	0	0	0
		1903-1904	0	8	8	8	0
	Naib Dewan's Court	1902-1903	13	7	20	18	2
		1903-1904	2	14	16	5	11
	Total of appeals	1902-1903	13	7	20	18	2
		1903-1904	2	22	24	13	11

It will be seen that the total number of suits instituted during the year amounted to 1223 against 544 in the preceding year. The extraordinary increase is due to the fact that 752 of the number were received by the Taluka Munsiffs, thereby proving that the creation of these tribunals has supplied a real want. The total number of suits for disposal during the year including arrears of the previous year was 1229 of which 1074 were disposed of, leaving 155 undisposed of at the end of the year.

53. The aggregate value of suits instituted and disposed of during the year was Rs. 105359 and Rs. 73555 against Rs. 47968 and Rs. 58421 respectively in the previous year.

Value of suits.

54. The total number of Darkhasts or applications for execution of decrees together with the balance of the previous year amounted to 1389 against 1170 in the year 1902-1903. Of these 705 were disposed of and 684 remained on the file at the year's close. The total amount recovered in execution proceedings was Rs. 40177 as compared with Rs. 47672 in the preceding year.

Darkhasts.

(4) CIVIL-POLITICAL

Suits and Appeals.

55. The original work under this head is performed by the Naib Dewan except with regard to boundary disputes which are disposed of by the Simada Kamdar. Appeals against the decisions of these two Courts as well as other miscellaneous appeals are heard by the Hazur Court.

Courts.

56. The following table compares the amount of civil-political work done in the year with that in the previous year.

Civil-Political work.

	Courts	Year	Pending	New admissions	Total	Disposed of	Balance at the end
Original	Naib Dewan	1902–1903	39	49	88	76	12
		1903–1904	12	224	236	210	26
	Simada Kamdar	1902–1903	66	0	66	0	66
		1903–1904	66	2	68	2	66
	Total of original suits	1902–1903	105	49	154	76	78
		1903–1904	78	226	304	212	92
Appellate	Hazur Court	1902–1903	19	10	29	16	13
		1903–1904	13	23	36	27	9

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

57. Mr. Motilal T. Mankodi L. M. &. S. resigned service in the beginning of the year and was succeeded by Mr. Satischandra Gupta Assistant Surgeon who has since been working as Chief Medical Officer.

Change of hands.

58. The number of medical institutions increased from 4 to 7 in the year under report as three new Dispensaries were opened at Khed, Bhiloda and Meghraj while the Travelling Dispensary, not counted in the last Administration Report, was closed, its work having been taken up by the new Dispensaries.

Medical Institutions.

59. The following table shows the extent of medical relief given and the expenditure incurred on that account during the year as compared with that in the previous year:—

Relief given & its costs.

Year	No. of Patients		Result of Indoor Patients				Result of Outdoor Patients				Expenditure	Daily average
	Indoor	Outdoor	Cured	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment	Cured	Absented	Died	Remaining under trentment		
1903-04	94	19387	72	11	6	5	18039	836	25	487	9896-10-7	284·28
1902-03	117	14114	105	4	6	2	13358	541	20	195	7145- 8-8	231·93

The number of indoor patients is 23 less and of out-door patients 5373 more than in 1902-1903, the net increase in the number of patients treated being 5250.

The number of patients treated and costs entailed &c in each dispensary are shown in Appendix **IV.**

The increase of Rs 2751-1-11 in the total expenditure is chiefly due to the new dispensaries opened in the year.

60. Three Major and 52 Minor operations were performed in the year against 11 Major and 106 Minor in the previous year. Of the 3 Major operations, which all were successful, one was Phymosis, one Cataract and one Amputation.

Surgical operations.

61. The number of post-mortem examinations held during the year was 4 as compared with 3 in the preceding year.

Post-mortem examinations.

62. The chief prevailing diseases in the year under report were : malarial fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery, heart and spleen affections, diseases of the eye and the digestive system and neumonia.

Principal affections.

63. The latter part of the year was marked by the outbreak of Bubonic Plague in the Idar State which had so long remained immune from the horrid disease. The number of villages attacked was five. Prompt and stringent measures were adopted to suppress and control the epidemic. On first report of the disease at a village, the entire village was at once evacuated by removing the people to open fields inthe vicinity and its

Bubonic plague.

ré-occupation was not allowed until after three weeks since the last new case, all the infected parts having been thoroughly disinfected in the meanwhile. Due arrangements were also made for the segregation and treatment of the sufferers. The measures proved greatly successful as the disease was soon brought under control and it is gratifying to state that before the year closed, it was well-nigh subdued and that since then it has completely dis-appeared.

The following table gives the names of the infected villages and the total mortality on this account:—

No.	Village	Cases	Deaths	Recoveries
	Choila	45	35	10
	Eklara	34	21	13
	Vagdi	21	9	12
	Deria	5	5	0
	Techawa	4	4	0
	Total	109	74	35

The number of recoveries is decidedly good. The epidemic was no doubt of a very mild type.

Vaccination.

64. The Vaccination Department is supervised by the Chief Medical Officer. The usual statement comparing the result of vaccination in the year under report with the returns of the four preceding years will be found in Appendix V.

The num ber of infants primarily vaccinated was 4827 and of re-vaccinated 29 as against 3425 and 5 respectively in the previous year, showing an incaease of 1402 in the primary vaccinations and of 24 in the secondary or re-vaccinations.

The costs of the Vaccination Department amounted to Rs. 1389-2-0 against Rs. 1334-15-6 in the preceding year.

Vital statistics.

65. The number of births and deaths registered in the year was 4412 and 2726 as against 3484 and 3395 respectively in 1902-1903. Notwithstanding the plague epidemic, the total mortality shows a considerable decline.

Casualties.

66. There were 123 accidental deaths in the year as against 105 in the previous year. Of these, 22 were suicides, 20 resulted from snakebites, 28 occurred from drowning, 17 were deaths by

wild animals, 19 were due to falls from trees &c and the remaining casualties to other causes.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Change of Officers.

67. The head overseer Nagardas continued in charge of this Department till the beginning of May 1903 when it was entrusted to Mr. Gulmahomed who was specially called from Jodhpur to supervise the construction of the Raj Mahel building at Ahmednagar.

Total costs.

68. The total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 36829 against Rs. 11574 in the previous year. It was distributed as shown in the following table:—

Items	Amount
(1). New works...	2962– 0–9
(2). Additions and alterations of State buildings ...	2535– 1–8
(3). Repairs of State buildings...	5916– 9–9
(4). Repairs of wells and tanks	954– 6–2
(5). Repairs of roads	135–14–6
(5). Raj Mahel Building at Ahmednagar. *	21716– 6–2
(6). Engineering Establishment	2608– 9–0
Total	36829

* This building has cost a good deal more. The extra amount being contributed by His Highness from his Khangi.

EDUCATION.

Number of Schools.

69. The number of Schools in the State in the year under report was 49, of which 42 including the English School at Idar gave instruction to boys and 7 to girls. The two Schools at Radhiwad and Chanderni having been found to be no longer justified by the needs of the villages were closed at the end of the year, leaving the total at 47.

Attendance.

70. The number on the registers at these schools was 2210 boys and 263 girls during the year as against 2227 and 294 in the previous year, showing a net fall-off of 48 in the attendance.

Mission Schools.

71. Of the 4 missionary schools in the State, the one at Chitaria was closed in the year for want of sufficient attendance. The number of boys and girls attending the remaining three schools was 106 at the end of the year.

Sardars' Kumars.

72. There were five Kumars studying at the Sadra Scott College in the beginning of the year, viz, Kukadia, Dawad, Derol, Pal, and the younger Kumar of Mundeti. Of these the Dawad Kumar left the College in June 1903 to receive general training under His Highness.

Besides these, there were 14 Kumars receiving education at the various local schools in the State as against 7 in the preceding year.

Costs.

73. The total costs exclusive of Schools in Sardars' villages amounted to Rs. 11330 as compared with Rs. 11686 in 1902-1903, the cost of scholarships being Rs. 129 against Rs. 276.

POSTAL.

74. The total number of letters, articles &c distributed by the State Postal Department during the year was 142187 as against 133634 in the previous year and the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2932 against Rs. 3004 in the year preceding, giving an average of 3·9 pies per postal article irrespective of its weight.

The cost of service stamps used for State purposes amounted to Rs. 52-15-6 against Rs. 84-15-6 in 1902-1903.

Conclusion.

75. Services of an experienced Engineer have been engaged. He is entrusted presently with the work of keeping in proper repairs the earthen dams of the few irrigational tanks constructed during the last famine. Next cold season, we hope to cut small water-courses to take the storage to the fields.

The offer of advantageous terms to cultivators has begun to bear fruit. We hope to be able next year to specify some positive gain in this behalf.

An extension of the Ahmedabad Prantij Railway line to Idar has been proposed. It is calculated to open up traffic in the abundance of gneiss, slate and other stones in the vicinity of Idar as also in other resources lying untapped simply owing to difficult means of communication.

A set of rules for the better preservation of the forests has been drawn up and will come into operation from the next season.

The contemplated inquiry into the titles of the alienations of State land has not yet been undertaken, nor has any forward move been made to regulate the fair quota of taxation which the alienees including the Bhoomias and Sardars ought to contribute towards the increased costs of the administration. It was thought undesirable to proceed with this matter till after the ignorant and misconceived objections on the part of some of the Sardars and Bhoomias connected with Dan, Kalalbhathi &c were removed. I cannot help the remark that these misconcep-

tions are made easier and more frequent by a continuance of certain anomalous conditions such, for instance, as (1) the delegation to the Agency of this State's revisional powers over the criminal jurisdiction exercised by the three Jadecha pattawats, (2) the supply of opium to them and certain others direct from the Agency ware-house &c.

His Highness feels sorry that this State should still be out of the list of the contributors to the Imperial Defence. He regrets the comparative smallness of our income together with our indebtedness prevents him from making an offer to the full extent of his desires. He hopes, nevertheless, to do his ~~might~~ mite in this respect before long.

Ahmednagar
12th June 1904.

DOLATSINHA
Maharaj Kumar, Idar State.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the Idar State in the year 1903-1904 as compared with that in 1902-1903.

Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
249	154	332	210	332	209	174	96	153	99	52·4	44·7	52·4	49·4	

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the result of criminal trials in each class of Magisterial Courts in the Idar State in the year 1903-1904.

No.	Class of Courts	No. of offences tried during the year.		Number of persons dealt with and disposed of														Persons remaining at the end of the year	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year	Remarks.
		1902-1903	1903-1904	Remaining at the end of 1902-1903	Brought to trial during 1903-1904				Remaining at the end of 1902-1903	Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or Referred	Died, Escaped or Transferred			
					Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant	On Summons	Voluntarily		1902-1903	1903-1904									
	(a) STIPENDIARY																			
1	District Magistrate	79	43	8	51	15	20	2	5	201	101	58	7	26	2	1	7	5		
2	2nd Class Magistrates with committing powers.	133	115	3	104	4	87	13	11	261	222	73	69	48	11	2	19	7		
	3rd Class Magistrates	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		
	(b) HONOURARY																			
	Special Magistrates	3	8	0	3	2	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	5	0	0	0	0		
	1st Class Magistrates	48	44	4	34	9	34	0	1	88	82	9	13	54	0	0	6	3		

2nd Clss Magistrates	2	4	0	0	0	10	0	0	7	10	0	8	1	0	0	1	1
3rd Class Magistrates	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	275	215	15	192	30	156	15	17	577	425	140	100	136	13	3	33	16

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the nature and number of sentences awarded by the Criminal Courts in the Idar State in 1903-1904.

Class of Courts	Whipped	Fined	Six months and under	Above 6 months & not exceeding one year	Above one year & not exceeding 2 years.	Above two years & not exceeding 7 years	Above 7 years & not exceeding 14 years	Transportation for life	Death	Total	Remarks
(a) STIPENDIARY											
Court of Sessions	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
District Magistrate	0	8	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	26	
2nd Class Magistrate with committing powers	7	15	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	
3rd Class Magistrates	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
(b) HONORARY											
Special Magistrates	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
1st Class Magistrates	0	42	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	
2nd Class Magistrates	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
3rd Class Magistrates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	7	77	59	2	0	0	0	0	0	145	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the number of patients treated and costs entailed &c in the Hospital and other dispensaries in the Idar State in 1903-1904 as compared with 1902-1903.

	Year 1902-1903					Year 1903-1904.					Remarks
	No. of patients treated	Daily average	No. of patients cured	Costs of medicines &c	Establishment charges	No. of patients treated	Daily average	No. of patients cured	Costs of medicines &c	Establishment charges	
1 Ahmednagar Hospital	3092	55·43	2858	248–13– 4	640– 0– 0	6722	61·52	6662	2759– 2 –7	2844–15 –7	
2 Idar Dispensary	6749	96·06	6404	2050–15–10	2447– 8– 4	4095	76·09	3685	301– 3 –8	649– 0 –0	
3 Vadali —Do—	2162	37·04	2140	242– 5– 9	460– 0– 0	2165	33·07	1764	328–10 –8	344– 6–11	
4 Bayad —Do—	1608	26·32	1529	249– 8– 5	446– 0– 0	1771	31 ·9	1720	331– 4 –0	455– 0– 0	
5 Travelling —Do—	620	17·08	532	72–13– 0	287– 8– 0	...	...	...	...	40– 0– 0	
6 Khed —Do—	...	...	...	...	...	1954	32·06	1865	374–11 –9	172– 9– 3	
7 Bhiloda —Do—	...	...	...	...	...	1211	24·14	1099	362–10– 9	200– 0– 0	

8 Meghraj —Do—	...	...	...	...	...	1563	25·5	1316	371– 2 –9	160– 0 –0
	14231	231·93	13463	2864– 8 –4	4281– 0– 4	19481	284·28	18111	4828–14 –2	4865–15 –9
				7145– 8 –8					9694–13–11	
								Costs of plague arrangements ...	201–12– 8	
								Total	9896–10– 7	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Idar State in the year 1903-1904 as compared with the returns of the 4 preceding years.

1899–1900			1900–1901			1901–1902			1902–1903			1903–1904			Remarks.
Number of Vaccinators	Primary Vaccinations	Secondary or revaccinations	Number of Vaccinators	Primary Vaccinations	Revaccinations	Number of Vaccinators	Primary Vaccinations	Revaccinations	Number of Vaccinators	Primary Vaccinations	Revaccinations	Number of Vaccinators	Primary Vaccinations	Revaccinations	
5	7891	206	7	3258	83	4	1851	133	3	3425	5	5	4827	29	

ADMINISTRATION OF THE IDAR STATE, 1904-05.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area, population, &c.

1. The Idar State—the largest and the only First Class State in the Mahi Kantha Agency—has an area of 1669 square miles, as ascertained from Trignometrical Survey Sheets by means of Planimeter. Its extreme length and breadth is 96 and 58 miles respectively. The total population of the State, according to the general Census of 1901 is 1,68,557 souls. The gross revenue and expenditure inclusive of all alienations, amounted in the year under report to Rs. 5,36,597 and Rs. 5,01,275 as against Rs. 5,92,514 and Rs. 5,15,348 respectively in the previous year.

Tribute &c.

2. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 30,340 to H. H. the Gaekwar under the denomination of Ghasdana while it receives Rs. 52,427 on account of Khichadi and other Raj Haks from its subordinate Sardars, the tribute-paying Talukas of Mahi Kuntha and others.

Personnel of Administration.

3. Maharaj Kumar Dolatsingh continued to carry on the administration till the beginning of October last when, considerations of health coming in his way, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb himself undertook the whole administrative work and conducted it for about 5 months. In addition to the daily routine work, His Highness disposed of a huge lot of old miscellaneous Tumars that had been pending in the Mehkma Khas since long. The work was resumed by the Maharaj Kumar on 20th February 1905.

Political relations.

4. The relations of the State with the British Government and the neighbouring States continued cordial and satisfactory as usual.

Its relations with the subordinate Sardars and other Jagirdars were also cordial throughout the year.

Only six Sardars did not withdraw the representations (vide concluding part of Para 4, last Administration Report) preferred by them to the Government of Bombay against the order of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, in the matters of Dan, Kalalbhathi &c. The representations were duly submitted to Government who concurirng with the view of the Political Agent, rejected the petitions.

5. The Idar interests in the co-shared Patta of Valasna ~~has~~ has been suffering more and more owing to the continued exparte management of its revenue affairs by the Thakore there. A separation of the Idar share from that of the Valasna Thakore is greatly desired to prevent the constant complaints and differences that otherwise arise under the present Vahivat.

Valasna affairs.

6. During the year under report His Highness made two tours in the country in the first part of September, one to Idar, Vadali and Khed and another to Raeghad, Medhasan, Sabalpur and Meghraj, for the purpose of observing the condition of monsoon crops and fodder.

H. H.'s tour.

7. One death has occurred in the year among the prominent Sardars of the State. Champavat Bhawansingh died without issue in May 1904. His nephew Jaswantsingh who is heir-presumptive to the estate, being a minor, the Jagir has been taken under Darbar management.

Deaths among Sardars

8. There were 27 estates under the State management when the year began. 24 more were brought under attachment while 5 were relieved from it during the year, leaving 46 at the close of the year. The grounds of placing these estates under attachment were :—

Estates under management.

(1)	Minority of the present holder ..	...	in 13	cases
(2)	Encumbered condition of the estate	...	„ 6	„
(3)	Disputed succession or title ...	...	„ 10	„
(4)	Present holders' failure to pay school expenses or nimnok to dependant members...		„ 4	„
(5)	Recovery of Darbar's Installation Nazarana		„ 13	„
			46	

10. The boundary line with the neighbouring States of Sirohi and Mewar remains unsettled in several parts. A proposal has been recently made by the Resident Mewar to have the disputed portions of the Idar-Mewar boundary taken up by representatives of the two States in the following cold weather and settled by mutual agreements. The arrangement, if it succeeds in effecting an amicable settlement, will no doubt save the expense that might be involved by a Special Boundary Settlement Officer being employed to finally fix the border.

External.

11. A Border Court, presided over by the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha and the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, was held at Pal in February last. The work disposed of was as under:—

Border Court.

Claims against Idar.

By whom.	Proved.	Withdrawn or dismissed.	Postponed.	Compensation awarded.
Kherwada-Mewar ...	...	1	1	...
Doongarpur ...	2	4	4	Rs. 45

Claims by Idar.

Against whom.	Proved.	Withdrawn or dismissed.	Postponed.	Compensation awarded.
Kherwada-Mewar ...	...	2	1	...
Doongarpur ...	2	6	4	Rs. 45

12. No public fair was held in the year either at Khed Brahma or at Samlaji on account of the prevalence of plague in the State and in the neighbouring territories.

13. Major Thakore Bakhtawarsingh who held the post of Military Secretary, left service in the last month of the year to join his appointment at Jodhpur, on which occasion his past faithful services to the Darbar were rewarded with a grant of the marked distinction of wearing gold in the leg and the honour of a double Tazim.

Geological enquiry.

14. The anxiously awaited report from Mr. Hastings M. Page of the College of Science, Poona, embodying the results of the geological reconnaisance made by him of the Idar territories in May 1902 was received in October last. It appears that Mr. Page examined various exposures of rocks, in cuttings, by the hill sides, along the beds and bank of rivers and streams and noted existing quarries and pits and wells but that he could find no indications of any metal or ore anywhere, nor anything else of economic value. His remarks on the existing quarries are briefly given below :—

(1) The sand-stone quarries near Ahmednagar afford very fine grained easily workable rocks, suitable for buildings and for perforated tracery work while a more common variety is a uniformly small transparent grained white sand-stone, hard and durable and valuable as a building stone, superior in some respects to the Porbandar Miliolite so commonly used in Bombay.

(2) The lime-stone quarries of Vadali yield a metamorphic crystalline lime-stone of a greenish hue. The stone is not suitable for lime-burning but for building. These lime-stone rocks extend to Khed Brahma and even beyond and upto distant Poshina on the north.

(3) The mica mines of Dobhada afford mica fragments of a small size. The mica is of no commercial value. The small crystals can only be put to trivial use such as the decoration of walls and table and other cloths of native manufacture, the making of tinsels and such other uses.

(4) The lime-stone quarry of Poshina contains grey crystalline sparkling lime-stone. The rock is extremely hard, distinctly bedded and easily removed much in the same manner as the Shahabad lime-stone. It is a fine stone but situated as Poshina is, there seems no chance of a wider market for it.

Mr. Page saw the hills around the city of Idar and found them to be composed of granite, pink in some parts and of a creamy yellow in others, fairly uniformly speckled with its components of orthoclase, biolile and quartz and capable of taking a fine polish.

He also met with an out-crop near Bhetali, striking east and west, of a very beautiful sparkling, fine-grained grayish or bluish white dolomite; a very handsome stone and one greatly to be desired for building purposes. Mr. Page suggests that it should be brought to the notice of builders everywhere when the extent of the deposit has been tested.

Betrothal of Bhamwarji.

15. The betrothal of young Bhamwar Himatsinghji in March last forms an important domestic event of the year. He has been betrothed to the daughter of the Raja of Khandela (Shekhawati) under Jeypoor. The tika received on the occasion amounted to Rs. 50,000.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Adoption of the new financial year in the Treasury.

16. The new arrangement of the financial year, mentioned in para. 16, last Administration Report, was adopted in the State Treasury from the 1st of April 1904. The financial year of the State now accords with the British Official year and the account of Receipts and Expenditure detailed in this chapter relates to the twelve months that are under review.

Revenue demands.

17. The total revenue demands of the Khalsa from all sources for the year under report have been Rs. 3,72,801 approximately; the exact figure will be ascertained when the Talatis' accounts are received, checked and posted in the Trea-

sury accounts in the current monsoon. The Khalsa revenne demands in the previous year aggregated to Rs. 4,28,890. The large fall-off in the year's revenue demands was due to unsatisfactory rainfall in the year. The arrears of unrecovered revenues on the 31st March 1905 amounted to Rs. 2,51,228, viz.—

Past years' outstandings...	...	1,90,228
Year's own ,, ...	...	61,000 (approximately).
		2,51,228

18. The followihg table gives a statement of the revenue collec-
Income in the year. lections and other receipts in the year ;—

Items.				Collections.		
				Past year's	The years own.	Total.
I						
Balance on hand at the beginning of the year				62169	...	62169
II						
Cash Transactions.						
(a) *Revenue Receipts.*						
1 Revenue of Khalsa villages			... ...	56598	139677	196275
Land revenue proper	47628	117905	165533			
Sale-proceeds of building sites ...	199	560	759			
Local fund	2571	9171	11742			
Vero on non-agriculturists	6200	12041	18241			
	56598	139677	196275			
2 Customs				547	59848	60395
3 Royalty for stone quarried				87	3731	3818
4 Opium				441	3726	4167
5 Khichadi and other Raj Haks				37678	16926	54604
6 Stamps				...	19377	19377

7 Registration				...	8403	8403
8 Abkari...				2367	17083	19450
Liquor stills... ...	2367	16870	19237			
Bhahg and Ganja ...	...	140	140			
Poisonous drugs ...	...	73	73			
	2367	17083	19450			
9 Interest on Railway shares held by the State.				....	1125	1125
10 Miscellaneous				1252	41905	43157
Forest	42	2480	2522			
Judicial receipts ...	0	1873	1873			
School fees	0	1056	1056			
Nazarana	0	4763	4763			
Cattle pound receipts	0	277	277			
Sale proceeds of intestate property ...	0	7013	7013			
Japti Varad... ...	0	335	335			
Arms and Ammunition license... ...	96	121	217			
Grazing fees... ...	0	8435	8435			
Royalty	170	61	231			
Interest	0	4035	4035			
Miscellaneous ...	944	11456	12400			
	1252	41905	43157			
Total of revenue receipts...				98970	311801	410771
(b) *Other cash receipts.*						
Recoveries of State's dues				30170	...	30170
On advance account...			21958			
On debt due by attached estates ...			55			
On Takavi...			5365			
Other heads			2792			
			30170			

Tika receipt on the betrothal of Bhamerji ...		...	50000	50000
Sale proceeds of the A. P. Ry. Shares ...		49925	...	49925
Total of other cash receipts ...		80095	50000	130095
(c) *Debts*				
Recipts on deposit accouot		...	17733	17733
Deposit of attached estates ...	9342			
Border Court's deposit	399			
Deposits of other heads... ...	7992			
	17733			
Total of all cash transactions...		179065	379534	558599
III				
Adjustments		75416	114467	189883
Grand Total...		316650	494001	810651

Expenditure in the year.

19. The subjoined statement shows the actual expenditure incurred and other disbursements made in the year under report;—

Items.	Expenditure.		
	Past year's.	The year's own.	Total.
I			
CASH TRANSACTIONS.			
(a) *Non-administrative.*			
1 Darbar Nimnok...	...	60000	60000
2 Riasat	2151	22367	24518
3 Expenses on account of State guests ...	...	672	672
Total of non-administrative...	2151	83039	85190
(b) *Administrative.*			
4 The Executive	1633	19642	21275

	Hazur Office, Treasury, Private Office and Sadra Agent	1370	16793	18163		
	Library..... ...	8	77	85		
	Press	20	305	325		
	Post	235	2467	2702		
		1633	19642	21275		
5	Judicial Department	...	...	...	864	12940	13804
	Justice	619	12096	12715		
	Stamp & registration	245	844	1089		
		864	12940	13804		
6	Jail charges ...	...	...	...	964	1394	2358
7	Military and Police	...	...	...	9843	52759	62602
8	Revenue Department	...	...	...	5764	13494	19258
9	Customs, Opium and Forest Departments	...			1341	6117	7458
	Customs	863	5267	6130			
	Opium	358	188	546			
	Forest	120	662	782			
		1341	6117	7458			
10	Survey Department	...	...	...	381	1788	2169
11	Medical Department	...	...	...	639	9588	10227
12	Public Works Department	...	...		375	76529	76904
13	Tribute and Majmuudari charges	...	...		...	30340	30340
14	Vol Giras Haks...	...	...	...	246	2409	2655
15	Cash allowances...	...	...	...	3587	1840	5427
16	Pensions and Parvashis	...	...	...	470	463	933
17	Orphanage and Dharmada charges...		...		177	161	338
18	Education Department	...	...	...	1558	7852	9410
19	Chand Fala ...	...	...	...	...	88	88
0E2	xtra-ordinary ...	...	...	...	755	3451	4206
	Total of administrative...				28597	240855	269452
	Total of all ordinary expenses...				30748	323894	354642

(c) *Other expenses.*				
Payments towards debt		70379	...	70379
On account of principal of Government loans	30010			
On account of H. Late H.'s debts.	26771			
Towards deposits of attached estates.	480			
Towards other deposits	5940			
Other items	7178			
	70379			
Interests on Government loans ...	—	...	6859	6859
Total of other expenses ..		70379	6859	77238
(d) *Dues.*				
Advances for miscellaneous works to be adjusted on receipt of accounts		...	3695	3695
Advances to be recovered		...	49748	49748
Takavi to cultivators	175			
To attached estates	5018			
On account of Border Court decrees	526			
Balance with Talaties	6252			
To the Khangi Department ...	5243			
To the Customs Department ...	4104			
To the Rajmahel account ...	11429			
To State servants and others ...	11207			
For Still-head duty	490			
For the purchase of Ganja ...	209			
For the purchase of opium ...	431			
On other accounts	4664			
	49748			
Total of dues...		...	53443	53443
Total of all cash transactions...		101127	384196	485323

II				
Adjustments		75416	114467	189883
Adjustments of H. Late H.'s debts	37391			
Other adjustments of past years' transactions	38025			
	75416			
III				
Balance on hand at the end of March 1905 ...		...	135445	135445
Grand Total...		176543	634108	810651

20. The estimate of revenue receipts of the year under report had been Rs. 3,95,000. From Statement under Para 18 it will be seen that the total of actual receipts came up to Rs. 4,10,771, being Rs. 15,771 more than the estimate. The principal causes of the above increase were:—

(1) that though the year's own Revenue and Khichadi receipts fell off by about half a lac in consequence of deficient rainfall, the recoveries under these heads of past years' arrears which came in prior to the opening of the monsoon, greatly exceeded the anticipated amounts;

(2) that the low rates fixed for registering old documents brought about a large increase in the Registration receipts of the year; and

(3) that under the miscellaneous head, a similar increase ocurred in the Forest and Nazaraua receipts as well as in the realisation of the Succession-Certificate and Grazing charges.

The aggregate receipts of the year under report as compared with those of the previous year show a decrease of Rs. 38,216, which is attributable to the bad effects of unfavourable monsoon.

21. The total expenditure of the State in the year amounted to Rs. 3,54,642 as against Rs. 3,69,854 in the preceding year. The budget for the year stood at Rs. 3,50,000. The actual expenditure therefore exceeded it by Rs. 4,642. This excess over the budget was due to extra expenditure incurred in connection with the new Rajmahel buildings at Ahmednagar.

DEBTS.

Due to Government on account of loans.

22. The total indebtedness of the State on account of loans borrowed from Government amounted to Rs. 825119-11-11 on the 1st of April 1904. The Accountant General, Bombay, calculated the said

debt to be Rs. 802563-3-0 on the above date. The difference is due to the fact that the Accountant General reckons the three years' period of the Darbar concession in respect of interest from the 1st April 1902 while the State Treasury reckons it, as previously settled after correspondence through the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, from the 1st April 1903. The matter, it appears, has been referred to the Government of India whose final orders are being awaited.

Of the total of Rs. 825119-11-11 arrived at by the State Treasury as above-stated, Rs. 1,90,000 alone were subject to interest while the remaining portion, viz., Rs. 6,35,119-11-11, bore no interest as it came under the concession. During the year under report the State remitted Rs. 30009-8-10 in part satisfaction of the debt which carried interest, together with the amount of interest which accrued due on it for the year, and thereby reduced the interest—bearing debt to Rs. 159990-7-2 at the close of the year. The non-interest-bearing amount remained the same, viz. Rs. 635119-11-11. The balance of the State's indebtedness to Government was thus left at Rs. 795110-3-1 on the 1st April 1905.

An aggregate sum of Rs. 51973 has since been remitted by the State towards the liquidation of the interest-bearing portion. The State was enabled to remit the said sum owing to the Tika amount received in the Khangi on the betrothal of the young Bhamarji having been made over by His Highness to the State Treasury.

Liability of His late Highness' time.

The old liabilities of His late Highness Maharaja Keshrisinhji's time which were left at Rs. 76,009-6-6 at the end of the previous year, have been brought down by cash payments and adjustments to Rs. 11,847-11-7 on the 1st of April 1905.

Measures of improvement adopted.

23. Among measures adopted during the year for improving and developing the resources of the State may be mentioned the following :—

(1) The lowering of water-cess on such wells as supplied less water since the famine than before. The work has been carried out in several villages and is in progress elsewhere.

(2) Construction of 20 new and improvement of 15 old wells. This was undertaken to remove the difficulty felt in some parts for water in consequence of the insufficient rainfall in the year.

(3) Carrying out of land survey in 5 villages and introduction of the Bigoti System in 9.

(4) Efforts have been made to find purchasers for timber and other produce of the State forests. The year's revenue under this head shows a decent increase.

(5) Outsiders have begun to avail themselves of the State's offer of concessions and conveniences, made in the previous year to draw new cultivators into the State. In the year under report, 4 6 new cultivators came to reside and have taken up lands in Khalsa villages. Considering the increasing demand that has since been made to take up lands under this scheme, it is hoped that the State will be able to show more favourable results in this behalf next year.

PROTECTION.

Military force non-existent.

24. No military force has existed in the State as a separate establishment since its amalgamation with the Police in 1901—1902.

Change of Officers.

25. The Military Secretary Thakore Bakhtawarsingh continued at the head of the Police Department till the end of July 1904 when, owing to his engagement in the private service of the Darbar, this Department was placed under the sole supervision of Meratia Chhotusingh, who has since been working as Police Superintendent of the State.

Strength.

26. The strength of the State Police in the year under retrospect was 583 as against 640 in the previous year. It consisted of :—

	1904-1905	1903-1904
Military Secretary	1	1
Police Superintendent	1	1
Asst. Police Superintendent	1	2
Inspectors	2	3
Chief Constables	11	10
Jamadar	0	2
Subedar	1	1
Havildars	21	21
Naiks	43	40
Constables	433	450
Clerical establishment	6	7

Bhangi and Bhisti	0	2
Shikari party	7	9
	527	549
Mounted Police.		
Jamadars	4	6
Dafedars	3	7
Bugler	0	1
Farrier	0	1
Sowars	45	69
Bhangi, Tailor &c.	3	6
Veterinary Doctor	1	1
	56	91
Total... ...	583	640

Costs.

27 The budget provision of the Police establishment was Rs. 83638. The total expenditure incurred in the year amounted to Rs. 62602 as stated aganist item No. 7 of the Statement in Para 19 above.

Ratio on area and population.

28 The proportion of the stipendiary police force to the area and population of the State comes to 2·9 square miles and 289·1 persons to a police-man.

Police of aliences.

29. The strength of the Police in the territories of the subordinate Jagirdars in the State was 40 sowars and 156 foot-men against 36 and 150 in the previous year, the total costs of its maintenance amounting to Rs. 15182 against Rs. 10808

30. Appendix I will show the working of the Police in the year under report as compared with that in 1903-1904.

Crime.

The total number of offences reported to the Police in the year was 179 as against 154 in the previous year, showing an increase of 25 or 16·2 per cent. Of these 3 complaints were struck off as false by the District Magistrate. Of the remaining 176 crimes, the offenders in 109 cases were apprehended together with 9 offenders involved in 4 cases of the previous year. The total number of persons sent up for trial by the Police was 241 against

209 in 1903-1904, of whom 103 were convicted and 107 acquitted or discharged against 96 and 99 respectively in the previous year.

67 crimes remained untracked at the end of the year as against 45 in the year preceding.

31. The number and nature of offences reported to and detected by the Police will be seen from the following table :—

Nature of offences.	Number of offences reported in 1904-05.	Number of offences detected.	Number detected out of those previously reported.	Total number detected.
Murders	9	7	...	7
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	5	3	...	3
Attempts to murder...	3	3	...	3
Attempts to commit suicide	1	1	...	1
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	7	7	...	7
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and using criminal force	6	6	...	6
Attempt to cause grievous hurt	1	1	...	1
Wrongful restraint	3	3	...	3
Assault	2	...	...	...
Kidnapping	1	...	...	...
Enticing with criminal intent a married woman...	1	1	...	1
Rape	1	1	...	1
Cattle-lifting and criminal misappropriation ..	25	13	3	16
Theft and criminal misappropriation	37	22	1	23
Dacoity with murder or grievous hurt... ...	11	4	...	4
Robbery with murder or grievous hurt... ...	9	2	...	2
Criminal breach of trust	4	4	...	4
Dishonest receipt of stolen property	8	8	...	8
House-tresspass	35	17	...	17

Mischief	2	2	...	2
Rioting	6	6	...	6
Escape from lawful custody	1	...	...	...
Unlawful compulsory labour	1	1	...	1
	179	112	4	116

32. The following statement compares the number of heinous crimes committed in the year with that in 1903-1904 :—

Description of heinous offence	Year 1904-05	Year 1903-04
Murders	9	3
Attempts to murder	3	2
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	5	1
Robberies	8	7
Dacoities	10	6
Robberies and Dacoities with murder...	...	3
Robberies and Dacoities with grievous hurt	2	6
Total... ...	37	28
Property carried away in robberies and dacoities... Rs.	1691	4162
Property recovered thereout ... ... Rs.	180	460

The above comparison shows a rise of 32·1 per cent. in the amount of heinous crime in the year under report.

Out of the above 37 offences the police succeeded in tracing 19, the total number of persons apprehended being 47 of whom 17 were convicted, 28 were acquitted or discharged and 2 remained pending trial at the end of the year.

33. The amount of property stolen during the year is less than that in the previous year, being of Rs 5733 against Rs. 9071. Of this property worth Rs. 1627 could be recovered while the amount recovered in the preceding year was Rs. 1304. The percentage of stolen property recovered to the property stolen thus comes to 17 9 against 14·3.

JUDICIAL

(a) *Criminal Jusiice.*

37

34. As shown in para. ~~27~~ of the last Administration Report, there were 21 Courts of Criminal jurisdiction in the State when the year commenced. Of these 2 Courts ceased to exist while 2 new came into existence, so that the number of Criminal Courts remained the same at the close of the year as it was in the beginning. There are detailed below ;—

Number and description of Courts.

I	The Hazur Court or the Mehkma Khas ...	1
II	The Court of Sessions	1
III	The Court of District Magistrate	1
IV	Courts of First Class Magistrates with committing powers	7
V	Courts of Sardars who are granted honorary Magisterial powers :—	
	(a) Courts of Special Magistrates (Samera, Karcha and Dehegamda)	3
	(b) Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class (Pal, Tintoi, Suvar, Undani and Chanderni ...	5
	(c) Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class (Ghorwada and Medhasan)	2
	(d) Courts of Magistrates of the 3rd Class (Posina)...	1
		21

The six Mamalatdars of Idar, Ahmednagar, Bayad, Khed, Bhiloda and Meghraj who exercised Second Class Magisterial powers in the previous year were given additional powers in the year under report and were made First Class Magistrates. This, combined with the creation of a new Mamalatdar at Raighad with criminal jurisdiction of the above grade has brought up the number of stipendiary First Class Magistrates in the State to 7.

Among the honorary Sardar Magistrates, the number of Special Magistrates has remained the same.

The number of honorary 1st Class Magistrates has however risen from 4 to 5, consequent upon the promotion of the Thakore of Chanderni who had 2nd Class powers in the previous year, to the grade of a First Class Magistrate in the year under report.

In spite of the removal of the Chanderni Thakore from the list, the number of honorary Second Class Magistrates remains the same, viz. 2, because powers of this class were newly conferred on the Thakore of Medhasan during the year.

The Courts of honorary Third Class Magistrates show a reduction from 3 to 1 owing to the abolition of the two Courts at Mahu and Ganthiol in the year under review. The former ceased to exist on the death of Thakore Bhawansingh of Mahu and the latter on the attachment of the Ganthiol patta which was rendered necessary by the continued failure of Thakore Dalpatsingh to pay school-expenses, the debts on the Jagir and Nimnok allowances to dependent members.

Magisterial work.

35. The number of cases awaiting disposal in the Magisterial Courts when the year began was 16, 278 new were filed during the year, making 294 in all. Of these 256 were disposed of and 12 committed to the Court of Sessions, leaving 26 at the end of the year. The following table shows the amount of work done by each class of Magistrates in the year under report;—

	Class of Magisterial Courts.	Balance of the preceding year.	New.	Total.	Disposed of	Committed.	Balance at the end of the year.
	(a) *Stipendary.*						
1	First Class Magistrates with committing powers ...	12	185	197	166	12	19
	(b) *Honourary.*						
2	Special Magistrates ...	...	3	3	3	...	...
3	1st Class Magistrates ...	3	62	65	58	...	7
4	2nd Class Magistrates ...	1	18	19	19	...	...
5	3rd Class Magistrates ...	...	10	10	10	...	...
	Total...	16	278	294	256	12	26

The total number of persons under trial during the year in the Magisterial Courts, including those involved in cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 595, being 170 more than in 1903-1904. Of these 177 were acquitted, 136 were discharged without trial, 171 were convicted, 25 were committed to the Court of Sessions, and 86 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of persons dealt with by

each class of Magistrates is shown in Appendix II which summarises the result of criminal trials in Magisterial Courts of the various classes during the year.

Opium and Abkari cases.

36. Besides the cases mentioned above, the Courts tried and disposed of 2 Opium and 4 Abkari cases during the year. Particulars regarding the 6 cases disposed of are given below :—

	Number of cases.	Number of persons.		
		Involved.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.
Opium	2	2	1	1
Abkari... ...	4	7	4	3
	6	9	5	4

Sessions work.

37. The Sessions Court is presided over by the Appellate Judge of the State.

There was no case pending in the Court when the year began. 12 cases with 25 prisoners were committed during the year. Of these, the Court disposed of 11 cases involving 24 prisoners as against 9 cases and 15 prisoners in the preceding year. Of the above 11 cases, one involving 5 Dungri Bhils was disposed of, as usual, with the aid of a Panchayet. The other 10 cases were tried by holding regular Sessions. Of the 19 prisoners placed on trial, 18 were convicted and one was acquitted. The Sessions Judge was assisted by assessors in 8 cases, in 6 of which the Judge and the assessors agreed. In two cases the accused pleaded guilty. The average duration of a trial comes to 7·1 days against 36·2 in the previous year. One case involving one prisoner remained pending at the end of the year.

Sentences awarded.

38. The number and nature of sentences awarded by Criminal Courts of the various classes are shown in Appendix III.

Appellate Courts and their work.

39. The Appellate Courts in the State are the Mehkma Khas, the Appellate Judge's Court and the Court of the District Magistrate. The following table exhibits the work done by each Court during the year under report as compared with that in 1903-1904 :—

Court.	Year.	Pending.	Admitted.		Disposed.		Number of appellants in whose cases,					Balance at the end the year.
			No. of appeals.	Number of appellants.	No. of appeals.	Number of appellants.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence varied.	Sentence reversed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Proceedings quashed.	
Mehkma Khas	1903–1904	5	5	5	5	2	...	2	1	...	...
	1904–1905	5	5	5	5	2	1	2	...	...	...
Sessions Court	1903–1904	3	3	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	...
	1904–1905	5	7	5	7	2	2	1	1	1	...
District Magistrates' Court.	1903–1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1904–1905	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total...	1903–1904	8	8	8	8	4	...	3	1	...	...
	1904–1905	11	13	10	12	4	3	3	1	1	1

Extradition.

40. The statement below will show the working of the Extradition rules during the year:—

DEMANDS UPON IDAR.

By whom	Number of Demands.		Number of Surrenders.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British Government...	2	7	2	7
Native States ...	3	8	2	4

DEMANDS BY IDAR.

On whom	Number of Demands.		Number of Surrenders.	
	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons
British Government...	2	2	1	1
Native States ...	11	34	11	27

Of the 28 prisoners surrendered to the State, 17 were convicted, 8 acquitted or discharged and 2 remained pending trial at the close of the year.

(2) JAILS.

Jails and lockups.

41. The District Magistrate is the ex-officio Superintendent of the Jails and lockups in the State, the number whereof in the year under report was 19 as shown under :—

1 Ahmednagar, 2 Idar, 3 Khed Brahma, 4 Bhiloda, 5 Isri, 6 Meghraj, 7 Bayad, 8 Rayaghad, 9 Samera, 10 Karcha, 11 Dehegamda, 12 Suver, 13 Undni, 14 Tintoi, 15 Chanderni, 16 Pal, 17 Ghorwada, 18 Medhasan, 19 Poshina.

42. The following are the particulars regarding the Jail population of the State in the year under report :—

	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total.
No. on the 1st April 1904	55	11	66
„ Admitted during the year	80	142	222
„ Discharged „	95	144	239
„ Absconded „	...	1	1
„ Died in Jails „	...	...	...
„ Remaining in Jails at the end of the year ...	40	8	48
Daily average Khalsa...	46		50·3
—— Do. —— Sardars...	4·3		

Health of prisons.

43. There has been no death in the Jails during the year. The health of the prisoners was generally good. The sanitary arrangements in the Central Jail at Ahmednagar are looked after by the Chief Medical Officer who pays a daily visit to it and treats the sick.

Criminal tribes.

44. Of the total number of convicts received in the Central Jail in the year, 67.5 per cent. belonged to the criminal tribes against 72·7 in the previous year.

Costs of maintenance.

45. The cost of maintaining the prisoners in the Central and other Khalsa Jails, exclusive of guard expenses, amounted to Rs. 2358 against Rs. 2055 in 1903-1904.

Discipline.

46. As in the preceding year, there has been no offence recorded during the year against the rules of Jail discipline.

Prison-labour.

47. The prison labour at the Central Jail was utilized in grinding corn, repairing roads in the capital, working the Darbar Printing Press and in cleaning ground in the Rajmahel compounds.

(3) CIVIL JUSTICE.

1 Mehkma Khas,
1 Appellate Judge's Court.
1 State Munsiff's Court.
6 Taluka Munsiff's Court.

48. The number of Courts administering civil justice in the State during the year, was 9 as shown in the margin, as against 8 in the preceding year. The increase is owing to the fact that the newly constituted Mamalat at Raigkad was entrusted, like other Mamalats, with civil powers of a limited nature. The jurisdiction of the Taluka Munsiffs was increased further, the Idar and Bayad Courts being empowered to hear civil suits upto Rs. 3000 and the other Taluka Courts upto Rs. 2000.

Work done.

49. The statement below will show the amount of civil work done by these Courts in the year under report as compared with that in the previous year.

	Courts.	Year.	Pending at the beginning.	New admissions	Total.	Disposed of	Balance at the end
Original Suits.	Appellate Judge's Courts ...	1903-1904	1	1	2	1	1
		1904-1905	1	41	42	40	2
	Munsiffs' Courts	1903-1904	5	1222	1227	1073	154
		1904-1905	154	1099	1253	1176	77
	(Total of original suits)	1903-1904	6	1223	1229	1074	155
		1904-1905	155	1140	1295	1216	79
	Darkhasts or applications for execution of decrees	1903-1904	585	804	1389	705	684
		1904-1905	684	1242	1926	1096	830

Appeals. Mehkma Khas ...	1903–1904	...	8	8	8	..
	1904–1905	...	5	5	2	3
Appellate Judge's Court ...	1903–1904	2	14	16	5	11
	1904–1905	11	22	33	28	5
Total of appeals...	1903–1904	2	22	24	13	11
	1904–1905	11	27	38	30	8

50. The number of suits instituted during the year, as compared with that in the previous year, shows a decrease of 83. The total number of suits for disposal during the year including arrears of the previous year amounted to 1295 of which 1216 were disposed of, leaving 79 undisposed of at the end of the year.

51. The number of appeals filed during the year shows an increase of 5 over that in the preceding year. The total number for disposal including the balance of the previous year was 38 of which 30 were disposed of and 8 remained pending when the year closed.

Value of suits.

52. The aggregate value of suits instituted and disposed of during the year was Rs. 111346 and 128000 against Rs. 105359 and Rs. 73555 respectively in the previous year.

Darkhasts.

53. The total number of Darkhasts or applications for execution of decrees together with the arrears of the preceding year amounted to 1926 against 1389 in the year 1904–05. Of these 1096 were disposed of, leaving 830 on the file at the year's close. The total amount recovered in execution proceedings was Rs. 78143 as compared with Rs. 40177 in 1904–1905.

(4) CIVIL—POLITICAL.

Suits and appeals.

Courts.

54. The original court for civil-political suits is that of the Appellate Judge except with regard to boundary disputes which are disposed of by the Head Surveyor. Appeals against the decisions of these two courts as well as other miscellaneous appeals are heard by the Mehkma Khas

Original work.

55. The subjoined statement compares the amount of the original work civil-political work done in the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Courts.	Year.	Pending at the beginning.	New admissions.	Total.	Disposed of	Balance at the end
Appellate Judge ...	1903–1904	12	224	236	210	26
	1904–1905	26	35	61	42	19
Head Surveyor ...	1903–1904	66	2	68	2	66
	1904–1905	66	...	66	1	65
Total...	1903–1904	78	226	304	212	92
	1904–1905	92	35	127	43	84

Appellate work.

56. The number of appeals awaiting disposal in the Mehkma Khas on the 1st of April 1904 was 9; 8 more were filed during the year, making 17 in all. Of these 12 were disposed of, leaving 5 at the close of the year.

MEDICAL.

57. Throughout the year Mr. Satischandra Gupte, L. M. & S. continued to work as Chief Medical Officer of the State.

Medical institutions.

58. The Khed Dispensary having been closed from the beginning of the year, there remained in all 6 medical institutions working in the State during the year under review.

Relief given and its costs.

59. The following table shows the extent of medical relief given and the expenditure incurred on that account in 1904–05 as compared with that in 1903–04.

Year.	No. of Patients.		Result of Indoor Patients				Result of Outdoor Patients				Expenditure	Daily average
	Indoor	Outdoor	Cured	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment	Cured	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment		
1904–05	91	23778	55	26	8	2	21853	1115	45	765	90 3–5–3	360·3
1903–04	94	19387	72	11	6	5	18039	836	25	487	9896–10–7	284.28

The number of indoor patients is 3 less and of outdoor patients 4391 more than in 1903–1904, the net increase in the number of patients treated being 4388.

The number of patients treated and costs entailed &c. in each dispensary are shown in Appendix IV.

The decrease of Rs. 803—5—4 in the total expenditure is due to the abolition of the Khed dispensary.

Surgical operations.

60. Four major and 156 minor operations were performed in the year against 3 major and 52 minor in the previous year. Of the four major operations, which all were successful, 3 were Phymosis and one was Cataract.

Post mortem examinations.

61. The number of post-mortem examinations held during the year was 2 as compared with 4 in the preceding year.

Principal affections.

62. The chief prevailing diseases in the year under report were malarial fevers, diarrhœa and dysentary, heart and spleen affections, diseases of the eye, the skin and the digestive system, and neumonia.

Bubonic plague.

63. In the year under review, the Bubonic plague made its appearance at Ahmednagar and 3 other villages. The number of attacks, deaths and recoveries in each village is shown in the subjoined table :—

Name of Village.	Attacks.	Deaths	Recoveries
Ahmednagar	44	17	27
Gola (in Bayad Taluka)	23	9	14
Bamna (in Bhiloda Taluka)	9	7	2
Jambudi (in Ahmednagar Taluka)... ...	20	10	10
	96	43	53

As in the preceding year, the epidemic was of a mild type. During its prevalence at the capital, Mr. Satischandra worked most energetically and zealously. Every day he carried on a house-to-house inspection in the city for detecting concealed cases and disinfecting the affected localities.

Vaccination.

64. The Vaccination Department is worked under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. The usual statement comparing the results of vaccination in the year under report with the returns of the four preceding years will be found in Appendix V.

The number of infants primarily vaccinated was 5957, and of re-vaccinated 57 as against 4827 and 29 respectively in the previous year, showing an increase of 1130 in the primary vaccinations and of 28 in the secondary or re-vaccinations.

The costs of the Vaccination Department amounted to Rs. 1335-3-4 against Rs. 1389-2-0 in the preceding year.

Vital statistics.

65. The number of births and deaths registered in the year was 5416 and 2966 as against 4412 and 2726 respectively in 1903-1904. The rise in the total mortality of the year was due partly to the prevalence of plague and partly to increased cases of neumonia.

Casualties.

66. The total number of accidental deaths reported during the year was 126 as against 123 in the foregoing year. Of these 14 were suicides, 24 were deaths by wild animals, 33 resulted from snake-bites, 38 occurred from drowning, 9 were due to falls from trees &c. and the remaining casualties to other causes.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Change of hands.

67. The department changed hands in the end of June 1904 on the reversion of the State Engineer Mr. Gul Mahomed to his permanent post in the Jodhpur Railway Department and the appointment of Mr. Harilal Parmanand Bhatt as Head Public Works Officer.

Total costs.

68. The total outlay during the year under this head has amounted to Rs. 76904 against Rs. 36829 in the previous year. It was distributed as shown in the following table:—

Items.	Amount.
New works including the Rajmahel buildings at Ahmednagar	71327—2—1
Repairs of State buildings	2157—5—4
Repairs of wells and tanks	1603—5—10
Engineering Establishment	1816—3—4
	76904—0—7

The total expenditure incurred on account of Public Works exceeds the budget allotment for the year by Rs. 40075. The excess represents the extra costs necessitated in the year by the Rajmahel buildings which are now nearing completion.

EDUCATION.

Number of Schools.

69. The number of schools in the State in the beginning of the year was 47, 40 including the English school at Idar being for boys and 7 for girls. Of these three viz. the two schools of Vaniad and Oda and the girl-school at Raighad were closed at the end of the year for want of satisfactory attendance, leaving the total at ~~45~~ 44.

Attendance.

70. The following table will show the attendance at these schools during the year as compared with that in the previous year :—

Year.	No. on the registers.			Average attendance.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1904—1905	2328	226	2554	1946
1903—1904	2210	263	2473	1906

It will be seen that there has been a net increase of 81 in the attendance in the year under report.

Mission Schools.

71. There were 3 Missionary Schools in the State when the year began, viz., at Bavalia, Biladia and Lusaria. Of these the one at Bavalia was closed while 5 new are reported to have been opened in the year at Chhitadra, Chitrodi, Jesangpur, Chitaria and Devni Mori. The number of boys and girls attending the Mission Schools was 252 at the end of the year as against 106 in the previous year.

Sardars' Kumar.

72. There were 4 Kumars studying at the Sadra Scott College in the beginning of the year, viz. Kukadia, Derol, Pal and the younger Kumar of Mundeti. Of these the two Kumars of Kukadia and Derol left the College towards the middle of the year to receive general training under His Highness. On the other hand the Kumar of Mahu has joined it in the year under report.

Besides these, there were 19 Kumars studying at the various local schools in the State.

73. The total costs exclusive of schools in Sardars' villages amounted to Rs. 9410 as compared with Rs. 11330 in 1903-1904, the costs of scholarships being Rs. 239 against Rs. 129.

Costs.

POSTAL.

74. The total number of letters, articles, &c. distributed by the State Postal Department during the year was 139395 as against 142187 in the previous year and the total charges on this account amounted to Rs. 2702 against Rs. 2932 in the preceding year, which gives an average of 3·7 pies per postal article irrespective of its weight.

The cost of service stamps used for State purposes amounted to Rs. 58—10—3 against Rs. 53—15—6 in 1903-1904.

SEASON AND CROPS.

75. The rainfall during the year was a little less than half of the normal. It measured 13·49 inches at Ahmednagar, 14·53 at Idar, 15·36 at Meghraj, 15·25 at Bayad and 14·50 at Posina, giving an average of 14·63 inches. Though by no means sufficient, yet it came at good intervals and so gently that not a drop was lost to cultivation. The yield of the monsoon sowings was roughly half of that in a good year. The yield of the winter crop was about the same. Till the close of the period under report, there was no pressure felt in any part of the Idar territories. Difficulty for drinking water was expected in certain localities, to prevent which timely arrangements were made for sinking new wells and improving the old ones.

76. For the reason stated above, nothing beyond necessary repairs could be done to the irrigational tanks constructed during the famine of St. 1958. The work of cutting small canals from them for taking the storage to the fields was reserved to be taken up later on when relief operations might be necessary before the opening of the following monsoon.

Conclusion.

As shown in Para 23 above, the scheme to induce new cultivators from outside to come and settle into the State is already showing appreciable gain and promises more favourable results in time to come.

Fixed rates for the sale of forest timber have been introduced and necessary arrangements made for a better preservation of the several forests.

The proposed extension of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway from Ahmednagar to Idar remains still under consideration. It is expected that a final determination in the matter will be arrived at before long.

The falsely exaggerated notions on the part of some of the

subordinate Sardars and Bhumias about their status prevent them from fully rendering their due allegiance to the State. Such anomalous conditions as the delegation to the Agency of this State's revisional powers over the exercise of criminal jurisdiction permitted to the three Jadeeha pattawats of Samera, Karcha and Dehegamda and the arrangement to supply opium to them and certain others direct from the Agency Depot, appreciably help the undesirable consequences. Most of those who made a grievance of the State's reforms in the matters of Dan, Kalal-bhathi, &c. have at last seen their mistake and have accepted its Tharav in that connection. A few Bhumia pattawats—the most obstinate of the class—do not yet seem to have understood the measures in their true light. Till these misconceived objections are removed, it is not deemed advisable to commence the contemplated enquiry into the titles of all alienations of State land with a view to their settlement and reduction within proper limits. For the same reason, the proposed measure to regulate the fair quota of taxation which the alienees including the Sardars and Bhumias ought to contribute towards the increased costs of administration, has for the present been postponed.

His Highness' voluntary offer, made during the year under report to raise a half troop of 32 despatch riders for Imperial Defence has been accepted by Government and the acceptance sanctioned by His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State for India. His Highness feels satisfied that this State will now join the list of Imperial Service Contributors.

Ahmednagar,
29 July 1905.

DOLATSINHA,
Maharaj Kumar, Idar State.

Printed at the "GUJARAT" Printing Press, Ahmedabad.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the working of Police in the Idar State in the year 1904-05 as compared with that in 1903-04.

Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	
154	179	210	242	209	241	96	103	99	107	44·7	42·6	49·4	42·7	

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the result of criminal trials in each class of Magisterial Courts in the Idar State in the year 1904-05

No.	Class of Courts	No. of offences tried during the year.		Number of persons dealt with and disposed of														Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of 1903-1904	Brought to trial during 1904-1905				Received by transfer	Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or Referred	Died, Escaped or Transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year	
		1903-1904	1904-1905		Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant	On Summons	Voluntarily		1903-1904	1904-1905								
	(a) Stipendiary																		
1	1st class Magistates	159	197	26	185	3	178	15	12	325	419	120	133	70	25	0	71	19	
	(b) Honourary																		
2	Special Magistrates	8	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	8	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	
3	1st class Magistrates	44	65	6	39	12	51	1	8	82	117	7	31	64	0	0	15	7	
4	2nd class Magistrates	4	19	1	11	6	15	0	0	10	33	9	3	21	0	0	0	0	
5	3rd class Magistrates	0	10	0	6	0	15	0	0	0	21	0	7	14	0	0	0	0	
	Total	215	294	33	241	23	262	16	20	425	595	136	177	171	25	0	86	26	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the nature and number of sentences awarded by the Criminal Courts in the Idar State in 1904-05.

Class of Courts.	Whipped.	Fined	Imprisonment						Death	Total	Remarks
			Six months and under	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year	Above one years & not exceeding 2 years	Above two years & not exceeding 7 years	Above 7 years & not exceeding 14 years	For life.			
(a) STIPENDIARY											
Court of Sessions ...	...	5	3	7	1	1	1	4	1	23	
1st Class Magistrate ...	7	33	22	3	5	...	...	...	...	70	
(b) HONORARY											
Special Magistrates ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
1st Class Magistrates ...	...	41	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	64	
2nd Class Magistrates ...	...	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
3rd Class Magistrates ...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Total...	7	110	49	15	6	1	1	4	1	194	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the number of patients treated and costs entailed &c. in the Hospital and other dispensaries in the Idar State in 1904-1905 as compared with 1903-1904.

	Year 1903-1904					Year 1904-1905					Remarks
	No. of patients treated	Daily average	No. of patients cured	Costs of medicines &c.	Establishment charges	No. of patients treated	Daily average	No. of patients cured	Costs of medicines &c.	Establishment charges	
1 Ahmednagar Hospital	6722	61·52	6662	2759—2—7	2844-15—7	6009	69·34	5524	1656-11—9	2759—2—7	
2 Idar Dispensary	4095	76·09	3685	301—3—8	649—0 - 0	4963	95·65	4679	372—7—8	597—3—4	
3 Vadali —Do.— ...	2 65	33·07	1764	328-10—8	344—6-11	4391	58·58	4061	368-12—8	553—1—5	
4 Bayad —Do.— ...	1771	51·9	1720	331—4—0	455—0—0	4332	52·45	4023	283-15—0	561-13—9	
5 Kled —Do.— .	1954	32·06	1865	374-11—9	172 - 9—3	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Bhiloda —Do.— ...	1211	24·14	1099	362-10—9	200—0—0	2829	56·82	2465	236—1—0	507—1—9	
7 Meghraj —Do.— ...	1563	25·5	1316	371—2—9	160—0—0	1345	30·24	1156	243-14—5	424-10-10	
Peon Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286-14-10	
Plague costs ...	...	...	...	201-12—8	...	...	...	...	241—4—3	...	
Total...	19481	284·28	18111	5030-10-10	4865-15 - 9	23869	363·08	21908	3403—2—9	5690—2—6	
				9896-10—7					9093—5—3		

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Idar State in the year 1904-05 as compared with the returns of the 4 preceding years.

1900-1901			1901-1902			1902-1903			1903-1904			1904-1905			Remarks.
Number of Vaccinators	Primary Vaccinations	Secondary or revaccinations	Number of Vaccinators	Primary Vaccinations	Revaccinations	Number of Vaccinators	Primary Vaccinations	Revaccinations	Number of Vaccinators	Primary Vaccinations	Revaccinations	Number of Vaccinators	Primary Vaccinations	Revaccinations	
7	3258	83	4	1851	133	3	3425	5	5	4827	29	4	5957	57	

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

IDAR STATE

for the year ending 31st March 1906.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Position and extent.

1. The State of Idar, popularly known as Nani Marwar, is the largest and the only First Class State in the Mahi Kantha Agency. Its extreme length and breadth are 96 and 58 miles respectively. The extent of its total area is 1669 square miles, as ascertained through the Trigonometrical Survey Sheets by means of Planimeter.

Population.

2. Its total population, according to the general census of 1901, is 168557 souls. The relative density of population per square mile thus comes approximately to 101 persons.

Gross revenue.

3. Taking an average of the last five years, its total gross revenues inclusive of all alienations amount to Rs. 514021.

Tribute.

4. The State pays a tribute of Rs.30340 to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda under the denomination of Ghasdana, while it receives Rs. 52427 on account of Khichadi and other Raj Haks from its subordinate Sardars, the tribute paying Talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others.

Ruler.

5 His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Major General Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K. C. B., L. L. D., A. D. C.. to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and Honorary Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps is the Suzerain of the State and exercises supreme control. He is 60 years of age and is by caste a Rajput of the Rathod clan. He ascended the Gadi of Idar on the 12th of February 1902 in consequence of the death of the posthumous son of the late Maharaja Keshri Singh and His Highness' accession marks the beginning of an epoch of reform and advancement in the history of the State.

6. Being not favoured with a male issue, His Highness has adopted Maharaj Kumar Dolat Singh, a cadet of the Jodhpur House, as his heir and successor and the Government of Bombay has, with the approval of the Government of India, recognized him as Heir Designate of His Highness the Maharaja.

His heir.

7. The chief domestic event in the year under report was the arrival of Her Highness the Maharani and Highness' other Zanana Ladies for the first time from Jodhpur to Ahmednagar towards the end of October last, escorted by the Maharaj Kumar and a number of Sardars who had specially gone to Jodhpur for the purpose.

Domestic occurrences.

A long and dangerous illness to the Maharaj Kumar in the latter part of the year deserves a mention as it occasioned serious anxiety for some time. The illness was due to his being mauled by a panther in a Shikar on the 12th of February last and lasted nearly a month and a half.

It is sad to record the death of Chathuwanji, third widow of the late Maharaja Keshri Singh, which took place at Idar on 31st January 1906.

As the Janana Quarters here were all completed and as Her Highness the Maharani had come from Jodhpur, His Highness invited the remaining widows of the late Maharaja to come and reside at Ahmednagar. The ladies willingly consented and were accordingly brought from Idar to Ahmednagar. They are now residing in the Zanana here and are much pleased with their new residence.

8. In the year under report, His Highness had the special honour of being invited to be Chief of the Indian Staff of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales during their Tour in India. His Highness felt himself greatly honoured by this invitation which he accepted with the greatest pleasure and entrusting the charge of the State to the Maharaj Kumar, left for Bombay on the 3rd November 1905. There he joined the Staff of Their Royal Highnesses on their arrival on the 9th and accompanied the Royal Visitors to almost all the places of their visit in India being invariably present at all the public functions performed at their hands and in all the shooting and hunting expeditions arranged for their amusement during the Tour. While at Benares, he received news that illness of the Maharaj Kumar was taking a bad turn and this compelled

Tour of His Highness.

him to hasten back to Ahmednagar for a few days towards the end of February last, after an absence of nearly four months. Here shortly after his return, Captain Viscount Crichton D. S. O., Lady Crichton, Lady Keppel, Capton D.Cadogan, and Major Sir J. P. Milbanke favoured him with a short visit and were greatly pleased with the pigsticking that was arranged for them here. 20 boars were bagged in all by the party, 8 falling to the share of Lord Crichton. On 15th March, His Highness again left for Karachi along with these distinguished guests and was present at the departure of Their Royal Highnesses from India, which has been felt by the whole Indian Empire with regret and not the least by His Highness who was very much moved on the occasion.

Other distinguished visitors to the Capital in the year were Viscount and Lady Castleraegh who came and stayed with His Highness for five days in the month of December.

Personnel of administration.

9. Maharaj Kumar Dolat Singh continued to carry on the administrative work of the State under the general supervision of His Highness the Maharaja to whom all important matters are invariably referred for final orders.

A list of the principal officers of the State is given in Appendix I.

High Officials.

Mr. Radha Krishna Puri, M. A., the foremost among them, held the responsible office of the Private Secretary to His Highness.

Mr. Umrao Singh, the Head of the Revenue Department, has been the hardest worked officer in the State. Under his wise and able management, every branch of revenue shows material improvement. Unlike his predecessors in office, he loves to move about into the districts and is thus able to watch the dealings of Talatis and Nakadars and to exercise a most healthy supervision on all the district officials of his Department. In appreciation of his hard and faithful services, His Highness was pleased to confer upon him in the year under report the marked distinction of wearing gold in the leg.

Mr. Dayabhai Nathabhai was at the head of the Judicial Department, doing duty under the official designation of Appellate Judge.

Mr. Satis Chandra Gupte, L. M. & S., continued in charge of the Medical Department as Chief Medical Officer and also supervised the

working of sanitation and vaccination in the State. For his careful and able treatment of the Maharaj Kumar he deserved a special recognition and was rewarded by His Highness with a handsome Shirpao.

Mr. Chaturbhuj Mankeshwar Bhatt, District Pleader, performed the joint duties of the District Magistrate and State Munsiff.

Mr. Vallabhram Aditram, B. A., worked as Foreign Secretary.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

10. Excluding petty hamlets, the State contains a total of 913 villages, of which 284 are khalsa, 582 are held by subordinate Jagirdars such as Sardars, Bhumias, Inamdars, and Sheshandars and 47 are co-rhared between the Raj and certain Jagirdars under it.

The figures of Khalsa and co-shared villages, given above, include the reversions and resumptions of the year under report.

Revenue Systems.

11. A system of revenue survey and assessment similar to that in vogue in the British Districts in Gujarat has been introduced in 161 out of the 284 Khalsa villages. 29 of them are governed by "Katchi" Bjghoti, i. e., they have been surveyed but there having been no classification of soil, the rates of assessment there have been fixed on a consideration of previous realizations and of the relative distance of fields from the village-site. The rest of the Khalsa villages, with the exception of 2, are unsurveyed. Among them there are 44 which pay the state revenue according to the Bhagbatai system in kind while there are 23 where certain Revenue rates have been fixed on the basis of previous income and the Revenue demands are determined by the area under actual cultivation. The remaining 77 villages, which count 2 surveyed villages among them, have been farmed out for a term of years for fixed cash amounts.

Out of 47 co-shared villages, 13 are governed by the Bhigoti system, 10 by the "Katchi" Bighoti, 22 by the Bhagbatai and 2 pay the Raj

share according to the area under cultivation.

The villages held by the Jagirdars are almost all under the old Bhagbatai Vahivat.

Progress of survey and Settlement work.

12. The result of survey operations conducted during the year under report shows that revenue survey was carried out in one co-shared and 6 khalsa villages. This raises the total of surveyed villages in the State to 222. In addition to this, Settlement papers of 3 co-shared and 4 Khalsa villages were prepared. When the year closed, the work of revenue survey was in progress in 3 villages.

Bigoti System more acceptable.

13. Under the new rates of Bighoti assessment, the cultivator has to pay about 37 per cent less than what he had to pay under the old Bhagbatai system. For this reason and for the further reason that under the Bhagbatai the cultivator is left at the mercy of small officials in estimating the crops, the Bighoti system, even in the katcha form, appears much more acceptable to the ryots who have welcomed it wherever it has been introduced. In ordinary times they find it easy to pay the assessment due upon their holdings. In times of scarcity or famine the State demands are suspended or remitted more or less according to the needs of the situation.

Area under cultivation.

14. The total culturable area in the khalsa and co-shared portion is about 208500 acres. Of this, 68696 acres were occupied in 1904-1905. The area of tenanted culturable rose to 97978 acres in the year under report, the extent of waste land brought under cultivation during the year being 14593 acres.

Alienations and the proposed settlement.

15. As observed in the previous administration reports, the bulk of alienated holdings in the State is unduly great. From para 11 above, it will be evident that nearly two thirds of the State villages are held by alienees. These holdings do not contribute their fair quota to the expenses of the administration and improvement of the country. They apparently include invalid grants, imprudent waste, usurpations &c. An early enquiry with a viewt o their settlement is essentially necessary, especially as in view of the embarrassed condition of the State it has become imperative to conserve all legitimate sources of its income. For the present, however rules for a settlement of Sheshan and Inam holdings alone have been drawn up and the work of settlement will proceed as soon as they receive His Highness' sanction.

There were, however, some grants, originally intended for the maintenance of temples which had no public support in their infancy. These it did not seem justifiable under the existing circumstances to continue longer as the temples concerned had already become self-supporting and did not need, at least to that extent, the State help extended to them in the shape of village-grants. The grants comprising 13 villages were therefore resumed and the State help limited to yearly cash allowances aggregating to Rs. 792. One village reverted to the State in consequence of the death of the last holder without an heir.

Enquiries regarding the Baharkhali lands in Khalsa villages were also taken up by the Revenue Officer and from the statistics furnished by him, it appears that in the year under report he enquired into the titles of 6403 acres of Baharkhali land, of which 5362 acres have been made Khalsa and 1041 acres have been continued to the holders.

Bouudary work.

16. Only one boundary was settled during the year under report, viz, that between the villages of Taka Tunka and Bolandra Math. Pillars were erected also on one boundary. The number of boundaries surveyed in the year was 19.

Takavi and Agricultural Bank.

17. The State gives Takavi advances to poor cultivators for the purchase of seeds, impliments, bullocks &c. and for making wells. In order, again, to save them from the exorbitant interest charged from them by money-lenders particularly the Banias, the State has started the nucleus of an Agricultural Bank which lends money to people of this class on credit at the comparatively moderate rate of seven and a half per cent per annum. At present it is joint stock in name only, being practically financed and managed by the State. It is however proposed to gradually form it into a sort of Credit Co-operative Society and it is expected that its scope and usefulness will considerably increase when it comes to be worked on those lines and when the benefits of the institution become known to the ryots.

The loans given out by the Bank during the year amounted to Rs. 2900 and the Takavi advances made from the State Treasury to Rs. 312. The balance of Takavi outstandings at the end of the year stood at Rs. 14025.

Demands and collection of Land Revenue.

18. The total land revenue demands of the Khalsa for the year under report have been Rs. 184000 approximately; the exact figure will be ascertained when the Talatis' accounts are received, checked and posted in the Treasury accounts in the current monsoon. The demands

of land revenue in the previous year aggregated to Rs. 152147. The collections in the two years show a greater difference, for in 1904-1905 they amounted to Rs. 117905 while in the year under report they came up to Rs. 162727. The above rise in the land revenue demands and collections is attributable partly to increased cultivation in the year (para 14 above) and partly to the new additions to the Khalsa, explained in para 15 of this chapter.

Coercive measures were not necessary.

19. The year having been a moderately good one, it did not necessitate any remissions or suspensions of the Raj demands which the ryots were able to meet without any hardship. The only pressure that had to be exercised in some cases was the usual levy of notice fees for delay in payment of the instalments due. In no case was it found necessery to resort to distress and sale of defaulter's property or to his confinement in the Civil Jail for this purpose.

CHEPER III.

Protection.

(a) Lagislation.

20. All the enactments which have been hitherto passed by the State are enumerated in Appendix II. Of these, the Court Fees Act was passed in the year under report. Each of these enactments has been adapted from the corresponding British Act on the subject, with necessary modifications to suit the peculiar conditions of the population. Besides these, the State tribunals follow the spirit of the following British Codes and acts bearing in mind the local customs and usages of the country:—

Indian Penal Code.	Indian Criminal Procedure Code.
Indian Civil Procedure Code	Indian Contract Act.
Indian Limitation Act of 1859.	Cattle Trespass Act.
District Police Act.	Indian Postal Act.
Indian Evidence Act.	

The spirit of the last named Act was declared applicable in the year under report to such offences as were committed in connection with the working of the Government Postal Department within the limits of the Idar State.

There are also Opium Rules, Extradition Rules and Border Court Rules, in force into the State, they all having been introduced upon recommendations from the Agency.

(b) Military Force.

21. No military force has existed in the State as a separate establishment since its amalgamation with the police in 1901-1902.

Military Force non-existent.

22. The proposed unit of 32 despatch riders for the Imperial defence is yet to be formed. Agreeably to the suggestion of Government, the requisite officers and men for the new cavalry are to be selected from the existing police establishment in the State and the selection is to be made in consultation with and in the presence of the Inspecting Officer of the Kathiawar States Imperial Service Cavalry. His Highness' absence on tour with Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales however left him no time to arrange an appointment with the above Officer for this purpose before the close of the year under report.

Proposed Imperial Service Cavalry.

(c) Police.

23. Throughout the year under report the Police Superintendent Mr. Chhotusingh continued at the head of the Police Department excepting the Mounted Police which is under the direct supervision of His Highness the Maharaja.

24. The strength of the State Police in the year was 586 as against 583 in the preceding year. It consisted of:—

Strength.

1	Police Superintendent		Mounted Police.
1	Asst. Police Supdt.	4	Jamadars.
2	Inspectors.	5	Dafedars.
11	Chief constables.	46	Sowars.
1	Subedar.	14	Sais.
22	Havildars.	5	Bhangi, Tailor &c.
41	Naiks.	1	Veterinary Doctor.
426	Constables.		
6	Clerical establishment.	75	
511		Total force—586	

The mounted police generally remains at the Capital unless when any emergency requires its presence into the Districts.

25. The above force has been found sufficient for all police duties in ordinary times. In the event of a bad year, it is usually strengthened by the temporary employment of additional men as occasion requires. To increase the efficiency of the lower grades, His Highness has given orders to remove all old and worn out men who are incapable of active work and to fill up the vacancies by engaging young men of the Rajput community.

Efficiency.

26. The total cost of the State Police in the year amounted to Rs. 85461 agaist Rs. 62602 in the preceding year. It includes Rs. 16157 paid on account of the outstanding bills of the previous year. The remaining difference is due to a purchase of some new horses for the mounted Police.

Costs.

27. The police in the frontier districts which are exposed, especially in unfavourable years, to raids by the Dungari Bhils who abound in the State and in the neighbouring territories, were armed in the year under report with the Martini Henry Rifles and Carbines borrowed from Government while the Police in the more peaceful parts carried the muzzle-loading muskets and carbines, as in the previous year.

Arms.

28. Out of the total of Havildars, Naiks, Sowars and Constables aggregating to 535, 244 or 45·6 per cent are reported to be able to read and write and make a fairly intelligent report of a crime.

Education.

29. The proportion of the State police to the area and population of the entire State including subordinate Jagirs comes to 2·9 square miles and 287·6 persons to a policeman.

Ratio to population and area.

30. Besides the regular police, there are 631 village chokiats and 197 police patels in the State, of whom 612 chokiats and 44 patels enjoy Bahar-khala land while the remaining chokiats and patels receive a cash remuneration.

Village chokiats and Police Patels.

31. The strenth of the police in the territories of the subordinate Jagirdars in the State was 77 Sowars and 169 footmen against 40 and 156 respectively in the preceding year, the total costs of maintenance amounting to Rs 18192 against Rs. 15182.

Sardars' police.

32. Appendices V, VI, and VII show the working of the Police in the year as compared with that in 1904-1905.

Crime.

The total number of offences reported to the Police in the year was 237 as against 179 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 58 or 32 4 yercent. Of these, the offenders in 126 crimes were apprehended together with 7 offenders involved in 6 cases of the previous year. The total number of persons sent up for trial by the police was 297 against 241 in 1904-1905, of whom 156 were convicted and 112 acquitted or discharged, against 103 and 107 respectively in the previous year.

The percentage of convictions to the the total number of persons sent for trial is 52·5 against 42·7 in the previous year.

The number of crimes which remained untracked at the close of the year was 105 as against 67 in the preceeding year. The offenders in most of the untracked crimes belonged to the neighbouring States of Sirohi, Mewar, and Dungarpur where the State police could not pursue them so promptly and freely as in Idar limits.

Heinous Crime.

33. The following table compares the number of heinous offences committed in the year with that in the previous year:—

Description of the heinous offence.	1905-1906	1904-1905.
Murders.	4	9
Attempts to murder	1	5
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	2	3
Robberies.	13	9
Dacoities.	8	11
Total.....	28	37

The above comparison shows a decrease 24·3 per cent in the amount of heinous crime in the year under report.

76·2 per cent of the robberies and dacoities occurred in the territories of the Subordinate Jagirdars.

Property stolen and recovered.

34. The value of property reported stolen during the year is much greater than that in the previous year, being of Rs. 46369 against Rs. 5733. Of this, property worth Rs. 6342 could be recovered while the amount recovered in 1904-1905 was Rs. 1027. The percentage of stolen property recovered to the property stolen thus comes to 13·7 againt 17·9 in the preceeding year.

(d) CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

35 The number of Magisterial Courts in the State remained the sam as in the previous year, viz. 18, as show. below:—

Number and description of Magisterial Courts.

a. Stipendiary Magistrates.

7 First class Magistrates with powers to commit casesto the Court of Sessions.

b. Honorary Sardar-Magistrates.

3 Special Magistrates with powers to try offences punishable with less than seven years punishment (Samera, Karcha and Dehegamdá).

5 First class Magistrates (Süver, Undni, Chanderni, Pál and Tintoi).

2 Second Class Magistrates (Ghorwada and Medhasan)

1 Third Class Magistrate (Posina).

18

The criminal powers exercised by the Honourary Sardar-Magistrates have been conferred upon them by the State as a favour and are to be enjoyed by them during the pleasure of His Highnesss the Maharaja.

36. The number of cases awaiting disposal in the Magisterial Courts when the year began was 26 involving 86 accused persons. 291 cases involving 638 accused persons were received during the year, making a total of 317 cases and 724 accused persons for trial. Of these, 290 cases involving 607 accused persons were disposed of in the year, leaving a balance of 27 cases with 117 accused persons at the end of the year. The work done by each class of Magistrates is summarised below:—

Their work.

Class of Magisterial Courts.	Balance of the previous year.	New.	Total.	Disposed of.	Committed.	Balance at the end of the year.
(*a*) *Stipendary.*						
First Class Magistrates with committing powers.	19	213	232	199	9	24
(*b*) *Honourary.*						
Special Magistrates.	0	2	2	2	0	0
1st. Class Magistrates.	7	53	60	57	0	3
2nd Class Magistrates.	0	14	14	14	0	0
3rd. Class Magistrates.	0	9	9	9	0	0
Total	26	291	317	281	9	27

From Appendix VIII which gives the result of criminal trials in these Courts, it will be seen that the total number of persons under trial during the year was 724, being 129 more than that in the preceding year Of these, 117 were discharged without trial, 250 were acquitted, 222 were convicted 18 were committed to the Court of Sessions and 117 remained pending trial at the close of the year.

The ratio of convictions to persons under trial was 16·1 as against 28·1 in 1904-1905.

37 Besides the cases mentioned above, the Courts tried and disposed of 1 Abkari and 2 Opium cases during the year, leaving one opium case with one accused person pending at the end of the year. Particulars regarding the 3 cases disposed of are as under:—

	Number of cases.	Number of persons.		
		Involved.	Convited.	Acquitted or dischared.
Opium	2	2	0	2
Abkari	1	2	2	0
Total.	3	4	2	2

38. The Sessions Court is presided over by the Appellate Judge of the State.

Sessions work.

There was one case on hand involving one prisoner when the year began. 9 cases with 18 prisoners were committed during the year. Of these, 6 cases involving 10 prisoners were disposed of as against 11 cases and 24 prisoners in the preceding year. Of the 10 prisoners placed on trial, 4 were convicted and 6 were acquitted. The Sessions Judge was assisted by assessors in 4 cases, in all of which the Judge and the assessors agreed. In 2 cases the accused pleaded guilty. The average duration of a sessions trial comes to 40·5 days as against 7·1 in the previous year. 4 cases involving 9 prisoners remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

39. The Appellate Courts in the State are the Mehekma Khas, the Appellate Judge's Court and the Court of the District Magistrate.

Criminal appeals.

Appendix IX exhibits the appellate work done by these courts in the year. It will be seen that the Courts had before them for disposal 4 appeals with 4 appellants during the year as against 11 appeals and 13 appellants in the previous year. All the 4 appeals were disposed of with the results that the sentence on one appellant was confirmed, that of another appellent was modified while in the case of two appellants it was reversed.

(e) Civil Justice.

40. As in the previous year, the nine courts mentioned below administered civil justice in the State during the year under report, there having been no alteration either in their number or in their designations:—

Courts.

1 Mehekma Khas.
1 Appellate Judge.
1 State Munsiff.
6 Taluka Munsiffs.

41. The Mehekma Khas is not a court for original suits but hears all appeals preferred to it against the decisions of the Appellate Judge.

Their powers.

The Court of the Appellate Judge entertains all original suits in which the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 5000 as well as those which involve a right to succession and hears appeals from the decisions of the State and Taluka Munsiffs in the civil cases.

The State Munsiff has jurisdiction to try and dispose of civil suits up to the value of Rs 5000.

The Tajuka Munsiffs are empowred to hear such auits up to the value of Rs. 2000 except the Idar and Bayad Courts which have additional powers to try suits upto the amount of Rs. 3000.

Original suits: New institutions.

42. Appendix X shows that the total number of suits instituted in the year under report amounted to 860 as against 1140 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 280 suits. The decrease is distributed among all the original Courts except those of the Khed and Meghraj Taluka Munsiffs which show an increase. Out of the 860 new institutions, 813 were in the Courts of the Taluka Munsiffs, the number of suits filed before the Idar Munsiff alone being 401 or a little less than the combined number before all other Taluka Munsiffs in the State.

Of the total number of suits instituted in the year, 831 were for money transaction and the remaining 29 for other rights.

The aggregate value of the subject-matter of suits filed during the year amounted ta Rs. 98112 against Rs. 111346 in the preceding year.

Disposal.

43. The total number of suits disposed of by the Civil Courts in the year under report was 855 as compared with 1216 in the year 1904-05 showing a decrease of 361. The arrears at the commencement of the year were 79 and at the end of the year 84.

Particulars of disposals.

44 The following statement gives particulars as regards the disposal of the 855 suits in the year.

Disposed of exparte	170
Admitted and compromised	393
Struck off the file,	206
Otherwised disposed of	86
Total	855

Execution of decrees.

45. The total number of Darkhasts or applications for execution of decrees together with the balance of the previous year amounted to 1564 as against 1926 in the preceding year. Of these, 450 were disposed of, leaving 1114 on the file at the year's close. The reason of there being such a large number of arrears at the end of the year is found in the fact that the execution proceedings were stayed for a greater part of the year under report to save the possibility of any pressure on judgment debtors of the

artizan and agricultural classes. The total amount recovered in execution proceedings was Rs. 25854 as compared with Rs. 78143 in 1904-05.

Civil appeals.

46. The total number of appeals before the Appellate Courts during the year, including the arrears of the previous year was 25 as against 38 in the previous year. The number of appeals disposed of in the year was 19 as against 30, leaving 6 pending at the end of the year against 8 at the end of 1904-05. In the 19 appeals disposed of, the decisions in 7 instances were confirmed, those in 3 were reversed, those in 3 were amended, 3 cases were compromised and 3 were remanded for re-trial.

(c) Civil-Political Suits and Appeals.

Courts.

47. The original court for civil-political suits is that of the Appellate Judge except with regard to boundary disputes which are disposed of by the Head Surveyor. Appeals against the decisions of these two courts as well as all miscellaneous appeals are heard by the Mehekma Khas.

Original work.

48. The subjoined table compares the original civil-political work done in the year under report with that of the previous year:—

Courts.	Year.	Pending at the beginning	New admissions.	Total.	disposed of	Balance at the end.
Appellate Judge.	1904-1905	26	35	61	42	19
	1905-1606	19	11	30	8	22
HeadSurveyor	1904-1905	66	0	66	1	65
	1905-1906	65	1	66	6	60
Total.	1904-1905	92	35	127	43	84
	1905-1906	84	12	96	14	82

Appellate work.

49. The number of appeals awaiting disposal in the Mehekma Khas on the 1st of April 1905 was 5. 5 more were filed during the year, making a total of 10 appeals before the Court for disposal as against 17 in the previous year. Of these, 3 were disposed of and 7 remained pending at the end.

of the year. In the 3 appeals disposed of, the decision in one instance was confirmed, that in another was reversed and one appeal was dismissed as being time-barred.

(f). Extradition.

50. The following extradions took place in the year under report:—

Demands upon Idar.

By whom.	Number of Demands.		Number of Surrenders	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.
British Government.	0	0	0	0
Native States.	7	24	7	21

Demands by Idar.

On whom	Number of Demands.		Number of surrenders	
	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.
British Government.	5	12	4	11
Native States.	3	6	2	2

Of the 13 prisoners surrendered to the State, 5 were convicted, 6 acquitted or discharged and 2 remained pending trial at the end of the year.

51. There is no want of reciprocity on the part of the adjoining Native States under this Presidency or British Districts in respect to the extradition of offenders.

52. It is, however, a regrettable circumstance that, as regards Dungri Bhills, the system of extradition does not obtain between Idar and the neighbouring Rajputana States of Shirohi, Mewar and Dungarpur. Cases involving Bhil offenders are heard and disposed of by special

Exemption of Bhils from extradition rules.

tribunals, called Border Courts, which are usually composed of the Political Officers on both sides. For any offence, however serious, the Border Court awards no punishment beyond mere fine, which does little to draw the Bhils away from their criminal pursuits. Their exemption from extradition rules and from criminal trials retards the peaceful settling down of the frontier districts and it is high time now to replace the Border Court institution by the extradition procedure and thus make the Dungri Bhils amenable to the punishments of ordinary law.

Border Courts and their work.

53. Three Border Courts were held during the year, one at Khed-Brahma in June 1905, another at Kheradi in January last and a third at Pal in the last :month of the year, the work disposed of being as shown below:—

Claims against Idar.

By whom,	Proved	Withdrawn or Dismissed.	Post-poned.	Compensation award.
Kotda (Mewar)	9	13	9	66
Shirohi,	5	2	0	413
Dungarpur.	3	3	1	215-2-0
Kherwara (Mewar).	0	0	1	0
Total.	17	18	11	694-2-0

Claims by Idar.

Against whom.	Proved.	Withdrawn or Dismissed.	Post-poned.	Compensation award.
Kotda (Mewar)	4	5	8	58
Shirohi	1	12	0	2
Dungarpur	3	6	1	156
Kherwara (Mewar)	0	2	0	0
Total.	8	25	9	216

(g) Prisons.

Number of jails.

54. The number of jails and lockups in the State during the year was 18 as against 19 in the previous year.

Jail popnlation.

55. As will be seen from Appendix XIII there were 48 prisoners in the Jails when the year began. 279 more prisoners were received during the year, making a total of 327 against 288 in the previous year. Of these, 277 were released or discharged, one died and one absconded, in the year, leaving 48 in the jails at the close of the year.

The average attendance of the Central Jail at Ahmednagar was 23.8 (32.4) the total amounting to ~~44·1~~ as against ~~50·3~~ (37.6) in the preceding year.

Health.

56. There was only one death in the jails during the year. The health of the prisoners has been generally good. The sanitary arrangements in the Central Jail are looked after by the Chief Medical Officer who pays a daily visit to it and treats the diseased.

Costs.

57. The cost of maintaining the prisoners in the Central and other Khalsa Jails, exclusive of guard expenses, amounted to Rs. 2047 against Rs. 2358 in 1904-1905. The charges on this account in the Sardari Jails were Rs. 1406.

Discipline.

58. The District Magistrate is ex-officio Superintendent of all the jails and lockups in the State. As in the preceeding year, there has been no offence recorded during the year against the rules of jail discipline.

Prison labour.

59. The works on which the convict-labour at the Central Jail is usually utilized are grinding corn, cleaning wood for prison use, repairing roads, cleaning gardens and working the Durbar Press at the Capital.

(h) Registration.

60. The statistics connected with registration are given in Appendices XIV and XV. It will be seen that there were 165 documents pending registration at the close of the previous year. 637 documents were presented for registration in the year under report as against 994 in the year 1904-1905. Out of the total of 802 documents, 574 were registered, 13 were

refused registration and 215 remained in balance when the year closed. The large majority of documents relate to immovable property as the registration of such documents is compulsory under the State's new Registration Act.

The aggregate value of the registered documents in the year amounted to Rs. 95133–5–3 against Rs. 184458–5–2 in the previous year.

The total amout of registration fees has been Rs. 3023–12–10 as against Rs. 7007–3–3 in 1904–05.

(i) Municipalities.

61. There are three Municipalities in the State, at Ahmednagar, Idar, and Vadali. The municipal revenne at the first named place is raised by means of a house-tax while at the two latter places it is realised by a levy of octroi duties.

In each of these towns, a sufficient conservancy establishment is maintained and the main roads are lighted and kept in good order.

Greater strictness is exercised in keeping private streets and the houses of poor classes clean as a protection against plague.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(a) Weather and Crops.

Rainfall.

62. The rainfall in the year was nearly four–fifths of the normal. It measured 29·79 inches at Ahmednagar, 26·73 at Idar, 25·83 at Bayad, 29.91 at Meghraj, 31·14 at Bhiloda, 25·14 at Vadali and 23·84 at Khed, giving an average of 27·48 inches against 14·63 in the previous year. The monsoon broke out in the last week of June and the rains were timely and well–distributed over the whole of July after which they entirely held off till the second week of September when there fell some two or three showers just to save the withering plants and the monsoon came to a close.

Crops.

63. The Khariff sowings had been on an extensively large scale and the out-turn would have been uncommonly good were it not for the long break of five weeks, which more or less damaged all the Khariff crops except

Til and Math. The rice plants suffered the most, being all dried up while those of Bajri and Makai were partially injured. The later showers of September proved very beneficial to Til, Cottoo, Math and other pulses and the yield of of these crops was fairly good. The out-trun of the Khariff or monsoon crops as a whole was about 10 annas in the rupee.

The cultivation of Rabi crops and of wheat in particular was also very extensive and there was practically no damage from frost in any parts. The yield of the rabi is estimated to be 12 annas.

(b Wages and Labour.

64. The earnings of the unskilled labourers were three to four annas per diem. The prices of food grains ruled high for the greater part of the year, being about 25 per cent above the average of the preceding year (Vide Appendix XVIII). The rise was due to large exportations of grain from the country, induced by the high prices prevailent at Ahmedabad and elsewhere.

(c) Forests.

65. The area under forest preservation is about 30500 acres, the principal forest produce being Teak, Sadad, Kher, Timberan, Rayan, Dhav, Haldravo, Bio and Bamboos. The forest revenue in the year was Rs. 2828 against Rs. 2522 in the previous year.

Seeds of Seesum, Babul and Mahuwa trees were sown in nurseries in the year and have grown. The seedlings are in a flourishing condition and will be transplanted in select places in the forests this monsoon.

A contract for the manufacture of catechu from the Kher trees of the Raighad Forest has been given to a Bohra merchant of Surat. The out side demand for fuel-wood from the State forests is increasing.

(d) Trade and manufacture.

66. There are no large manufactures carried on in the State. The business of the Cotton Ginning Factory at Ahmednagar has not been very profitable since the great famine of 1899-1900 owing to poor harvests of cotton. The cotton crop of the year under report being comparatively good, the Factory has had full work from the last month of tha year. The Manager has this year attached a small oil mill to the Factory.

Manufactures.

The stone industry at Ahmednager is steadily improving. Most of

the stone quarried iu the year was utilized on the State Public works at the Capital. The quantity available to the public was hence small.

The industry of weaving country cloth is practised to a small extent by the Vankars of Kanknol, Rudardi, Badoli and a good many other places. The handlooms used are of the old type. Efforts are being made to introduce improved handlooms in their place.

There is a manufacture of country soap at Ahmednagar, though it is on a very small scale.

Glass bangles of a rude type are made at Vavdi and find a ready sale among the poorer classes.

The wooden toys and other articles of household use, manufactured by the Kharadis of Idar, are admired for their workmanship and beauty. The manufacture, however, is not very extensive.

Trade.

67. The export of oilseeds in the year was considerably greater than that in the previous year. The other chief exports were ghee, cotton, timber, bones, jaggery and food-grains. The principal articals of import were cloth, spices, sugar and rice.

Khed Brahma Fair.

The annual Fair at Khed Brahma which had been abandoned since 1898 owing to the prevalence of plague in the neighbouring districts was held in the year under report and lasted for 18 days from the 8th to the 25th of February last. As an encouragement, a special reduction of 25 per cent was made by the State in the rates of customs levy on the sale of foreign merchandise at the fair. The total value of commodities brought for sale was estimated to be Rs. 68339. Of these, goods worth Rs. 40210 were sold at the fair.

(e) Public Works.

68. The total outlay during the year under this head has amounted to Rs. 42932 against Rs. 76904 in the previous year. It was distributed as shown in the subjoined table:—

Items.	Amount.
New Works.	35706–3–3
Repairs of State buildings.	2121–7–4
Repairs of wells and tanks.	566–4–8
Engineering establishment.	4537–4–3
Total.	42931–3–6

The principal new works constructed were buildings for the public offices and Anglo-Vernacular School and certain additions to the Raj Mahel buildings at Ahmednagar.

(f) Post Offices.

State Postal Department.

69. The State has a private postal arrangement for the conveyance of communications on Darbari Service from one part to another within its limits. The total number of letters, articles &c. carried by the Darbar Tapal during the year was 122989 as against 139395 in the previous year and the total charges on this account amounted to Rs. 2690 against Rs. 2702, which gives an average of 4.2 pies per postal article irrespective of its weight.

Government Post Offices.

70. There are nine Government Post Offices within the limits of the State. Of these, two are the Sub-Offices at Ahmednagar and Idar which are combined Telegraph Offices also. The remaining 7 are all Branch Offices under the management of local school-masters who do the postal work in addition to their own duties.

(g) Mint.

71. The State has no mint of its own. The coins current are of the British Mint.

(h) General condition of the State and its people.

72. Both as regards rainfall and crops, the year under report was a more favourable one than the year that preceded it. The agriculturists

could get good prices for their produce and, though still suffering from the effects of the recent famines and bad years, were nevertheless in a tolerably fair condition. The artisons and labourers had enough of work but could save little as their wages remained stationary and the prices of staple grains ranged somewhat high. The general health of the people was good throughout the year, there having been no recurrence of plague. The death-rate per 1000 of population went down from 17·6 in the previous year to 15·2 in the year under report. The birth ratios in the two years were 29·3 and 32·1.

73. There was plenty of grass and fodder in the country and the agricultural stock was sufficiently numerous and in good condition. The disease of gloss anthrax which broke out among the cattle at Bayad was speedily stamped out.

74. The people are awakening to the advantage of seeking suitable markets for the local products and the trade with the outside districts is gradually increasing. The exports in the year show a fair rise. There has also been an increase in the total imports, owing chiefly to the revival of the Khed Brahma Fair. In a country of comparative poverty like Idar, no important industrial enterprise is possible without a combination of labour or capital and such enterprises are very rare as the people have not learnt to work in bodies. A motor company was started in the year by some Banias of Idar for the purpose of running a Motor on the Idar Ahmednagar road. The business, however, has not been successful as the motor brought from Bombay turned out unworkable.

75. There has been little emigration from the State during the year, the number of emigrants recorded from the Khalsa being only 3. Immigration is, however, on the increase, especially in Khalsa villages, being no doubt due to the advantageous terms offered by the State to induce outsiders to come and take up its padtar lands. In the year under report 97 out siders availed themselves of the concessions offered and came to reside in the Khalsa as against 46 in the previous year.

76. It is distressing, indeed, to refer to the financial affairs of the State. The dire famine of 1899–1900 which carried away half of the population and the series of lean years that followed it in a succession, have left the State in a woefully embarrassed condition. It had to face annual deficits and was obliged to borrow large sums from Government for carrying on the administration and for providing relief to the subjects. It

is consequently owing a heavy debt to Government. It is trying its best to work with economy and care, yet the surplus of revenues over the expenditure is not considerable, even in a fairly good year like the one under review. Unfortunately, therefore, the prospect is very distant for it to attain a solvent position.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance

77. The system of accounts followed in the State Treasury renders it impracticable to furnish the Income and Expenditure Statement in the new form approved of by Government because the sub-heads of account both on the credit and debit side in the Treasury books differ much from those indicated in the new form and because it is not possible to get the exact figures of revenue demands until the Talatis' accounts are posted in the treasury, which is usually done some five or six months after the end of the year, in the season of monsoon when the Talatis can leave their villages without inconvenience. The statement of receipts and expenditure for the year under report, forming Appendix XXII is therefore given in the old form.

Receipts.

78. The total gross revenue receipts of the year, excluding subordinate Jagirs, amounted to Rs. 436496 as compared with Rs. 410771 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 25725. The increase of land revenue has been already explained in para 19 above. The same reasons account for the increased realizations under the head of Local Funds. The rise in the Customs receipts is due to more efficient arrangements of collection. The increase in the Abkari revenue is most marked, the year's receipts being more than double those of the previous year, which result is attributable partly to a removal of the obstruction on the part of Jagirdars in the management of liquor-stills in their pattas and partly to an efficient check on the manufacture of illicit liquor by Dungri Bhils. The Stamps receipts show a decrease in consequence of a lesser number of suits instituted in the year. The falling off under the Registration head is accounted for by the fact that a large number of old documents had poured in for registration in the preceding year owing to low rates fixed for registering such documents while the number of old documents received for registration in the year under

report was considerably less. The decrease under the miscellaneous head is occassioned by reduced receipts on acccunt of interest owing to the A. P. Railway shares having been sold off in the preceding year, by similarly reduced receipts of succession charges and by the absence of any receipt on account of Nazarana in the year.

Expenditure.

79. The total expenditure of the State in the year amounted to Rs. 383193 as against Rs. 354642 in the previous year. The budget for the year stood at Rs. 350000. The actual expenditure has therefore exceeded it by Rs. 33193. The increase under the heads of Police, Revenue and Public Works is due to a payment in the year of the outstanding bills of the previous year That under the medical head may be attributed to the opening and up-keep of an additional dispensary and to a greater supply of medicines having been ordered out for the use of the existing dispenseries in the year. The excess under the head of cash allowances is due to the fact that the compensation payable to some of the subordinate Jagirdars for customs and abkari of their pattas, which had been in arrears for the past two years, came to be paid in the year under report. The Extraordinary charges have gone beyond the budgetted amount owing to the following unforeseen expenses:—

(a). The conveyance of Her Highness the Maharani and His Highness' other Zenana Sardars from Jodhpur to Ahmednagar entailed a cost of about Rs. 3000.

(b). On the visit of His Highness' Baijilal with her son and daughter to Ahmednagar, Poshak and ornaments worth Rs. 4000 had to be given, according to the existing Rajrit, to the Baijilal and worth Rs. 1000 to each of the children, the Baijilal being the only daughter of His Highness and this being her first visit.

(c). The arrears of salary amounting to Rs. 1290 due to Mr. Page whose services were temporarily engaged in 1902–1903 for a geological enquiry of the State were paid in the present year.

(d). The illness to the Maharaj Kumar in the latter part of the year occasioned an expenditure of Rs. 3109.

Revenue and other outstandings.

80. The total of revenue arrears including an approximate of Rs. 54000 of the year under report was Rs. 262812 on 31st March 1906. It is useless of course to expect that the whole amount can ever be recovered. There

is hope, however, that if seasons turn out favourable in the future, nearly 50 per cent of the revenue outstandings may be gradually recovered. The total of other outstandings at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 187968. These include advances made to satisfy Border Court decrees, which will have to be mostly written off as the judgement-debtors are all Dungri Bhils. They further include advances given for miscellaneous works, which will be ultimately adjusted on receipt of accounts. The remaining outstandings amounting to Rs. 104895 are believed to be mostly recoverable but their recovery will only be possible in instalments and will therefore take a number of years.

Debt.

81. The total indebtedness of the State on account of loans borrowed from Government amounted, according to our calculations, to Rs. 795110–3–1 on the 1st of April 1905. Of this, Rs. 159990–7–2 alone were subject to interest while the remaining portion of Rs. 635119–11–11 bore no interest. During the year under report, the State remitted Rs. 47451–12–0 in part satisfaction of the debt which carried interest, in addition to the amount of interest which accrued due on it for the year, thereby reducing the interest-bearing loan to Rs. 112538–11–2 at the close of the year. The non-interest-bearing amount remained the same, viz., Rs. 635119–11–11. The balance of the State's indebtedness to Government was thus left at Rs. 747658–7–1 when the year ended.

The above total will not agree with that arrived at by the Accountant General, Bombay, for, although he has at last adopted the reckoning of the three years' period of the concession in respect of interest from 1st April 1903, he still differs in his application of the several re-payments made by the State during the concession years. He appropriates all the re-payments to the non-interest-bearing Famine Loan of Rs. 635119–11–11 notwithstanding the fact that they were expressly made payable exclusively towards the principal of the interest-bearing loan. This application by the Accountant General of the repayments undoes an appreciable portion of the benefaction so generously granted by Government as it goes to reduce the Famine Loan in the three concession years and thus diminishes the benefit of the remission of interest due thereon, which the State is entitled to otherwise get by virtue of the concession. A representation has been made in the matter and the orders of Government are being awaited.

The old liabilities of His late Highness' time have been reduced from Rs. 11847–11–7 to Rs. 11596–11–2.

CHEPTER VI.

Medical.

(a). Hospitals and Dispensaries.

82. The Medical and Vaccination Departments of the State are supervised by the Chief Medical Officer.

Medical Institutions.

83. The number of Medical Institutions open throughout the year were 6 as in the previous year, being the Civil Hospital at Ahmednagar and the five dispensaries at Idar, Vadali, Bhiloda, Meghraj and Bayad. Besides these, the travelling Dispensary which has been reorganised since November last worked in the year for 6 months and the Dispensary at Khed for 2 months.

Their work.

84. In the year under notice, the total number of outdoor patients who received treatment in the above institutions is 31996 as against 23778, showing an increase of 8218, which indicates their increasing popularity. Out of the total of 31996 outdoor patients, 7545 were treated at the Ahmednagar Hospital and the remaining 24451 at the Dispensaries in the Districts.

85. From Appendix XXIII which gives a statement of the Medical relief afforded by each dispensary, it will be seen that the number of indoor patients in the year under report also shows a large increase, being 170 against 91 in the previous year.

Costs.

86. The total cost of maintaining the several Medical Institutions in the year amounted to Rs. 11458-9-10 as compared with Rs. 9093-5-3 in the previous year, The rise in the expenditure has been explained in para 79 of the preceding chapter.

Medical relief gratis.

87. No fees of any kind are charged in the Hospital or at any of the Dispensaries in the State. All of them are thoroughly charitable institutions. They are resorted to by people of all classes and creeds. His Highness finds pleasure in seeing that his subjects receive the boon of medical relief freely and promptly and provides a liberal expenditure on that account.

Surgical operations.

88. The total number of major surgical operations performed in the year was 4 and of minor 163 as against 4 and 156 respectively in 1904-05. Of the 4 major operations which all proved successful, three were cases of Phy-

mosis and one of cataract as in the previous year.

89. No postmortem examination is reported to have been held in the year under report.

Postmortem examinations.

90. The prevailing diseases in the year were fever, bronchitis, diarrhae, dysentry and skin and eye diseases.

Principal diseases.

91. There was no outbreak of cholera or small pox in the State during the year. The Bubonic Plague which had infected the Capital in the latter portion of the preceding year died out soon after its close and has not re-appeared since then. The total of plague cases returned for the whole period under review is only 7, of which 6 proved fatal.

Epidemic diseases.

92. There is one Veterinary Dispensary at Ahmednagar, in charge of a qualified Veterinary Doctor. The total admissions at this dispensary in the year were 510 against 350 in the previous year. Of these, 396 were cured, 21 died and 93 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The total of major and minor operations performed by the Veterinary Doctor was 190 against 140 in the preceding year.

Veterinary Dispensary.

A disease called gloss anthrax having broken out amongst the cattle in the Bayad Taluka in the year, the Veterinary Doctor was at once despatched to prevent its spread and the disease was soon stopped by effective measures. In all 16 animals were attacked, of which 11 died and 5 were cured.

(b) Sanitation.

93. Arrangements have been in force at all the principal towns and villages of the State to prevent any gathering of dust or filth or cowdung in their immediate neighbourhood. The local police-officer has it to see that the town or village is kept clean and the sweepings removed from it every day.

94. To improve the sanitary condition of the capital town of Ahmednagar, the houses of lower classes have been removed to a safe distance from the densely populated parts. At the offer of a liberal compensation they gladly consented to demolish their old houses and have built new ones on the spots assigned to them.

Sanitation in the Capital.

Another measure in this direction is the removal of the Officers' and other servants' residences from the town to the northern side beyond the Hathmati river. Most of these people have built up new houses for themselves. More houses are likely to soon grow up: some indeed are already in progress. In the case of these buildings contiguity is allowed on no account, special care being taken to see that every house stands apart at some yards' distance from the others.

(c) Vaccination.

Staff.

95. The Vaccination staff of the State consists of 3 vaccinators and 1 Inspector, whose work is supervised by the head of the Medical Department.

work done.

96. The number of children primarily vaccinated in the year is 5762 and of re-vaccinated 45 as against 5957 and 57 respectively in the preceding year. These figures give a decrease of 195 in the primary vaccinations and of 7 in the secondary or re-vaccinations. No special reasons are assigned by the vaccinators for this decrease.

Expenditure.

97. The total expenses of this Department in the year have amounted to Rs. 1329–3–0 against Rs. 1335–3–4 in the year 1904–05.

(d). Vital statistics.

Registering arrangements.

98. Village registers of births and deaths are kept in the Khalsa territories by the Talatis' and in the alienated villages, by their respective holders. The Bhil population of the State, numbering over thirty thousand, is beyond the pale of civilization and the Bhils have long been in the habit of concealing births and deaths in their families, owing to a silly prejudice existing among them that curtailment follows enumeration. To ensure more accurate registration, the Mukhis or village headmen have been made strictly responsible to give prompt information of any birth or death within their circles. The measure came into force from the commencement of the period under review and the returns for the year may therefore be regarded as well-nigh correct.

Statistics.

99. These returns show 4951 births and 2564 deaths in the year as against 5416 and 2966 respectively in the preceding one. The ratios of birth and death rates per thousand of population thus come to 29·3 and 15·2 against 32·1 and 17·6.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Transfer of control.

100. The control and management of the Educational Institutions in the State, which had previously been in the hands of the Government Educational Department, were made over by Government to the Idar Darbar in the latter part of the year under report. The first application for the transfer of control of these institutions to the State was made by His late Highness Sir Kesri Singh in 1891 but the question had remained pending owing to a lengthy discussion carried on for settling the conditions of the transfer. A fresh request was submitted in 1904, pointing out the altered condition of Idar of the day when the transfer was first asked for and the Idar of the present time together with the assurances which the said alteration might reasonably furnish as regards the future and in view thereof Government were pleased to sanction the transfer and the control and management of the State Schools has been assumed by the Darbar from 4th February 1906.

Head of the Department.

101. The supervision of the State Education Department is entrusted to the Appellate Judge who, in educational matters, corresponds direct with the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mahi Kantha.

State Schools.

102. The number of schools at the close of the preceding year was 46, 44 including the English School at Idar being for boys and 6 for girls. Of these, two boys' Schools viz., the one at Oda and that at Kokapur, had to be closed during the year for want of satisfactory attendance. The removal of the two schools from the list left the total in the year at 44.

Out of this total of 44 Schools, 12 were maintained by subordinate Jagirdars and the remaining 32 were worked at the State's expense.

Dividing the schools according to the standards taught thereat, it is found that 9 imparted instruction upto the Vernacular fifth standard, 23 upto the Vernacular sixth standard, 11 upto the Vernacular seventh standard and one, viz the Anglo Vernacular school at Idar taught English upto the fifth standard, besides completing the Vernacular course.

Attendance.

103. The number of pupils on the registers at the above Schools was 2597 as against 2554 in the previous year. The average attendance was 1979 against 1946 in

1904–1905. Of the 2597 pupils attending the State Schools, 2348 were boys and 249 were girls as against 2328 boys and 226 girls in the preceding year. There was thus a rise af 43 in the total attendance during the year.

Other Schools.

104. Besides the State Schools indicated above, there were 4 Missionary Schools working in the State during the year as against 7 in 1904–05 and 3 in 1903–04. The number of these Schools is always fluctuating because they are attended exclusively by children of the wild Bhil tribe who flock to them more for food and raimant than for instruction and leave them as soon as the seasons are favourable. The number of boys and girls attending the Mission Schools in the year was 96 as against 252 in the previous year.

Two new Schools for Bhil boys have been started during the year, at Khalwad and Isri, by the Arya Samaj, Ahmednagar, which, by way of inducement, supplies books and clothings gratis to the students. These Schools had 72 pupils on the rolls when the year closed.

The Mission as well as the Arya Samaj Schools teach the lower standards in Vernacular and give religious instruction in addition.

Education of Sardars' Kumars.

105. There were 4 Kumars studying in the Scott College at Sadra during the year, viz., Pal, Mahu, Moti Mori and the younger Kumar of Mudeti while the two Kumars of Kukadia and Derol have been receiving general training under His Highness at Ahmednagar.

Besides these, 24 more Kumars are reported to have been receiving education at the various local schools in the State as against 19 in the previous year.

Costs.

106. The total expenditure on account of the State Schools, exclusive of Schools in the Jagiri villages, amounted to Rs. 11926 as compared with Rs. 9410 in 1904–05.

Remission of School-fees in the Khalsa.

107. Before concluding the present chapter, it may be added that to further the spread of education among the poorer classes in the State, His Highness has generously remitted the attendance-fees charged at the Khalsa Schools from the 19th October 1905.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Printing Presses—

108. There is one Darbar Printing Press at Ahmednagar. Its work was was hitherto confined to printing matters relating to State business only. The restriction was however removed in the year under report and the Press was made available for public work which it now does at moderate rates. The enlargement of its scope necessitated a slight increase in its establishment.

Libraries—

109. The public Library at the Capital, styled the Wodehouse Library, is a free institution. It remains open everyday from 4 to 6 P. M. The Hazur Library is well equipped with books on all subjects and forms a special feature of the Raj Mahel.

Exterminations of wild animals—

110. A special Shikar party is maintained for the destruction of wild animals in the State. Rewards are also offered for killing tigers and panthers which are more numerous in the hilly parts.

Horse and mule breeding operations..—

111. Three Arab and one countrybred horses are being used as stallions in the Darbar stud at Ahmednagar. In the course of the year under report 36 mares were covered by the former and 10 by the latter. One donkey stallion is also kept for mule breeding. It covered 7 mares in the year.

Political Relations.—

112. The relations of the State with the British Government and with the

External. neighbouring States continued cordial and satisfactory as before.

Its relations with the subordinate Sardars and Bhumias in general were also satisfactory in the year.

Internal. Some of these feudatories do not yet divest themselves of the falsely exaggerated notions about their status, which they have come to imbibe during the minority administrations in in the past and which prevent them from realising their due allegiance to

the State. It is difficult to remove these false and mischievous notions from their minds till certain anomalous conditions continue to exist, such as the delegation to the Agency of this State's revisional powers over the exercise of criminal jurisdiction permitted to the three Jadecha Pattawats of Samera, Karcha, and Dehegamda and the arrangement to supply opium to them and others direct from the Agency Depot.

Five of the six Sardars whose representations on the subject of the administrative reforms introduced by His Highness were rejected by Government in the previous year, submitted appeals in the year under report to the address of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The appeals were withheld by the Government of Bombay under Sec. II, Rule 7 (3) of the Foreign Department Memorial rules. Not satisfied still, they sent in petitions, requesting Government to reconsider their orders and these petitions have been duly forwarded to the Political Agent for transmission to Government.

Settlement with Valasna—

113. An amicable settlement of the Idar share and interests in Valasna was effected with the Thakore there in the year under report, the Thakore agreeing to pay Rs.*1*200 every year to this State in full satisfaction of all the the Idar rights and claims in Valasna. The settlement has met with the approval of the Government of India.

114. Before concluding this summary. it may be stated that our warm thanks are due to Lt. Colonel G. B. O'Donnell, Political Agent, Mahi-Kantha, for his having accorded to us the benefit of his valuable advice, whenever it has been asked for.

Ahmednagar,
17th July 1906.

DOLATSINHA.
Maharaj Kumar Idar State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Idar State during the year 1905–06.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
1 Radha Krishna Puri. M.A.	Private Secretary.	5–10–04	31–3–06	
2 Dayabhai Nathabhai.	Appellate Judge.	30–3–05	31–3–06	
3 Umrao Singh.	Revenue Officer.	4–10–04	31–3–06	
4 Satis Chandra Gupte. L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	10–6–3	31–3–06	
5 Chaturbhuj Mankeswar Bhatt, District Pleader.	District Magistrate	1–4–05	31–3–06	
6 Valabhram Aditram B. A.	Foreign Secretary.	1–4–05	31–3–06	

APPENDIX II.

List of laws in force in the Idar State during the year 1905—1906.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Registration Act. Stamps Act. Customs Rules. Arms and Ammunition Rules. Court Fees Act	Adapted from the corresponding British Act on the subject with such modifications as suited the peculiar conditions of the population.	Court Fees Act.	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Idar State during the year 1905—1906.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting Officers and men						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments Battations or batteries	Number of guns.	Number of men					
			Died	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officer.	Fighting men.		
														There are no details to be filled in as there is no military force in the State and the State's Imperial Service Cavalry is still to be formed.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Idar State for the year 1905—1906.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Monthly total expenditure.	Punishments			Rewards		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
Police Superintendant.	1	60	60	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Assistant Police Superintendant.	1	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Inspectors.	2	25	50	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	
Chief Constables.	1	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Do. Do.	10	20	200	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	
Subedar.	1	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Havildars.	22	8	176	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	
Naiks.	41	7	287	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	

Writing Constables.	13	7	91	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Postal guards.	6	7	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sepoys.	7	6	2442	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
Shirastedar.	1	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Clerks.	1	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Do.	2	12	24	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Do.	2	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	511	0	3522	0	0	0	2	1	272	0
Mounted Police.										
Jamadars.	4	40	160	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Veterinary Doctor.	1	45	45	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Dafedars.	5	10	50	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
Sowars.	10	8	80	0	0	1	6	0	7	3
Do.	15	7	105	0	0	0	4	0	0	15
Do.	21	6	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Sais.	14	5	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhangi, Bhisti &c.	5	6	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	75	0	666	0	0	1	13	1	17	39
otal.	586	0	4188	0	0	1	15	2	289	39

The horses provided to the mounted men and officers belong to the Darbar and are maintained at Darbar expense.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Idar State during the year 1905-06.

State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year	present year	
Idar.	179	237	242	297	241	297	103	156	107	112	42·6	52·6	42·7	52·4	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Idar State during the year 1905–06

Tribunals.	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry &c ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	
Mehekma Khas	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Appellate Judge's Court	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Court of the District Magistrate.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

(b). Honorary.																
3 Special Magistrates.	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
5 1st class Magistrates.	62	53	15	34	27	30	0	0	117	106	22	14	61	0	0	9
2 2nd class Magistrates	18	14	0	26	8	14	1	0	33	49	7	7	35	0	0	0
1 3rd class Magistrate.	10	9	0	15	0	3	0	0	21	18	0	3	15	0	0	0
Total.	278	291	86	297	45	273	18	5	595	724	117	250	222	18	0	117

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Magisterial Courts in the Idar State during the year 1905-06.

	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year	Brought to trial in 1905-1906					Total								
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On sommons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
(a) Stipendiary.																	
District Magistrate.	10	39	2	75	0	32	0	0	28	109	7	56	29	8	0	9	
1st. Class Magistrate Idar	38	56	2	50	4	60	1	0	71	117	35	38	18	1	0	25	
1st Class Magistrate Khed	29	28	15	22	0	32	0	0	70	69	20	9	18	2	0	20	
1stclass Magistrate Bhiloda	34	22	32	11	1	19	4	0	95	67	4	12	13	7	0	31	
1stclass MagistrateMeghraj	12	23	2	18	0	49	0	0	19	69	8	53	8	0	0	0	
1stclass Magistrate Bayad	37	30	17	34	0	31	4	4	99	90	0	47	20	0	0	23	
1stclassMagistrateRaighad	25	15	1	11	5	2	8	1	37	28	13	10	5	0	0	0	

Wrongful confinement S. 341-342.	0	5	5	3	5	7	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal force and assault S. 353.	1	2	3	0	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping S. 362.	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape S. 376	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft S. 379 to 382	2	59	61	39	57	135	89	0	7	0	32	39	11	89	46	0	0	29	0	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	
Robbery S. 392.	0	3	3	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity S. 397	1	2	3	5	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	
Criminal breach of trust S. 406-408	0	5	5	8	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Receiving stolen property S 411-412	2	12	14	5	14	18	8	0	1	0	4	3	0	8	10	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mischief S 429; 435 & 436	0	7	7	3	7	14	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Criminal trespass S. 448 to 461	0	7	7	18	7	14	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit offence S. 511.	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	11	132	143	112	130	297	15	10	13	1	72	59	11	156	127	0	0	51	17	7	5	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	72	11	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Idar State during the year 1905-06.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of during past year.	No. of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced						No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment									Awaiting trial.	Cases pending	Remarks.
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year.	Total					Imprisonment		Imprisonment & fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total															
								Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						Under one month	From one to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment			
Rioting S. 147–148.	4	2	6	3	2	23	23	0	0	0	22	1	0	23	0	0	0	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	4	
Escape from confinement. S. 224.	0	3	3	0	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Offences relating to coin S. 243.	0	2	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to religion S 295.	0	1	1	0	1	9	7	0	0	0	1	6	0	7	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder S. 302	0	2	2	6	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
Culpable homicide S. 304	1	4	5	4	4	9	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Attempt to murder S. 307	0	1	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit suicide S. 309	0	4	4	1	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hurt S. 324–325	0	8	8	11	8	13	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Idar State during the year *1905–06*.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Idar	5733–3–3	46369–13–1	1027–1–3	6342–3–10	17·9	13·7	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Idar State during the year 1905–06.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year									Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000	Number of Suits above Rs. 5000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
																									y. m. d.	
Appellate Judge	1	2	41	19	42	21	40	16	2	5	14171	0	0	19	5	6	4	4	0	0	0	0	10	11339	0–3–5	
State Munsiff	74	15	93	28	167	43	152	28	15	15	13295	0	28	0	14	10	4	0	0	2	10	8	8	5238	0–4–8	
Idar T. Munsiff	76	47	583	401	659	448	612	418	47	30	35078	0	391	10	297	96	7	1	0	82	200	81	55	30268	0–4–17	
Khed T. Munsiff	2	8	178	262	180	270	172	244	8	26	23166	0	262	0	205	53	2	2	0	74	101	68	1	17970	0–2–16	
Bhiloda T. Munsiff	0	1	32	15	32	16	31	14	1	2	1561	0	15	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	1380	0–2–5	
Meghraj T. Munsiff	0	6	22	40	22	46	16	43	6	3	3611	0	40	0	30	9	1	0	0	1	31	11	0	3508	0–2–9	
Bayad T. Munsiff	1	0	87	27	88	27	88	25	0	2	2756	0	27	0	19	7	1	0	0	2	9	13	1	1977	0–1–4	
Raighad T. Munsiff	1	0	104	68	105	68	105	67	0	1	4474	0	68	0	58	9	1	0	0	9	32	21	5	4449	0–2–4	
Total	155	79	1140	860	1295	939	1215	855	79	84	98112	0	831	29	639	194	20	7	0	170	393	206	86	76123		

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for Present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
State Munsiff	632	24	659	152	21	4607	784	45	5266	760	14	419	24	31	4847	12	2	17	
Idar Taluka Munsiff	47	620	40899	744	406	17471	791	1026	58370	171	284	16753	620	742	41617	194	119	429	
Khed Taluka Munsiff	3	176	9272	232	224	10654	235	400	19926	59	126	6633	176	274	13193	74	82	118	
Bhiloda T. Munsiff	0	7	485	16	7	586	16	14	1071	9	3	125	7	11	946	1	3	7	
Meghraj T. Munsiff	0	1	1122	7	14	1946	7	15	3068	6	9	659	1	6	2409	5	0	1	
Bayad Taluka Munsiff	2	2	47	23	5	212	25	7	259	23	3	111	2	4	148	4	0	0	
Raighad T. Munsiff	0	0	0	68	57	3427	68	57	3427	68	11	1054	0	46	2373	29	17	0	
Total	684	830	52484	1242	734	38903	1926	1564	91387	1096	450	25854	830	1114	65533	319	223	572	

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of appeals in the Civil Suits in the Idar State during the year 1905–06.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration	
													Decision confirmed		Decision reversed		Decision amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year
Mehekma Khas	0	3	5	0	5	3	2	2	3	1	1960-9-3	1064-0-6	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	y.m.d. 0-2-1	y.m.d. 0-10-10
Court of the Appellate Judge	11	5	22	17	33	22	28	17	5	5	3623-15-6	1572-8-6	11	6	8	3	5	2	0	3	4	3	0-5-23	0-3-29
Total.	11	8	27	17	38	25	30	19	8	6	5584-9-3	2636-9-0	12	7	8	3	5	3	1	3	4	3		

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lockups in ths Idar State during the year 1905-06.

Stations	Number of prisoners.					Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
	Number of prisons.	Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				past year	present year	past year	present year				
Central Jail at Ahmiednagar.	1	27	97	128	124	28·2	23·8	28	Rs. 2047	14·03	No death
Other Khalsa Jails At Idar, Bayad, Khed, Bhiloda, Meghraj and Raighad.	6	6	116	105	122	5·1	5·2	15		62·7	No death
Sardari Jails At Suver, Pal, Undni, Tintoi, Chanderni, Samera, Karcha, Dehegamda, Ghorwada, Medhasan, & Posina.	11	15	66	55	81	4·3	3·4	5	Rs. 1406	28·5	One death in the Lockup at Tintoi.
Total	18	48	279	288	327	37·6	32·4	48	Rs. 3453		

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Idar State during the year 1905–06.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered hending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	past year	present year	part year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	
Idar.	994	637	429	304	487	272	34	30	3	2	41	29	806	574	Rs. 184458-5-2	Rs. 95133-5-3	23	13	165	215	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Idar State during the year 1905-06.

Description.	Past year			Present year			Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
Mortgages.	270	78435 5 5	2130 14 10	311	48187 7 0	1246 9 4	
Sale deeds.	462	94035 4 8	4614 1 9	205	40421 10 6	1542 1 4	
Wills.	33	3512 2 1	149 14 8	30	891 3 9	145 6 2	
Money bonds.	9	6470 10 0	12 12 0	1	1425 0 0	1 4 0	
Miscellaneous.	32	2004 15 0	99 8 0	27	4208 0 0	88 8 0	
Total	806	184458 5 2	7007 3 3	574	95133 5 3	3023 12 10	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Idar State during the year 1905-06.

Name	Opening balance on 1st April 1905	Receipt during the year		Total in the current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31 March 1906	Remarks.
		Past	Present		Past	Present		
Ahmednagar	540	135	1277	1952	391	1702	0	
Vadali	0	0	411	411	52	244	115	
Idar	0	0	1490	1490	316	894	280	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Idar State during the year 1905–06

Stations	April 1905	May 1905	June 1905	July 1905	August 1905	September 1905	October 1905	November 1905	December 1905	January 1906	February 1906	March 1906	Total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks.
Ahmednagar	0	0	0·49	24 71	0·6	3·54	0	o	o	o	·99	o	29·79	13·80	24 47	
Idar	0	0	1·32	18·93	0·17	5·16	0	o	o	o	1·15	o	26.73	14·93	25·48	
Bayad	0	0	1.99	20·72	0·38	3·17	0	o	0	o	0·57	o	26·83	15·56	24·85	
Meghraj	0	0	2·8	21·4	0·75	5 54	0	o	o	o	1·10	o	29.91	15·16	22·96	
Vadali	0	0	0	18·85	0·6	5·60	0	o	o	o	0·63	o	25.14	There were no rain guages at these places in the previous years.		
Bhiloda	0	0	1·25	22 4	0·34	6·75	0	o	o	o	0·76	o	31·14			
Khed	0	0	0	16·92	0·12	4·70	1·48	o	o	o	0·62	o	23.84			

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains.

Articles	Average rate per maund in 1904–05			Average rate per maund in 1905–06			Remarks
	Rs.	As.	Pies.	Rs.	As.	Pies.	
Wheat	1	5	4	1	10	8	
Juari	1	4	0	1	8	7	
Bajari	1	5	4	1	10	8	
Banti	0	12	10	1	2	3	
Chino	1	9	0	1	4	0	
Pulses	2	8	0	3	2	0	
Ghee	13	5	4	16	0	0	
Maize	1	4	0	1	6	10	
Oil	6	10	8	8	0	0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Idar State during the year 1905–06

Description of work	State Fnnds			Local Funds.			Totals
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total.	
Additions to the Raj Mehel at Ahmednagar.	28322–10–2	0	28322–10–2	0	0	o	o
Kutcheri buildings at Ahmednagar	4191–7–4	0	4191–7–4	0	0	o	o
Other Darbar buildings at Ahmednagar	2938–6–4	201–13–2	3140–3–6	0	0	o	o
Police Thanas, Jails, Customs Chowkis &c.	49–3–5	1780–5–2	1829–8 7	0	0	o	o
Schools and Dispensaries.	204–7–11	35–0–6	239–8–5	0	0	o	o
Religious buildings.	o	314–9–0	314–9–0	0	0	o	o
Wells & Tanks.	0	833–5–2	333–5–2	0	0	o	o
Roads.	o	690–8–2	690–8–2	0	0	o	o
Total	35706–3–2	3855–9–2	39561–12–4	0	o	s	o

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Idar State during the year 1905-06

State	Year	Horses and cattle										Ploughs		Carts		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats		With two bullocks.	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male	Female											
Idar	1905-1906	17136	7698	1334	9414	378	380	4341	825	18435		8186	0	15	1228	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Idar State during the year 1905-06.

Name of State	Country spirit		Opium		Ganja		Tari		Total		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Idar	194	40288	27	2540	15	957	0	0	236	43785	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement of Receipts and disbursements of the Idar State for the year 1905–06.

Receipts.				Disbursements		
Nature of item.		Collections in 1904–05	Collections in 1905–06	Nature of item.	Budget estimate	Actual expenditure.
I				I		
Balance at the commencement of the year.		62769	135445			
II						
Cash Transactions.						
(a) Revenue Receipts.						
Revenue of Khalsa villages.						
Land Revenue proper	165533		185751			
Sale of building sites	759		827			
Local Fund	11742		15751			
Vero on non-agriculturists	18241		17453			
	196275	196275	219782			
Customs		60395	65593			
Royalty for stone quarried		3818	3438			
Opium		4167	2540			
Khichadi and other Raj Haks.		54604	58423			
Stamps.		19377	14992			
Registration		8403	3052			
				Cash Transactions		
				(a) Non administrative		
				Darbar Nimnok	60000	60000
				Riasat.	24994	24648
				Expenses on account of State Guests	1200	1100
				Total of non-administrative.	86194	85748
				(b) Administrative.		
				The Executive	24340	24625
				Judicial Department	14015	14196
				Justice 13162		
				Stamps & Registration 1034		
				Jail charges.	2146	2047
				Police	82018	85461
				Revenue Department	21037	24077

Abkari			19450	41356	Customs, Opium and Forest Departments	7467	7491
Miscellaneous			44282	27320	Survey Department	2234	1938
Forests	2522	2828			Medical	11578	12672
Judicial receipts	1873	1561			Public Works.	38082	42932
School Fees	1056	1051			Tribute and Majmundari charges.	30518	30518
Nazerana	4763				Vol Giras Haks.	3106	2958
Cattle pound receipts	277	307			Cash Allowances.	8337	16064
Sale proceeds of intestate property	7013	3461			Pensions.	540	549
Japti Varad	335	402			Orphanage and Dharmada.	592	538
Arms and Ammunition Licence	217	185			Education Department	11269	11926
Grazing Fees	8435	12004			Chanda Fala.	138	161
Royalty	231	390			Extraordinary	6389	19352
Interest	5160	574			Total of administrative charges.	263806	297445
Miscellaneous	12400	4557			Total of current expenditure	350000	383193
	44282	27320					
Total of Revenue receipts			410771	436496	(c) Other expenses.		
(b) Other Cash Receipts					Payment towards debts		55839
Recoveries of State's dues			30170	38658	On account of principal of Government loan	47452	
On advance account	21958	16574			On account of His late Highness' debts	251	
On debt due by attached estates.	55	2666			Towards deposits	8136	
On Takavi	5365	1924				55839	
Other heads	2792	17494					
	30170	38658					
Extraordinary Receipts.			99925	0			
Total of other Cash Receipts			130095	38733			

(c) Debts

Receipts on deposit account.			17733	16025
Deposit of attached estates.	9342	11286		
Border Court deposit	399	99		
Other heads.	7992	4640		
	17733	16025		
Total of all transactions			558599	491254

III

Adjustments			189883	87888
Grand Total			810651	714587

Interest on Government Loans.	4521
Total of Other expenses	60360

(d) Dues.

Advances for miscellaneous works to be adjusted on receipt of accounts	2200
Advances to be recovered.	40634
Total of dues.	42834
Total of all Cash transactions	486387

II

Adjustments.	87888

III

Balance at the end of the year.	140312
Grand Total.	714587

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Idar State during the year 1905-06.

Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Result of indoor patients.				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks.
	Out door	In door	Discharged	Absented	Died	remaining under treatment			
Ahmednagar Hospital.	7545	79	55	15	4	5	5118-11-7	60·28	
Idar Dispensary	6102	91	66	15	6	4	1432-8-3	100·28	
Vadali „	5976	0	0	0	0	0	1032-0-0	70·17	
Bayad „	5514	0	0	0	0	0	1127-10-4	35·21	
Bhiloda „	3799	0	0	0	0	0	996-1-6	58·08	
Meghraj „	1836	0	0	0	0	0	900-11-10	20·76	
Travelling „	1392	0	0	0	0	0	433-10-8	40·94	
Khed „	432	0	0	0	0	0	417-3-11	20·68	
Total	31996	170	121	30	10	9	11458-10-1	406·4	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Idar State during the year 1905-06.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year.			Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Idar State	168537 according to the Census of 1901	5416	4951	0	465	2966	2564	0	402	32.1	29·3	17.6	15·2	

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Idar State, for the year 1905—06

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on the rolls.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure			Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary	Primary	
		(a) Khalsa.								
26	25	Vernacular Schools for boys	1557	1664	1227	1269	0	0	9592.	
6	6	Vernacular Schools for girls.	226	249	155	154	0	0	1562	
1	1	Anglo-Vernacular School	55	56	33	38	0	772	0	
		(b) Sardari								
13	12	Vernacular Schools for boys	716	628	531	518	0	0	3370	
46	44		2554	2597	1946	1979	0	772	14524	

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

IDAR STATE

For the year ending 31st March 1907.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Position and extent.

1. The State of Idar, popularly known as the Nani Marwar, is the largest and the only First Class State in the Mahi Kantha Agency. Its extreme length and breadth are 96 and 58 miles respectively. The extent of its total area is 1669 square miles, as ascertained through Trigonometrical Survey Sheets by means of the Planimeter.

Population.

2. The total population of the State, according to the general Census of 1901, is 168557 souls. The relative density of population per square mile thus comes approximately to 101 persons.

Gross Revenue.

3. Taking an average of the last five years, its total gross revenues, inclusive of all alienations amount to Rs. 554052,

Tribute.

4. The State pays a yearly tribute of Rs. 30340 to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda under the denomination of Ghasdana while it annually receives Rs. 52427 on account of Khichadi and other Raj Haks from its subordinate Sardars, the tribute paying Talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others.

Ruler.

5. Since its conquest by the two brothers Anand Singh and Rai Singh in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, the destinies of the Idar State have been in the hands of Rajput rulers of the Suryavanshi Rathod clan. The present Suzerain, His Highness Maharaja Major General Sir Pratap Singhji Bahadur, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., L. L. D., A. D. C. to His Im-

perial Majesty the King-Emperor and Honourary Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, who is now in his sixty second year, inherited the Gadi of Idar upon the death of the posthumous son of the late Maharaja Keshri Singhji and assumed the reins of the State on 12th February 1902. This auspicious and memorable day of His Highness' installation on the Idar Gadi marks the beginning of an epoch of reform and advancement in the history of the State.

Family and Heir.

6. His Highness has had no male issue either by Her Highness Maharani Bhatianiji who belongs to the Bhati family of the Jagirdar of Jakhan, or by his second Rani who is also a Bhatiani, wedded from the Bhati family of the Jagirdar of Osia in Marwar. His Highness' adopted son Maharaj Kumar Dolat Singh has been duly recognized by the Paramount Power as heir and successor to His Highness the Maharaja.

Domestic occurrences.

7. The principal domestic event in the year under report is that Kumvarani Pungalianiji gave birth to a second Bhamarji on the 26th of June last. Other events of note were the celebrations of the Maharaj Kumar's three marriages. One of these was with the second daughter of the Virpura Thakore of Janod in Reva Kantha and the other two with the 3rd and the 4th daughter of the Chawda Thakore of Sabalwad under the State. The betrothals had all been arranged some time after His Highness' accession, at the urgent requests of Virpuri and Chawdi widows of the late Maharaja who belonged to the above families and whom His Highness had chosen not to displease in their bereaved condition by a refusal. In one sense, the marriages have had the most desirable effect of enlisting the hearty sympathies of the late Maharaja's widows towards the person and family of His present Highness and engendering mutual harmony and affection between the members of both the Zenanas.

His Highness' visits and tours.

8. His Highness had frequent occasions in the year to go out of the State to near and distant places. In the last week of May, His Highness went to Simla for a change and stayed there for about a month. While returning, His Highness paid a visit to the Jaipur Darbar and another to Jodhpur, halting at each of these places for a couple of days. His Highness also broke his journey at Mount Abu and stopped there for nearly a week to see his old European friends there. In the month of August, His Highness was invited by Mr. P. S. V. Fitz Gerald, C. S. I.,

Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, to pay him a friendly visit at Rajkote. The invitation was accepted and His Highness left for Rajkote on the 22nd August and passed a week there in Mr. Fitz Gerald's company. While at Rajkote His Highness was invited by his old friend the late Thakore of Limbdi to his Capital and on his way back His Highness halted one day at that place. In the following month, His Highness received an invitation from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to pay a visit to His Excellency at Ganesh Khind and to take part in the Poona races of the season. His Highness accordingly left on the 15th September and was in Poona for about a week. His Highness' next visit was to Mount Abu towards the middle of October, in acceptance of an invitation from Col. and Mrs. Ravenshaw to join the wedding festivities of their daughter Miss Dorothy Rose. His Highness again left the Capital on 4th November to go to Punch in Kashmir where he was invited by the Raja there to join a shooting party arranged for His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness however was taken ill on the way at Rawalpindi and being unable to proceed further, had to return, making halts of 2 days each at Lahore and Alwar. The Investiture Durbar held at Agra by His Excellency the Viceroy in January afforded His Highness a suitable opportunity for enjoying His Excellency's happy company during His Excellency's stay there on the occassion. His Highness received a Kharita from his Excellency, requesting the honour of His Highness' presence at the Investiture and the invitatiou having been thankfully accepted, His Highness proceeded to Agra on the 5th January and stayed there till His Excellency had left. Subsequent to this, the Installation of Prince (now His Highness Jam Shri) Ranjit Singhji on the Gadi of Jamnagar on 12th March to which His Highness was most cordially invited, formed another and the last occasion of His Highness' absence from the State. The visit to Jamnagar lasted 4 days, from the 10th to the 13th of March.

Visitors to the Capital.

9. His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, accompanied by two Sardars, five officers and a retinue of 145 followers arrived here on the morning of 28th April on a friendly visit and was cordially received at the Station by His Highness and the Maharaj Kumar and conducted to the Durbar Palace in the Fort, escorted by a party of Sowars from the Mounted Police. A salute of 21 guns was fired as the illustrious guest entered the Fort. The Maharaja stayed here for 5 days and left for Jaipur with due marks of honour by a Special on the evening of the 2nd May.

During his tour through the Districts, the Political Agent Mahi Kantha, arrived with his Office on the 13 May and was encamped here for one month.

Other distinguished visitors to the Capital in the year were General and Lady Beatson who came and stayed here for 3 days during Christmas.

10. Maharaj Kumar Dolat Singh continued to carry on the administrative work of the State under the general supervision of His Highness the Maharaja to whom all important matters are invariably referred for final orders.

Personnel of administration

From the beginning of January 1907, an important reform in the method of administration has been introduced. His Highness the Maharaja has formed a Committee to advise and assist the Maharaj Kumar in his onerous work. The Committee, which at first consisted of the 4 Officers: Mr. Radha Krishna, Mr. Umarao Singh, Mr. Dahyabhai and Mr. Valabhram but which now counts Thakore Dolat Singh of Chandarni also among its members, is invested with certain limited powers to dispose of all ordinary routine of the Mehekma Khas on its own discretion. As to important matters, these are in the first instance discussed in the Committee and are then laid, with the Committee's opinion thereon, before the Maharaj Kumar who in his turn gives orders except on such of them as require to be referred to His Highness. Over and above the assurance which the new arrangement furnishes as regards better and more efficient work, His Highness expects the Committee to relieve the Maharaj Kumar of a large part of his administrative burden and to thus spare him time and thought for works of general reform.

Appendix I gives the requisite particulars about the principal Officers of the State. It will show that there has been no change in the year except the appointment of Mr. Harbhagwan as the Head of the State Education Department.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

11. Exclusive of petty hamlets, the State altogether comprises 913 villages. The number of khalsa villages among them, which stood at 285¶ in the beginning of the year under report, has risen to 298 owing to 13 Sheshan villages having been adjudged khalsa in the year for want of valid titles to the holdings. A corresponding decrease occurred

Villages: khalsa alienated and co-shared.

¶ The figure given in the last report was incorrect, one khalsa village having been erroneously counted there as alienated.

in the total of alienated villages held by subordinate Jagirdars, which has consequently fallen from 581 to 568. The number of villages in the 'co-shared' class remained unaltered, being 47 as in the preceding year. The villages in this class are co-shared between the Raj and certain Jagirdars subordinate to it.

Land Revenue Systems.

12. Of the different systems of land revenue obtaining in the khalsa territories of the State, the system of Bighoti or fixed cash assessment based on a classification of the soil is the one most prevalent. During the year under report it obtained in 162 villages. 30 villages, again, had what is termed the 'Katchi' Bighoti under which the rates of assessment have been fixed, not on any classification of the soil but on a consideration of previous realizations and the relative distance of fields from the village-site. The rest of the khalsa villages, with the exception of 4, are unsurveyed. Among them there were 53 which paid the State revenue according to the Bhagbatai system in kind while there were 24 where the revenue demands were determined, not by assessing the crops as in the Bhagbatai but by measuring the area under actual cultivation and then applying certain rates which have been fixed per acre on the basis of previous income. The remaining 29 villages were farmed out and brought in, each a fixed cash amount as its revenue for the year.

Out of the 47 co-shared villages, 15 were under the Bighoti system, 11 were under Katchi Bighoti while 21 were governed by the Bhagbatai.

The villages held by subordinate Jagirdars continue almost all under the Bhagbatai Vahivat. The Jagirdars generally seem to be disinclined towards the adoption of the Bighoti system to which the Bhagbatai and other old forms are slowly giving way in the Khalsa.

Progress of Survey and Settlement work.

13. The result of survey operations conducted during the year shows that the revenue survey was completed in 3 villages, which raises the total of surveyed villages in the State to 225. In addition to this, the settlement papers of two villages were prepared. In these as well as in two other villages the Settlement rates whereof had been already determined, orders have been given to enforce the system of Bighoti from the current year.

It may be added that when the year under report closed, revenue survey was in progress in 2 villages.

14. Under the rates of Bighoti assessment, the cultivator has to pay about 37 per cent less than what he had to pay under the old Bhagbatai Vahivat. For this reason and for the further reason that under the Bhagbatai the cultivator is left at the mercy of small officials in estimating the crops, the Bighoti System, even in the 'Kaicha' form, seems more acceptable to the ryots who have welcomed it wherever it has been introduced. In ordinary times they find it easy to pay the assessment due upon their holdings while in times of scarcity or famine the State demands are suspended or remitted more or less according to the needs of the situation.

Bighoti more acceptable.

15. The total area of arable land in the Khalsa and co-shared portions of the State was about 223000 acres as against an approximate of 208500 acres in the preceding year, showing an increase of 14500 acres which is mostly a result of escheats and resumptions of alienated lands and villages in the year.

Culturable area.

The total area in occupation during the year was 117907 acres. Compared to the area tenanted in 1905-06 (acres 97978) there was an increase of 19928 acres, which was due to the new additions to the Khalsa mentioned above and to the fact that more lands were taken up than were relinquished in the year as shown below:—

Area under cultivation.

Lands Relinquished—	16688 acres.
New lands taken up—	33290 acres.
Net increase in the area occupied	16602 acres.

16. The total Land Revenue Proper and Miscellaneous Land Revenue Demands of the Khalsa during the year under report aggregated to Rs 271409 as against Rs. 272687 in the year which preceded it. There has been no appreciable difference, for though the demands of Bighoti increased in consequence of a rise in the area under occupation, the increase was met by a decrease in the Bhagbatai and other demands. The collections in the two years however show a marked difference, for in 1905—06 they amounted to Rs. 273832 while in the year under report they came up to Rs. 303698. The above rise in the collections is attributable to the fact that there were larger recoveries of past arrears in

Demands and collection of Land Revenue.

the year than in the previous year.

17. Remissions of past arrears of land revenue were allowed during the year to the extent of Rs.20056. The total arrears of land revenue on the 31st March 1907, including the arrears of the year under report, amounted to Rs. 190816 as against Rs 243161 outstanding at the close of the previous year.

Land Revenue arrears and remissions.

18. The year was a fairly good one and the revenue instalments were mostly paid in as they fell due. The only coercive measures that had to be resorted to in the year for the recovery of the Raj demands was the issue of notices in 643 cases and the sale of the defaulter's property in 24 instances.

Coercive measures for recovery.

19. The State gives Tagavi advances to poor cultivators for purchasing seeds, impliments, bullocks &c or for making irrigation wells and improving their lands. The amount so advanced in the year was Rs. 325 as against Rs. 312 in the year preceding.

Tagavi.

20. The Agricultural Bank, started in the previous year for the benefit of the agricultural population has made no satisfactory progress in the year under review. The object in view in founding the institution has been explained in the last Report. It is to make necessary loans available to bona fide cultivators at a smaller rate of interest than what is usually charged from them by the Bania Sowcars. The rate at first decided upon was seven and a half per cent but it has since been reduced to 6 per cent per annum. The Bank is managed by the Revenue Officer. It was financed by the State with an advance of Rs. 5000 to begin with. In the year under report it gave out loans aggregating to Rs. 1560 as against Rs. 2900 in the preceding year. Till now it has received no investments from the public, nor has it been availed of by the agriculturists on any large scale. It is however proposed to spare no efforts to make the institution more popular and to continue the lending business by fresh advances from the State Treasury, when necessary until it attracts public capital to raise its funds.

Agricultural Bank.

21. It is needless to reiterate what has been repeatedly observed in the previous Administration Reports that the bulk of

Alienation Settlement.

alienated holdings in the State is unduly great, so much as 62·2 per cent of the total villages being in the hands of alienees. In the last Report it was pointed out that these holdings did not contribute their fair quota towards the increased expenses of the modern administration or towards the general improvement of the country; that they apparently included invalid grants, imprudent waste, usurpations &c; and that an early enquiry with a view to their settlement and reduction within reasonable limits was called for by the imperative necessity which the embarrassed condition of the State imposed upon the Darbar for conserving all legitimate sources of its income. A set of rules to guide the above enquiry into one class of alienations, viz, the Sheshan and Inam holdings, had been accordingly drawn up towards the close of the preceding year The rules received His Highness' sanction early in the year under report and a Committee of 4 Officers was appointed to commence and carry out the proposed work of Settlement. The weakest cases were the first to be taken up and before the close of the year the Committee restored 13 villages to the Khalsa after due enquiry.

The enquiries regarding Baharkhala lands were continued by the Revenue Officer and from the statistics furnished by him it appears that in the year under report he enquired into the titles of 3304 acres of Baharkhala land, of which 2737 acres have been made khalsa and 565 acres have been continued to the holders.

Estates under State management.

22. There were 34 estates under the management of the State at the close of the previous year During the year under report 7 were brought under and 5 were relieved from the management, leaving 36 at the end of the year. The grounds for taking these estates under Durbar management were:—

1.	Minority of present holders in	21 cases.
2.	Encumbered condition of the estate in	4 cases.
3.	Disputed succession or title in	8 cases.
4.	Failure to pay Jivarakh to dependent members, school expenses &c. in	3 cases.
		36

In the case, however, of some minors' estates it has been found more economical to entrust their management to the relatives &c of the minors on condition of their submitting annual budgets of income and expenditure and furnishing regular accounts of the same. The number of such estates at the end of the year under report was 8.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(*a*). LEGISLATION.

23. All the enactments hitherto made by the State are enumerated in Appendix II. Of these, the Rules relating to caste dinners and those relating to sale of girls in marrriage were passed in the year under report, with a view to partially mitigate two great social evils which had been reducing the people to poverty and indebtedness. The former limit the dinner on every good or bad occasion to 100 men per day while the latter give a right to the bride to recover the money taken by her father or guardian as her price from the bridegroom. The Alienation Settlement Rules, also passed during the year, relate to all lands and villages other than the Khalsa, except the Pattas held by Bhayats, Bhumias and Sardars under the State. Excepting the three sets of rules above specified, each of the remaining enactments in the list has been adapted from the corresponding British Indian Act on the subject with necessary modifications to suit the peculiar conditions of the population. Besides these, the State tribunals follow the spirit of the following British Indian Codes and Acts, bearing in mind the local customs and usages of the country: –

Indian Penal Code.	Indian Civil Procedure Code.
Indian Criminal Procedure Code.	Indian Contract Act.
Indian Limitation Act.	Cattle Trespass Act.
District Police Act.	Indian Postal Act.
Indian Evidence Act.	

There are also Opium Rules, Extradition Rules and Border Court Rules in force into the State, they all having been introduced upon recommendations from the Agency.

(b) Military Force.

24. Just as in the preceding year, there was no military force existent in the State during the year under review.

Military non-existent.

25. The Officers and men to be selected to form the unit of the State's proposed Imperial Service Scouts were presented to General Beatson while he was here and they having been approved, the establishment was sanctioned towards the close of the year, together with a scheme for graded salaries, food, dress &c, payable to them. The Unit which has been organised from the commencement of the current year is composed of 1 Risaldar, 1 Jamadar, 1 Kot-Daffedar, 4 Daffedars, 1 Trumpeter, 4 Lance-Naiks and 20 Sowars.

Organization of the Idar Imperial Service Scouts.

(c) Police.

26 Mr. Chhotu Singh continued at the head of the State Police till the close of December, when the Department was reorganised, abolishing the posts of the Police Superintendent and his Assistant and creating three Supervisors and six Subedars in their stead and dividing the work of supervision amongst them. The number of Fauzdars' Circles, too, was raised from 11 to 12 with the result that every two of these circles formed the District of a Subedar and every two Subedars' districts came each under one Supervisor. The strength, cost and other particulars of the State Police, given in Appendix IV, refer to the reorganised force which existed during the last quarter of the year.

Reorganisation of the Department.

27. The strength of the State Police as thus constituted, showed an increase of 10, being 596 as against 586 in the previous year and consisted of 22 Officers, 90 mounted police and 484 footmen, exclusive of village chokiats and police patels mentioned in para 31 below.

Strength of State Police.

The Mounted Police, was under the direct supervision of Jamadar Bachan Singh. This force generally remains at the Capital unless when an emergency requires its presence into the districts.

28. In the ranks of Daffedars, Sowars, Naiks and Constables, there were 287 Rajputs, 93 Mahomedan Sipahis, 107 Bhils or Girasias and 36 Pathans. Of these 210 knew how to read and write while 42 were under instruction. In the year under report, 44 of them were rewarded by promotion and 38 were fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.

Discipline.

29. The total cost of the State Police in the year amounted to Rs. 67509 against Rs. 72345 in the preceding year. The latter figure differs from the total shown in the last Annual Report (para 26) by Rs. 13116 which sum appertained to the Karkhana Juth and has been taken over, under the new arrangement of the State accounts, to the head of General Department. The decrease in expenditure in the year is due to a special expenditure having been incurred in the previous year in purchasing horses for the Mounted police.

Costs.

30. The Police in the frontier districts which are exposed, especially in unfavourable years, to raids by Dungri Bhils who abound in the State and in the neighbouring territories, were armed in the year under report with the Martini Henry Rifles and Carbines lent by Government while the Police in the more peaceful parts carried muzzle loading muskets and carbines as in the preceding year

Arms.

31. Besides the regular police, there were 631 Chokiats and 197 police patels, of whom 672 chokiats and 44 patels enjoyed Balarkhala land while the remaining chokiats and patels received cash remuneration.

Village Police.

32 Taking both the regular and the village police together, the whole strength came up to 1424, which gives the ratio of the total force to the population and area of the entire State including subordinate Jagirs to be 118·3 persons and 1·17 sqare miles to a policeman.

Ratio to population and area.

33 The strength of the police in the territories of Jagirdars was 47 Sowars and 166 footmen against 77 and 169 respectively in the preceding year, the total costs of maintenance amounting to Rs. 15254 against Rs. 18192.

Jagirdars' Police.

34. Appendices V, VI and VII show the working of the Police in the year as compared with that in 1905-1906.

Crime.

The total number of offences reported to the police in the year was 143 as against 237 in the preceding year, showing a fall-off of 94 or 39·6 per cent. Of these the offenders in 95 cases were apprehended together with 11 offenders involved in 8 cases of the previous year. The total number of persons sent up by the police for trial was 183 against 297 in 1905-1906, of whom 97 were convicted and 73 acquitted or discharged against 156 and 112 respectively in the previous year.

The percentage of convictions to the total number of persons sent up for trial is 53 against 52·5 in the previous year.

48 crimes remained untracked at the end of the year as against 105 in the year preceding.

Heinous crime.

35. The following table compares the number of heinous offences committed in the year with that in 1905–06.

Description.	1906-07	1905-06
Murders.	6	4
Attempts to murder.	2	1
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	2
Robberies.	5	13
Dacoities.	3	8
Total.	17	28

The above comparison discloses a decrease of 39·2 percent in the amount of heinous crime in the year under report.

36. The amount of property stolen during the year was also less than that in the previous year, being of Rs. 9029 against Rs 46369. Of this, property worth Rs. 3879 could be recovered while the amount recovered in 1905–06 was 6342. Tne percentage of stolen property recovered to the property stolen thus comes to 42·9 against 13·7 in the preceding year.

(d) Criminal Justice.

37. The number of Magisterial Courts in the State at the commencement of the year was 18, as detailed in para 35 of the last Administration Report. Of these the three first class Magistrates' Courts at Khed, Meghraj and Raighad ceased to exist owing to an amalgamation of the Mamlats of Khed, Meghraj and Raighad with those of Idar, Bhiloda and Ahmednagar respectively in the year while the Court of the honourary Special Magistrate at Samera disappeared from the list upon the death of the Jadecha Sardar of that place. One further reduction, besides, occurred by the withdrawal of the honorary jurisdiction of first class Magistrate which had been bestowed on the Thakore of Tintoi. Thus, when the year closed, there remained 13 Magisterial Courts in the State, as shown below:–

Number and description of Magisterial Courts.

(a) Stipendiary Magistrates.

1. District Magistrate.

3 First Class Magistrates with powers to commit cases to the Court of Sessions.

(b) Honourary Sardar-Magistrates.

2 Special Magistrates with powers to try offences punishable with less than 7 years' imprisonment (Karcha and Dehegamda.)

4 First Class Magistrates (Suver, Undni, Chandarni and Pal.)

2 Second Class Magistrates (Ghorwada and Medhasan.)

1 Third Class Magistrate (Posina).

13

The Criminal powers exercised by the honourary Sardar Magistrates have been conferred upon them by the State as a favour and are to be enjoyed by them during the pleasure of His Highness the Maharaja.

38. The number of cases awaiting disposal in the Magisterial Courts when the year began was 27 involving 117 accused persons. 269 cases involving 500 accused persons were received during the year, making a total of 296 cases and 617 accused persons for trial. Of these, 270 cases involving 569 accused persons were disposed of in the year, leaving a balance of 26 cases with 48 accused persons at the end of the year. The work done by each class of Magistrates is summarised below:–

Their work.

Class of Magisterial Courts.	Balance of the previous year.	New.	Total.	Disposed of.	Committed.	Balance at the end of the year.
(a) Stipendiary.						
District Magistrate.	6	34	40	32	4	4
Khalsa 1st Class Magistrates.	18	154	172	139	12	21
(b) Honourary.						
Special Magistrates.	0	6	6	6	0	0
1st Class Magistrates.	3	51	54	53	0	1
2nd Class Magistrates.	0	9	9	9	0	0
3rd Class Magistrate.	0	15	15	15	0	0
Total.	27	269	296	254	16	26

From Appendix VIII which gives the result of criminal trials in these courts, it will be seen that the total number of persons under trial during the year was 617, being 107 less than that in the preceding year. Of these, 220 were discharged without trial, 151 were acquitted, 178 were convicted, 17 were committed to the Court of Sessions, 1 escaped, 2 died, and 48 remained to be tried in the current year.

The ratio of convictions to persons under trial was 28·8 against 30·6 in 1905-06.

39. Besides the cases mentioned above, the Courts tried and disposed of two Opium and two Abkari cases during the year. Particulars regarding the 4 cases disposed of are as under:-

	Number of cases.	Number of persons.		
		Involved.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
Opium	2	2	2	0
Abkari	2	3	3	0
Total	4	5	5	0

40. The Sessions Court is presided over by the Appellate Judge of the State

Sessions work.

There were 4 cases on hand involving 9 prisoners when the year began. 12 cases with 17 prisoners were committed during the year. The court disposed of all the 16 cases involving 26 prisoners as against 6 cases and 10 prisoners in the preceding year. Of the 26 prisoners placed on trial, 15 were convicted and 11 were acquitted. The Sessions Judge was assisted by assessors in 12 cases, in all of which the Judge and the assessors agreed. In 4 cases the accused pleaded guilty. The average duration of a sessions trial comes to 58 days as against 40·5 in the previous year. No case remained pending at the end of the year.

Criminal Appeals.

41. The Appelate Courts in the State are the Mehekma Khas, the Appellate Judge's Court and the Court of the District Magistrate.

Appendix IX exhibits the appellate work done by these Cours in the year under report. It will be seen that the Mehekma Khas had to deal with the appeals of three persons against convictions by the Court of Sessions as compared with one in the year 1905-06. The Court confirmed the sentences on two appellants while the sentence of one appellant was reduced. The Court of Sessions had before it for disposal the appeals of 4 persons from convictions by Ist Class Magistrates as against 2 in the preceding year. The appeals were disposed of with the results that the sentence on one person was confirmed and that of another was reversed; procedings were quashed in one instance and further inquiry was ordered in another.

(e) Civil Justice.

Courts.

42. There were nine Courts administering civil justice when the year commenced. The three Taluka Munsiffs' courts at Khed, Meghraj and Raighad, however, were amalgamated with those at Idar, Bhiloda and Ahmednagar respectively towards the middle of August last, since when the following six Courts have been exercising civil jurisdiction in the State:—

1 Mehekma Khas.
1 Appellate Judge.

1 State Munsiff.
3 Taluka Munsiffs.

43. The Mehekma Khas is not a court for original suits but hears all appeals preferred to it against the decisions of the Appellate Judge.

Their powers.

The Court of the Appellate Judge entertains all original suits in which the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 5000 as well as those which involve a right to succession and hears appeals from the decisions of the State and Taluka Munsiffs in civil cases.

The State Munsiff has jurisdiction to try and dispose of civil suits upto the value of Rs. 5000.

Out of the three Taluka Munsiffs, those of Idar and Bayad are empowered to hear suits upto the value of Rs. 3000 while the Bhiloda Munsiff tries suits upto the amount of Rs. 2000 only.

44. From Appendix X it appears that the total number of suits instituted in the year under report was 778, being 82 less than in the preceding year. Out of the 778 new institutions, 74 were before the State Munsiff and 687 were in the Courts of the Taluka Munsiffs, the number of suits filed before the Idar Munsiff alone being 414 or 50 more than the combined number before all other Civil Courts in the State.

Original Suits: New institutions.

761 of the total suits instituted in the year related to money transactions and the remaining 17 suits to other rights as against 831 and 29 respectively in the previous year.

The aggregate value of the subject matter of suits filed during the year amounted to Rs. 108685 as contrasted with Rs. 98112 in 1905-06.

45. The total number of suits disposed of by the Civil Courts in the year came up to 657 against 855 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 198. The balance at the commencement of the year was 84 and at the end of the year 205. The reason for the large number remaining in arrears at the close of the year lies in the fact that during the latter months of the year, plague prevailed in a good many villages in the State and cases had to be postponed owing to the unavoidable absence of parties on this account.

Disposal of suits.

46. The following statement gives particulars as regards disposal of the 657 suits in the year.

Particulars of disposals.

Disposed of exparte	113
Admitted and compromised	136
Struck off the file.	232
Otherwise disposed of	176
	657

47. Including arrears, the total number of Darkhasts or applications for execution of decrees in the year under report amounted to 2219 against 1564 in the preceding year. Of these 1108 against 450 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1111 against 1064 at the close of the year. The total amount recovered in execution proceedings was Rs. 58297 as compared with Rs. 25854 in 1905-06.

Execution of decrees.

48. There were 6 appeals before the Appellate Courts remaining over from the previous year and 19 fresh appeals were filed during the year, making a total of 25 appeals for disposal. Of these 14 were disposed of as against 19 in the year preceding and 11 remained undecided when the year closed. Among the 14 appeals disposed of, the original decisions in five instances were confirmed, those in three were reversed, those in two were amended, three cases were compromised and one was remanded for retrial.

Civil appeals.

(F) Civil-Political Suits and Appeals.

49. The original court for civil-political suits is that of the Appellate Judge except with regard to boundary disputes which are disposed of by the Revenue Officer. Appeals against the decisions of these two Courts as well as all miscellaneous appeals are heard by the Mehekma Khas.

Courts.

50. The subjoined statement will show the amount of the original civil-political work done in the year under review as contrasted with that of the preceding year:—

Original work.

Courts.	Year.	Pending at the beginning.	New admissions.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance at the end.
Appellate Judge.	1905-06	19	11	30	8	22
	1906-07	22	2	24	8	16
Revenue Officer.	1905-06	65	1	66	6	60
	1906-07	60	11	71	27	44
Total.	1905-06	84	12	96	14	82
	1906-07	82	13	95	35	60

Appellate work.

51. There were 7 appeals awaiting disposal in the Mehekma Khas on the 1st of April 1906. 13 more were instituted during the year, making a total of 20 appeals, of which 11 were disposed of and 9 remained in arrears at the end of the year, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 5, 10, 3 and 7 respectively. Out of the 11 appeals disposed of, one was dismissed for default, the decisions in 6 cases were confirmed, the decision in one instance was reversed, that in another was modified, while in 2 appeals the cases were remanded.

(g) Extradition.

52. The following tables show the surrenders made to and by this State in extradition cases during the year under review:—

Demands upon Idar.

By whom.	Number of demands.		Number of surrenders.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British Government.	3	19	3	17
Native States.	4	4	4	4

Demands by Idar.

On whom.	Number of demands.		Number of surrenders.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British Government.	3	5	3	5
Native States.	6	16	6	11

Out of the 16 prisoners extradited to this State, the trials of 11 resulted in their conviction and of the remaining 5 in their acquittal or discharge.

53. No want of reciprocity on the part of the adjoining Native States under this Presidency or British Districts in respect to the extradition of offenders was experienced during the year under report.

Exemption of Bhils from extradition rules.

54. It has, however, to be observed, not without regret, that the Rajputana authorities feel themselves unable to move the Sherohi and Mewar Durbars to agree to reciprocal arrangements with this State on the subject of extradition of Bhil offenders who are the most numerous on this side. Cases involving such offenders continue to be heard and disposed of by special tribunals called Border Courts, which are usually composed of the Political Officers on both the sides. For any offence, however serious, the Border Court awards no punishment beyond mere fine, which does little to draw the Bhils away from their criminal pursuits.

It is gratifying to note that the Dungarpur authorities have at last been prevailed upon to adopt the extradition procedure in reciprocity with Idar in cases of heinous crime. Though the old system has still been retained for all other cases where redress will consequently have to be obtained as heretofore, by filing claims before a Border Court, yet in the interests of peace and justice, the partial change is welcome enough. In pursuance of the arrangement agreed upon, the State of Dungarpnr made two surrenders to this State in the year.

Border Court and its work.

55. Only one Border Court was held during the period under review. It was presided over jointly by Col. G. B. O'Donnell Political Agent, Mahi Kantha and Major Holmes Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, M war and

held its sittings at Khed Brahma for one month from about the second week of April 1906. The claims of Idar people against those of Kotda-Mewar and vice versa numbered 23 and 15 respectively. Of the Idar claims, 1 was postponed, 13 were dismissed or withdrawn and decrees were obtained in the remaining 9. Out of the 15 Kotda—Mewar claims before the Border Court, 4 were postponed, 7 were dismissed or withdrawn while in 4 cases the Court passed decrees. The award of Border Court decrees in favour of Idar people aggregated to Rs. 2528 -12-6 and that in favour of the Kotda-Mewar claimants amounted to Rs. 550.

(h) PRISONS.

Number of Jails.

56. The number of jails and lockups in the State decreased from 18 in the previous year to 13 in the year under report owing to the reduction, explained in para 37 above, in the number of Magisterial Courts in the year.

Jail population.

57. As will appear from Appendix XIII there were 48 prisoners in the jails when the year began. 118 more prisoners were admitted into them during the year, making a total of 166 against 327 in the preceding year. Of these, 126 were released or discharged, 2 died and 38 remained in the jails on the last day of the year.

The daily average population of the Central Jail at Ahmednagar was 18·1 against 23·8 in the previous year and the total daily average in all the jails amounted to 26·3 as against 32·4 in 1905–06.

Health.

58. The health of the prisoners during the year was generally good, there being only two deaths in the jails, both of which occurred among the convicts and were due to natural causes. The sanitary arrangements in the Central Jail are looked after by the Chief Medical Officer who pays a daily visit to the Jail and treats the diseased.

59. The total costs of maintaining the prisoners in the Central and other Khalsa jails, exclusive of guard expenses, amounted to Rs. 1398 as against Rs. 2047 iu the preceding year. The fall in expenditure is attributable to the decrease in the number of jail inmates in the year under report. The charges on this account in the Sardari lockups were Rs. 233.

Costs.

A sum of Rs. 670 had to be remitted in the year to the Sadra Treasury to defray the maintenance charges of certain Idar convicts undergoing their terms of imprisonment in the British Jails and this has brought up the expenditure under the head of Jail Department to Rs. 2068 in the year.

60. The District Magistrate is ex-officio Superintendent of all the jails and lockups in the State. He records no case of misbehaviour in the year.

Discipline.

61. The convict-labour at the Central Jail was utilized, as in the preceding year, in grinding corn, cleaning wood for prison use, repairing roads, clearing gardens and working the Durbar Press at Ahmednagar.

Prison labour.

(*h*) Registration.

62. The statistics connected with registration are given in Appendices XIV and XV, from which it will be seen that there were 215 documents pending registration at the close of the previous year. 219 documents were presented for registration in the year under report as against 637 in the year 1905-1906. Out of the total of 434 documents, 247 were registered, 10 were refused registration and 177 remained in balance when the year closed. A large majority of the above documents relate to immoveable property as the registration of such documents is compulsory nnder the State's New Registration Act.

The aggregate value of the registered documents in the year amounted to Rs. 48074-15-5 as against Rs. 95133-5-3 in the previous year.

The total amount of registration fees realized was Rs. 1025—5—10 against Rs. 3023-12-10 in 1905-06.

(i) Municipalities.

63. There are three Municipalities in the State, at Ahmednager, Idar and Vadali. The municipal revenue at the first-named place is raised by means of a house-tax while at the latter two places it is realized by the levy of octroi duties.

In each of these towns a sufficient conservancy establishment is maintained and the main roads are lighted and kept in good order.

In Appendix XVI is given a statement of the total receipts and expenditure of the municipalities during the period under review.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(a) Weather and Crops.

Rainfall.

64. The rainfall in the year was very plentiful, being 16·3 per cent in excess of the normal. The season opened a little earlier than usual, in the second week of June and the rains were most seasonable to the khariff sowings till the 22nd of July after which a downpour of heavy showers damaged much of the Bajri and Javari. The monsoon practically ceased from the second week of September, giving an aggregate fall of 45·37 inches at Ahmednagar, 47·92 at Idar, 31·68 at Bayad, 37.58 at Meghraj, 39.84 at Bhiloda, 42·51 at Vadali and 41·7 at Khed (Vide Appendix XVII). The State as a whole had thus an average of 40·35 inches, which is the highest fall it ever had during the last 16 years. There fell, besides, some unseasonable showers in February which brought up the average of the year to 41·66 inches against 27·48 in the previous year.

Crops.

65. The principal khariff crops of the State consist of Bajri, Jowari Til, pulses, maize and cotton, the cultivation of Bajri being the most extensive. The Bajri crop of the year however, was considerably spoiled by the heavy rains in the latter part of July and so were Til and Jowari which last fared

the worst. Among the remaining crops, pulses gave the best returns. The yield of the monsoon crops collectively was about 12 annas in the rupee.

Increased supply of water in the wells induced an extensive cultivation of wheat which ranks first in importance among the Rabi crops. The cloudy weather and unseasonable showers in February, however, told very unfavourably on the condition of wheat as well as barley in almost every part of the State and the yield of these crops ranged from 8 to 10 annas in the rupee. The outturn of gram and sugarcane, on the other hand, was better, being from about 12 to 14 annas.

(b) Wages, Labour and prices.

66. The wages of skilled and unskilled labour remained stationary except in plague-infected parts where the rate for unskilled labour went up considerably during the prevalence of the plague.

Wages.

67. The prices of almost all the staple food-grains (Appendix XVIII) began to decline from the month of May as the Rabi produce of the previous year came into the market. The downward tendency was further helped when the khariff harvests of the year under report came in. The result was that in the last five months of the year, Bajri, Jowari, Maize, and Chino sold about 31 percent cheaper than in the corresponding months of the previous year. The fall in regard to wheat and pulses was 23 and 55 percent respectively.

Prices.

(c), Forests.

68. The area under forest preservation is abont 30500 acres aud the principal forest produce is Teak, Sadad, Kher, Timberan, Rayan, Dhav, Haldravo, Bio and Bamboos.

Preserved area.

69. The Seesum, Babul and Mahuva plants. raised in nurseries in the previous year, were transplanted during the rainy season in select places into the forests of Jamla, Isari and Raighad and the plants continue to flourish except in the last-mentioned forest where a greater part of the seesum plantation has suffered destruction from jungle fire.

Plantations of Seesum, Babul and Mahuwa.

70. Unfortunately, the forest produce does not find adequate sale as there is little foreign demand owing to the distance of the forests from the railway. There had been a marked improvement in the demand for forest timber in the preceding year. The improvement however has not been lasting as the total receipts from this source during the year under report were only Rs. 1674 against Rs. 2828 in the previous year.

Income.

(d) Trade and Manufacture.

71. There are no important manufactures carried on in the State. The Cotton Ginning Factory at Ahmednagar had on the whole a fair business in the year. The new apparatus for oil manufacture, attached to the Factory in the preceding year, has worked well and promises a profitable business to the Company.

Manufacture.

The stone quarrying industry at Shavgadh near Ahmednagar has steadily advanced and shows room for further improvement. A scheme to work the quarries on an extensive scale and to build a tramway from the quarries to the railway station to provide a cheap conveyance is under contemplation.

The industry of weaving country cloth, practised by the Vankers of Kanknol, Rudardi, Badoli and a good many other places, deserves a mention. The handlooms used are of the old type. A beginning towards the introduction of improved handlooms has however been made by obtaining one Japanese loom for trial and initiating the Vankars of Kanknol in it use.

The manufacture of wooden toys and other articles of household use by the Kharadis of Idar suffered considerably owing to the plague epidemic in the year.

The glass bangles produced at Vavdi command a ready sale among the poorer classes. The production, however, is not very large.

72. The chief exports in the year were ghee, oil-seeds, bones and cotton, the largest export being that of ghee. The export of food-grains in the year was very small as compared with the preceding year. The principal articles of import were cloth, spices, sugar, rice and metals.

Exports and imports.

The annual fair at Khed Brahma which was revived in the previous year after a break of 7 years, had again to be abondoned during the year under report on account of plague. The same cause accounts for the postponement of the annual Samlaji fair which has not been held since 1903-04.

(e) Public Works.

73. The total expenditure during the year on Public Works, including establishment charges, amounted to Rs 41525 against Rs. 42942 in the previous year. It was distributed as shown in the statement annexed as Appendix XIX.

(f.) Post Offices.

74. The State maintains a private postal arrangement for the conveyance of communications on Darbar Service from one part to another within its limits. The total number of letters, articles &c carried by the Darbar Tapal during the year was 138284 as against 122089 in 1905-1906 and the total cost on this account amounted to Rs. 2457 against Rs 2689, which gives an average of 3·4 pies per postal article irrespective of its weight.

State Postal Department.

75. The opening of a Branch Post Office at Lusadia in the year raised the number of Government Post Offices within the State from 9 to 10. Of these, two are the sub-Offices at Ahmednagar and Idar which are combined Telegraph Offices also. The remaining 8 are all Branch Offices under the management of local school-masters, who do the postal work in addition to their own duties.

Government Post Offices.

(g) Mint.

76. There is nothing to record under this head as the State has no mint of its own. The coins current are of the British mint.

(h) General condition.

77 As regards rains, crops and general prices, the year under report was a little more favourable for the people than the year which preceded it. The copious rainfall, though partially injurious to the crops, was nevertheless a blessing as it increased the supply of water for drinking and irrigation. The yield of crops was fairly good, though below the average. The prices, too, of common food-stuffs were moderate. The good effects of the year were marred, however, by the calamity of plague which broke out and prevailed over a wide area. This accounts for the high mortality in the year, raising the death-ratio per thousand of population from 15·2 to 23·8. The birth-rate declined from 29·3 to 26·3.

Fodder was abundant and cheap and the agricultural stock sufficiently numerous and in good condition. There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease in any part except the Taluka of Isari where foot and mouth disease appeared and prevailed for some time, carrying of about five hundred cattle.

Emigration and immigration in the year were normal, the number of emigrants from the Khalsa being 11 and of immigrants 22.

78 It is distressing, indeed, to refer to the financial affairs of the State. The dire famine of 1899-1900 which carried off half of the population and the series of lean years which followed it in a succession, have left the State in a woefully embarrassed condition. It had to face annual deficits and was obliged to borrow large sums from Government for carrying on the administration and for providing relief to the subjects. It is consequently owing a heavy debt to Government. It is trying its best to work with economy and care, yet the surplus of revenues over the expenditure is not considerable, even in a fairly good year like the one under review. Unfortunately, therefore, the prospect is very distant for it to regain its former position.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

79. In the last Administration Report it had not been possible owing to special difficulties incidental to our system of accounts in the State Treasury, to give the Income and Expenditure Statement in the new form

recommended by Government. To avoid similar difficulties in the future it was decided to make the heads and sub-heads of account in the Treasury accord with those indicated in the approved form It was at the same time arranged that the work of auditing and posting the Talatis' accounts in the Treasury should be done immediately after the close of the year, instead of being postponed, as hereto-fore, till the following monsoon. Hence, the exact figures of the Revenue demands for the year under report could be ascertained early after the year had closed and the statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year, forming Appendix XXII, has been prepared in conformity with the new model. In order, again, to facilitate comparison, the figures of the preceding year's transactions, corresponding to those of the year under report, have also been made out and entered in the statement under their respective heads.

Receipts

80. The total gross revenue receipts of the year, excluding subordinate Jagirs, amounted to Rs. 471957 as against Rs. 436496 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 35461.

Taking each head separately, the Land Revenue Proper and Miscellaneous Land Revenue together show an increase of nearly thirty thousand rupees, which was due to larger recoveries of past arrears in the year than in the year 1905-06.

There was a fall of 40·7 per cent in the Forest Revenue, owing to reduced sale of forest produce in the year as compared with the one preceding it.

The rise of Rs 6532 under head Customs and Excise was owing mainly to increased receipts of Opium license fees in the year.

The variations under the Stamps, the Miscellaneous Ordinary and the Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts are trifling and call for no special explanation.

The decrees in Judicial Receipts, amounting to Rs. 2651, was in consequence of a less amount of intestate property having escheated to the State during the period under report.

The Succession Nazarana shows a difference of Rs. 2570 in favour of the year under review, owing to the absence of any receipt under this head in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

81. The total expenditure of the State in the year amounted to Rs. 439472 as against Rs. 383193 in the previous year. The Budget for the year stood at Rs. 350000. The actual expenditure has therefore exceeded it by Rs. 89472.

On comparing the figures of actual expenditure under the several heads with their respective provisions in the Budget, it is found that the largest increase was under the miscellaneous head, due to an aggregate extra outlay of Rs. 88201 which was necessitated by a series of unforeseen circumstances occurring in the year, such as, (1) the birth of the second Bhamwar to Kumvarani Pungalianiji, (2) celebration of the three successive marriages of the Maharaj Kumar, (3) gift of feasts and shirpaos by His Highness upon the Maharaj Kumar's recovery from the long and dangerous illness suffered by him in the last two months of the preceding year, (4) payment of the ceremonial and customary expenses incurred in connection with the death of Chahuwanji, third widow of the late Maharaja, two months before the conclusion of the previous year, (5) Visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur to the Capital, (6) 2nd visit of His Highness' Baijilal with her children from Jodhpur, and lastly (7) the frequent visits and tours made by His Highness during the year including the tour made in the previous year as Chief of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and the Princess of Wales' Indian Staff, the expenses whereof were debited to accounts in the year under report.

Revenue and other outstandings.

82. The Revenue arrears at the close of the previous year amounted to Rs. 282087, out of which Rs. 100062 fell in during the year under review while Rs. 19038 were remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 119100. Adding to this the arrears of the year under report, the total of revenue arrears outstanding on 31st March 1907 comes to Rs. 230749.

The total of other outstandings, viz., those on the advance and the loan account, due at the end of the previous year, was shown in the last Administration Report to be Rs. 187928. The real amount, however, was Rs 323931, the difference being due to the following items of advances having been left out in working out the total in the previous year:—

(1) Rs. 37206 on a/c of the late Maharaja Keshrisinghji's trip to Ahmedabad to receive the Insignia of K. C. S. I. in 1887.

(2) Rs. 88750 on a/c of H. H. the present Maharaja's visit to England to attend the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty in 1902.

(3) Rs. 10007 on a/c of other sundry items of the past.

The above comprise nothing but spent items but they are pending adjustment only because complete accounts have not been received in the Treasury. Till, however, they are written off they should properly be included in the aggregate outstandings due on account of advances and loans. Inclusive of them, the total outstandings on this account at the beginning of the year was Rs. 323931 as already stated. Subsequent reductions by adjustments and cash receipts amounted to Rs. 27841 while the fresh advances and loans given out during the year amounted to Rs. 85840. The result of the year's transactions was, thus, a net increase of Rs. 57999, which brings up the total of these outstandings to Rs. 381930 on the last day of the year.

Debts.

83. The total debt due to Government on account of loans borrowed in former years amounted, according to our calculations, to Rs.747658-7-1 at the close of the previous year. Of this Rs 743137-3-1 represented the principal while Rs. 4521-4-0 represented arrears of a part of the previous year's interest which, as accounts subsequently showed, had not been paid up in full. As the three years' period of the concession in respect of interest had expired at the close of the preceding year, interest began to run on the whole amount representing the principal from the 1st April 1906. The instalment for the year under report as per our Repayment Scheme was Rs. 30000, the whole of which was remitted by the State, together with the interest which accrued due till the close of the year plus the arrears of interest outstanding of the previous year. This has reduced the balance of the State's indebtedness to Government to Rs. 713137-3-1 on 31st March 1907.

The above total will not agree with what the Accountant General Bombay, will probably find as the balance of our debt on the last day of March 1907, for he has appropriated all the repayments made by the State during the concession-years towards that portion of the debt which bore no interest while we have credited them to the other portion which carried interest. Our position is justified not only by the spirit of the concession but also by the admitted fact that the said repayments were expressly made payable towards the latter portion and were so acknowledged

by the Ahmedabad Treasury to which the remittances had been made. Our representation to Government on the subject has however met with no final orders as yet.

The old liabilities of His late Highness' time have been reduced from from Rs. 11596—11—2 to Rs. 11102-11-7 in the year.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.

(a) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Supervision.

84. The working of the Medical and Vaccination Departments of the State is under the control of the Chief Medical Officer.

Medical Institutions.

85. The number of Medical Institutions maintained during the year was 7, being the same as in the previous year. These were the Civil Hospital at Ahmednagar, the five dispensaries at Idar, Vadali, Bayad, Bhiloda, and Meghraj and the Travelling Dispensary. Of the 7 Institutions the dispensary at Meghraj worked in the year for five months while the rest were open throughout the year.

Their work.

86. The total number of patients treated in all the above institutions during the year under notice was 31050 against 32166 in the previous year. Of these, 179 were in-door and 30871 out-door patients as compared with 170 in-door and 31996 out-door in 1905-06.

The details of the medical relief afforded by each medical institution are embodied in Appendix XXIII which shows that out of the in-door patients admitted in the year, 145 were discharged, 21 absented, 4 died and 9 remained under treatment on the last day of the year as against 121, 30, 10 and 9 respectively in the previous year.

87. There is no income derived by this Department since no fees of

any kind are charged from patients either in the Hospital or in any of the dispensaries in the State. All the institutions are thoroughly charitable and are largely resorted to by people of all classes and creeds.

Medical relief gratis.

88. The aggregate cost of maintaining the several medical institutions in the year amounted to Rs. 11637-0-9 as against Rs. 11458-9-10 in the preceding year.

Costs.

90. The number of major operations performed in the year was 6 and of minor 99 as against 4 and 163 respectively in 1905-06. Of the 6 major operations, 4 were cases of phymosis, 1 of piles, 1 of iliac abscess and 1 of arthretis of the kneejoint.

Surgical operations.

91. Four postmortem examinations were held in the year against none in the preceding one.

Postmortem examination.

92. The chief prevailing diseases in the year were malarial fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, ailments of the eye, the skin, the lungs and the digestive system and neumonia.

Principal affections.

93. There was no recrudescence of plague in any part of the State till after the rains had commenced, when it broke out in the Capital and raged for about three months. From here the epidemic spread far and wide and new centres caught the infection disseminating the disease to surrounding villages. The towns of Idar and Vadali which uptill then had remained entirely immune from the fell disease, got severely affected and recorded the heaviest mortality from this cause. The total number of towns and villages infected in the year was 45 and the totals of plague cases and deaths returned from them for the period under review were 1529 and 1174 respectively.

Bubonic Plague.

The disease lingered in some places till the close of April last bnt has now disappeared altogether.

94. There is one Veterinary Dispensary at Ahmednagar in the charge of a qualified Veterinary Doctor. The total admissions at this dispensary in the year numbered 1123 against 510 in the previous year, the marked increase being due to the prevalence of a specific disease called gloss anthrax in the Durbar stud at the Capital. Of the total animals admitted in the year, 1045

Veterinary Dispensary.

were cured, 47 died, 5 being incurable cases were killed and 26 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

The total of major and minor operations performed by the Veterinary Doctor was 279 against 190 in the previous year.

(b) Sanitation.

Village Sanitation.

95. Arrangements are in force at all the principal villages in the State to prevent any gathering of dust or filth or cowdung in their immediate neighbourhood. It lies on the local police officer to see that the village streets are kept clean and the sweepings removed from them to a safe distance.

Sanitation in Municipal towns.

96. In the three towns of Ahmednagar, Idar and Vadali, the work of sanitation is looked after by their respective Municipal Officers.

The scheme to remodel the Capital town of Ahmednagar for the purpose of improving its sanitary condition, which had been undertaken in the previous year, was further carried out in the year under report in respect of the houses occupied by certain other classes of Hindus and Mahomedans who accepted the compensation offered to them for demolishing their old houses and have built up new houses for themselves on the open plain beyond the Hathmati Canal, where streets and plots for the new houses had been marked out beforehand so as to get every row of houses to be in a straight line and to have roads running along it on either side, leaving every house in any particular row sufficiently apart from another house in the same row.

Similarly, the Brahmin inhabitants of the town were compensated and allowed to build their houses in the new Himatnagar which has grown up on the northern side beyond the Hathmati.

A project for water-supply to the Palace and the town from the Hathmati river has been engaging His Highness' attention for sometime past and the work will be taken in hand as soon as funds permit the undertaking.

(c) Vaccination.

97. The Vaccination staff in the year under report consisted of one Inspector and 4 vaccinators as against 1 Inspector and 3 vaccinators in the preceding year. Their work was supervised, as usual, by the head of the Medical Department.

Staff.

98. The number of persons primarily vaccinated in the year was 5003 and of re-vaccinated 2 as against 5762 and 45 respectively in the previous year, which shows a decrease of 759 in the primary vaccination and of 43 in the re-vaccination. Out of the 5003 primary vaccinations 4905 or 98·04 per cent were successful.

work done.

99. The total expenses of the Vaccination Department amounted to Rs 1426-13-9 against Rs. 1329-3-0 in the year 1905-06.

Expenditure.

(d) Vital Statistics.

100. The village registers of births and deaths in the Khalsa territories are supplied by the Talatis and in the alienated villages by their respective holders, the Mukhis or village-headmen being responsible to give prompt information to them of any birth or death within their respective circles. Correct vital statistics, however, of the wild Bhil population which numbers over thirty thousand, are difficult to obtain as the Bhils obstinately withhold the information owing to a silly notion prevalent among them that curtailment follows enumeration The returns for the year under report must be regarded therefore as only approximate.

Registering arrangements.

These returns show 4436 births and 4005 deaths in the year as against 4951 births and 2564 deaths in the preceding year. The ratio of births and deaths per thousand of population thus come to 26·3 and 23·8 against 29.3 and 15·2

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

101. The Education Department continued to receive the same special

attention of His Highness during the year as in the preceding year. The Department had been under the supervision of the Appellate Judge but the need of a seperate Officer to direct and supervise it became obvious in view of the increased responsibilities which had devolved on the State in consequence of the control of the Idar educational institutions having been made over by Government to the Durbar in February 1906. His Highness accordingly sanctioned the appointment of a separate head designated the Education Officer of the State and Mr. Harbhagwan, who was nominated to the post, took over charge of the Department in the middle of August last

Appointment of a seperate Education Officer.

102. There has been no variation in the number of State Schools during the year, the total continuing to be 44. Of these, 6 imparted instruction to girls and the remaining 38 to boys. The list of boys' schools included only one Anglo-Vernacular School in the beginning of the year, viz., that at Idar but the list now counts three, as the primary boys' schools at Ahmednagar and Bayad have each been raised to the grade of an Anglo Vernacular School during the year under report.

Number of State Schools.

Out of the total of 44 Schools in the State, 12 were maintained by subordinate Jagirdars and the rest which lie in Khalsa villages were worked at State expense.

The three Anglo-Vernacular Schools teach English upto the Fifth Standard, besides completing the Vernacular course. All the other schools teach Vernacular only.

103. The number of pupils on the rolls in the above schools at the close of the year was 2094 as against 2597 in the previous year. The daily average attendance in the year was 1603 against 1979 in 1905-06. The large decrease in the attendance was due to the prevalence of plague in the State.

Attendance.

Of the 2094 pupils attending the State Schools, 1867 were boys and 227 were girls as against 2348 boys and 249 girls in the preceding year.

104. Among private schools working in the State during the year may be mentioned the two schools for Bhil boys at Khalwad and Isari, which are maintained by the Arya Samaj Ahmednagar. By way of inducement the

Private Schools.

Samaj supplies books and clothings gratis to the students. The Schools had 60 pupils on the rolls in the year as against 72 in the previous year.

The number of Missionary schools which are also attended mostly by children of the Bhil tribe, continued the same as in the preceding year, viz, 4. The boys and girls studying in these schoole in the year were 120 against 96 in 1905-1906.

The Mission as well as the Arya Samaj Schools teach the lower standards in Vernacular and given religious instruction in addition.

Costs.

105 The total expenditure on account of the State schools, exclusive of schools in Jagirdars' villages, amounted to Rs. 10669 ascompared with Rs. 11926 in the previous year. The increase is due to the appointment of a seperate Officer over the Department in the year.

No fees charged in Khalsa Schools.

106. No attendance-fees are charged either in Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Khalsa, the levy there-of having been generously discontinued by His Highness in the preceding year.

Schools Tournament.

107. The new Edueation Officer is not unmindful of the necessity of physical education progressing side by side with mental training in the schools. In order to create a love for sports and physical exercise, he has organised a schools' tournament to be held once in the capital city of Ahmednagar during the Christmas vacation every year. The first tournament was held in the year under report and lasted for 4 days. The students and teachers of the various schools who attended it were given food and travelling expenses and the successful competitors obtained good prizes such as trunks, clothes, watches, &c. the prize fund having been materially helped by a handsome donation from His Highness out of his privy purse. The prize distribution took place at the hands of Lady Beatson who happened to be present on the occasion, on a visit to His Highness.

Education of Sardars' Kumars

108. The four Kumars, viz., Pal, Mahu, Moti Mori and the younger Kumar of Mundeti continued to attend the Scott College at Sadra. Besides these, there were 13 Kumars receiving education at the various local schools in the State.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Printing Press-

109 The Durbar Printing Press at Ahmednagar turned out increased work in the year, its scope having been enlarged in the previous year by making it available for public work.

Libraries-

110 The Wodehouse Library at Ahmednagar is open to the public and is a free institution. The Durbar Library in the Raj Mahel is well equipped with books on all subjects and forms a special feature of the Raj Mahel.

Extermination of wild animals-

111 A Special Shikar party is maintained for the destruction of wild animals in the State. Rewards are also offered for killing tigers and panthers which are more numerous in the hilly parts.

Horse and mule breeding-

112 Three Arabs and one country-bred horse are being used as stallions in the Durbar stud at Ahmednagar. In the course of the year under report 54 mares were covered by the former and 20 by the latter. The number of mares delivered in the year was 28.

One donky stalion is also kept in the Stud for mule breeding. It covered 4 mares in the year.

Political relations-

113 The relations of the State with the British Government and with
External. the neighbouring States continued cordial and satisfactory as usual.

Its relations with the subordinate Sardars and Bhumias in general were also satisfactory in the year. A few of these
Internal. feudatories have been indulging in falsely exaggerated notions about their status, which they have come to imbibe during the minority administrations in the past and which prevent them from fully realizing their due allegiance to the State. It is difficult to remove these false and mischievous notions from their minds till certain anomalous conditions continue to exist, such for instance

as the retention of the Agency's supervision over the exercise of criminal jurisdiction permitted to the Jadecha Pattawats of Samera, Karcha and Dehegamda and the arrangement to supply opium to them and others direct from the Agency Depot.

The petitions of the Jagirdars of Budheli, Pahala Taka Tuka, Karchha and Samera addressed to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor and President in Council, praying for a reconsideration of the order of Government with-holding their Memorials to the address of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the matter of the administrative reforms introduced by His Highness in connection with Dan, Kalal-Bhathi &c., received in the previous year, were forwarded to Government who, however, declined to reconsider the orders already passed which were final.

114 Before concluding this review, it may be added that special acknowledgments are due to Lt. Colonel G. B. O'Donnell, Political Agent Mahi Kantha, for his having continued to us the benefit of his valuable advice, whenever it has been asked for.

Ahmednagar,
6th May 1907.

DOLATSINHA.
Maharaj Kumar Idar State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Idar State during the year 1906–07.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
1 Radha Krishna Puri. M. A. L. L. B.	Private Secretary.	5–10–04	31–3–07	
2 Dayabhai Nathabhai.	Appellate Judge.	30–3–05	31–3–07	
3 Umrao Singh.	Revenue Officer.	4–10–04	31–3–07	
4 Satis Chandra Gupte. L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	10–6–03	31–3–07	
5 Chaturbhuj Mankeswar Bhatt, District Pleader.	District Magistrate	1–4–05	31–3–07	
6 Valabhram Aditram B. A.	Foreign Secretary.	1–4–05	31–3–07	
7 Harbhagwan.	Education Officer	16–8–06	31–3–07	Newly appointed in the year.

APPENDIX II

List of laws in force in the Idar State during the year 1906–1907

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Registration Act.	Adapted from the corresponding British Indian Act on the subject with such modifications as suited the peculiar conditions of the population.	Alienation Settlement Rules.	
Stamp Act.			
Customs Rules.		Rules about caste dinners.	
Rules for cutting or breaking defective silver coins.		Rules relating to sale of girls in marriage.	
Arms and Ammunition Rules.			
Court Fees Act.			

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Idar State during the year 1906—1907

Arms of service.	Number of fighting Officers and men						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments Battalions or batteries	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officer.	Fighting men.		
														There are no details to be filled in as there was no military force in the State during the year.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Idar State for the year 1906—07.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Monthly total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
Supervisor.	1	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Do.	2	60	120	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	
Subedars.	6	35	210	0	0	0	3	0	6	0	
Jamdars.	12	20	240	0	1	0	2	0	12	0	
Magazine Keeper.	1	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Naik.	1	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Do.	40	8	320	0	3	0	0	0	23	0	
Do.	34	7	238	0	1	0	0	0	16	0	

Writing Constables.	12	7	84	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Sepoys.	41	7	287	0	6	0	35	0	13	0
Do.	339	6	2034	0	21	0	0	0	89	0
Do.	9	5	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pagi.	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clerk.	1	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Do.	6	12	72	0	0	0	6	0	6	0
Total.	506		3772	0	32	0	47	0	184	0
Mounted Police.										
Jamadar	1	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Do.	4	40	160	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Clerk.	1	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dafedars.	13	10	130	0	3	0	8	0	8	5
Do.	1	9	9	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Sowars.	3	8	24	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Do.	17	7	119	0	4	0	0	0	4	10
Do.	29	6	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Sais	16	5	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary Doctor.	1	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bhangi, Bhisti, Tailor &c.	4		25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	90		828	0	7	0	9	0	23	42
Grand Total.	596		4600	0	39	0	56	0	206	42

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Idar State during the year 1906—*07*

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 3 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Idar.	237	143	297	183	297	183	156	97	112	73	52·6	53	52·4	53	

APPENCIX VI

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Idar State during the year 1906—07

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past yasr	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Idar.	46269-13-1	9029-10-0	6342-3-10	3879-2-0	13·7	42·9	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Idar State during the year 1906—07

Description of offences	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	No. of cases disposed of during past year	No. of cases disposed of during present year	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment: Simple	Rigorous	Imprisonment & fine: Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total	No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial.	Cases pending
Roiting Sec. 147-148.	4	2	6	2	6	60	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escape from confinement S. 224.	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Offences relating to coin S. 243.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences affecting public health &c. S 268 to 294	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences relating to religion S. 295.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder S. 302.	1	6	7	1	7	10	8	0	2	0	6	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0
Culpable homicide S. 304	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Attempt to murder S. 307	0	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Attempt to commit suicide S. 309.	0	4	4	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hurt S. 324–325.	0	8	8	8	7	21	18	0	0	0	10	8	0	18	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wrongful confinement S. 341–342.	0	2	2	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal force and assault S. 353.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping S. 363.	0	3	3	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape S. 376.	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion S. 387.	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Theft S. 379–382.	2	32	34	57	34	66	46	0	11	0	20	14	1	46	20	0	0	9	6	2	2	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Robbery S. 392.	0	3	3	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Dacoity S. 397.	1	1	2	2	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Criminal breach of trust. S. 406–408.	1	6	7	4	5	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2		
Receiving stolen property. S. 411–412.	0	2	2	14	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mischief S. 429, 435 & 436.	0	3	3	7	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Criminal trespass S. 448 –461.	0	24	24	7	23	45	21	0	3	0	10	6	2	21	19	0	0	5	2	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1		
Attempt to commit offence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cattle trespass Act S. 24	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	11	103	114	130	105	255	112	0	18	0	50	41	3	112	127	0	0	19	9	3	9	13	5	2	1	7	0	0	16	9			

APPEDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Magisterial Courts in the Idar State during the year 1906—07.

	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks.
				Brought to trial in 1906-1907					Total								
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of the year	Arrested by police Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate		Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
(a) Stipendiary.																	
District Magistrate	39	34	9	34	0	34	1	0	109	78	24	26	16	2	0	10	
1st Class Magistrate Idar	56	65	25	41	6	85	0	0	117	157	74	39	16	6	2	20	
1st Class Magistrate Khed	28	13	20	14	0	15	0	0	69	49	28	18	3	0	0	0	
1st Class Magistrate Bhiloda	22	36	34	34	0	33	0	0	67	101	40	17	27	6	0	11	
1st Class Magistrate Meghraj	23	13	0	9	0	28	0	0	69	37	25	2	10	0	0	0	
1st Class Magistrate Bayad.	30	12	23	15	0	11	1	0	90	50	5	13	22	3	1	6	
1st Class Magistrate Raighad	15	15	0	7	0	15	0	0	28	22	7	9	6	0	0	0	

(b) Honourary.																
3 Special Magistrates.	2	6	0	3	0	2	2	0	2	7	4	0	3	0	0	0
5 1st Class Magistrates.	53	51	6	35	8	31	1	0	106	81	7	19	54	0	0	1
2 2nd Class Magistrates.	14	9	0	0	4	9	2	0	49	15	5	1	9	0	0	0
1 3rd Class Magistrate.	9	15	0	3	0	4	13	0	18	20	1	7	12	0	0	0
	291	269	117	195	18	267	20	0	724	617	220	151	178	17	3	48

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Idar State during the year 1906—07

Tribunals	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases															
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry &c ordered		Pending		Remarks.
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	
Mehekma Khas	3	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Appellate Judge's Court	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Court of the District Magistrate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	7	0	0	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Idar State during the year 1906-07

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year								Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000	Number of Suits above Rs. 5000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
																									y. m. d.	
Appellate Judge	2	5	19	17	21	22	16	11	5	11	34262	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	26763	0-9-15	
State Munsiff	15	15	28	74	43	89	28	39	15	50	10902	0	74	0	47	23	3	1	0	4	18	9	8	4618	0-2-3	
Idar T. Munsiff	47	30	401	414	448	444	418	307	30	137	40532	0	414	0	287	121	4	2	0	64	82	71	90	29923	0-3-5	
Khed T. Munsiff	8	26	262	166	270	192	244	192	26	0	13823	0	166	0	134	30	0	2	0	34	16	92	50	19256	0-3-8	
Meghraj T. Munsiff	6	3	40	8	46	11	43	11	3	0	447	0	8	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	551	0-0-27	
Bhiloda T. Munsiff	1	2	15	30	16	32	14	25	2	7	3044	0	30	0	24	5	1	0	0	7	3	9	6	1979	0-2-0	
Bayad T. Munsiff	0	2	27	24	27	26	25	23	2	0	1611	0	24	0	19	5	0	0	0	0	4	20	2	1755	0-1-3	
Raighad T. Munsiff	0	1	68	45	68	46	67	45	1	0	4064	0	45	0	32	13	0	0	0	4	12	17	13	4089	0-4-9	
Total	79	84	860	778	939	862	855	657	84	205	108685	0	761	17	550	198	8	5	0	113	136	232	176	88334		

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
State Munsiff	24	31	4847	21	76	7223	45	107	12070	14	10	3787	31	97	8883	57	30	10	
Idar Taluka Munsiff	620	742	41617	406	840	41632	1026	1582	83249	284	574	26943	742	1008	56306	256	311	441	
Khed Taluka Munsiff	176	274	13193	224	125	4960	400	399	18153	126	399	18153	274	0	0	0	0	0	
Bhiloda T. Munsiff	7	11	946	7	5	190	14	16	1136	3	10	909	11	6	227	3	0	3	
Meghraj T. Munsiff	1	6	2409	14	0	0	15	6	2409	9	6	2409	6	0	0	0	0	0	
Bayad Taluka Munsiff	2	4	148	5	23	686	7	27	834	3	27	834	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Raighad T. Munsiff	0	46	2373	57	36	3489	57	82	5862	11	82	5862	46	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	830	1114	65533	734	1105	58180	1564	2219	123713	450	1108	58297	1114	1111	65416	316	341	454	

APPENDIX XII

CIVIL WORK-Number and results of appeals in the Civil Suits in the Idar State during the year 1906-07

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration	
													Decision confirmed		Decision reversed		Decision amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year
Mehekma Khas	3	1	0	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1064-0-6	1017-11-6	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	y.m.d. 0-10-10	y.m.d. 0-6-15
Court of the Appellate Judge	5	5	17	18	22	23	17	13	5	10	1572-3-6	2807-0-0	6	4	3	3	2	2	3	1	3	3	0-3-29	0-6-16
Total	8	6	17	19	25	25	19	14	6	11	2636-9-0	3824-11-6	7	5	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	3		

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lockups in the Idar State during the year 1906--07

Stations	Number of prisoners					Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail
	Number of prisons	Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		past year	present year				
				past year	present year						
Central Jail at Ahmednagar	1	28	51	124	79	23·8	18·1	38	1398	60·9	One death
Other Khalsa Jails At Idar, Bayad, Khed, Bhiloda, Meghraj and Raighad	6	15	41	122	56	5·2	1·8	0		26·4	No death
Sardari Jails At Suver, Pal, Undni, Tintoi, Chanderni, Samera, Karcha, Dehegamda, Ghorwada, Medhasan & Posina.	11	5	26	81	31	3·4	0·4	0	233–0–6	15·6	One death
Total	18	48	118	327	166	32·4	20·3	38	1631–0–6		

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of documents in the Idar State during the year 1906-07

Name of State	Documents Presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		micellaneous										
	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present pear	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	
Idar.	637	219	304	93	272	76	30	9	2	8	29	33	574	247	Rs. 95133-5-3	Rs. 48074-15-5	13	10	215	177	

APPENDIX. XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Idar State during the year 1906–07

Description.	Past year				Present year				Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised		Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised		
Mortgages.	311	48187 7 0	1246	9 4	89	18586 0 11	357	7 2	
Sale deeds.	205	40421 10 6	1542	1 4	105	24751 6 6	517	6 8	
Wills.	30	891 3 9	145	6 2	7	0 0 0	34	0 0	
Money bonds.	1	1425 0 0	1	4 0	4	420 0 0	4	0 0	
Miscellaneous.	27	4208 0 0	88	8 0	42	4317 8 0	112	8 0	
Total.	574	95133 5 3	3023	12 10	247	48074 15 5	1025	5 10	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Idar State during the year *1906–07*

Name	Opening balance on 1st April 1906	Receipts during the year		Total in the current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31 March 1907	Remarks.
		Past	Present		Past	Present		
Ahmednagar	0	509	1462	1971	150	10793	0	
Vadali	115	35	353	503	71	176	256	
Idar	280	0	1113	1393	211	833	349	

APPENDIX XVII

Statement of rainfall in the Idar State during the year 1906-07.

Stations.	April 1906	May. 1906	June 1906	July 1906	August 1906	September. 1906	October 1906	November. 1906	December. 1906	January 1907	February. 1907	March 1907	Total.	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Ahmednagar.	0	0	5.21	19.20	11·79	9.17	0	0	0	0	0·50	0	45·87	29.79	30·33	
Idar.	0	0	5·2	21·68	13·18	8.4	0	0	0	0	2·20	0	50·12	26·73	30·75	
Bayad.	0	0	4·90	12·60	8·23	5.70	0.25	0	0	0	0·18	0	31·86	26.83	27·86	
Meghraj.	0	0	5·29	17·22	9·51	5.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	37·58	29·91	28·9	
Vadali.	0	0	3·87	20·82	10·2	7·73	0·7	0	0	0	0·56	0	43·7	25·14	There were no rain-guages at these places in the previous years.	
Bhiloda.	0	0	4·45	19.39	9.89	6·11	6	0	0	0	0·63	0	40·47	31·14		
Khed.	0	0	4·32	16·78	10·8	9·89	0	0	0	0	0	0	41·7	23·84		

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains.

Months	Seers per one Rupee (one seer-fourty tolas)					
	Wheat	Bajri	Maize	Pulses	Chino	Jowari
April	2o	22	22	18	27	22
May	22	24	24	18	3o	24
June	22	24	24	18	3o	24
July	22	24	24	18	3o	24
August	22	26	26	18	3o	26
September	24	28	26	22	32	3o
October	26	32	32	24	32	4o
November	26	32	32	24	32	32
December	26	32	32	24	32	32
January	26	32	32	24	32	32
February	26	32	32	3o	32	28
March	26	32	34	4o	32	32

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Idar State during the year 1906-07.

Description of work.	State Funds			Local Funds			Totals
	Original	Repairs	Total.	Original	Repairs	Total.	
Durbar Buildings at Ahmednagar.	24800-2-0	1828-9-8	26628-11-8				
Officers' Quarters in Himatnagar.	4690-6-3	191-6-3	4881-12-6				
Police Thana, Customs Chowkis Kutcheries &c	3151-15-8	2569-2-2	5721-1-10				
Schools and Dispensaries.	1425-9-0	42-11-3	1468-4-3				
Religious Buildings	0	213-11-0	213-11-0				
Wells and Tanks	66-2-2	486-5-10	552-8-0				
Total	34134-3-1	5331-14-2	39466-1-3				
Establishment.			2059-1-4				
Total			41525-2-7				

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Idar State during the year 1906-07

State	Year	Horses and cattle									Ploughs.		Carts		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male	Female										
Idar	1906-1907	16568	8221	1387	9417	252	516	4127	1726	15084	8696	0	31	1363	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Idar State during the year 1906-07

Name of State	Country spirit		Opium		Ganja		Tari		Total		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Idar	193	44409	27	3959	16	1634	0	0	236	50003	

APPENDIX XXII

Statement of Receipts and disbursements of the Idar State for the year 1906–1907.

RECEIPTS								DISBURSEMENTS					
Nature of Demand.	Demand.			Collections during the year 1906–1907.	Collections during the year 1905–1906.	Remissions during the current year.	Balance.	Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		Remarks.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.						1906–1907	1905–1906	1906–1907	1905–1906	
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	...	...	...	110312	135445	...	...	A.–Tribute.	30340	30340	30340	30340	
A. Land Revenue.								B.–Refunds.					
1. Fixed	232584	202508	435092	245963	245676	17893	171236	1. Of Revenue	...	...	32	...	
2. Fluctuating.	420	52674	53094	40355	12004	642	12097	2. Of fees, fines and forfeitures	...	...	...	...	
3 Miscellaneous.	10157	16227	26384	17380	16452	1521	7483	3. Of Lapsed deposits	...	...	...	...	
Total.	243161	271409	514570	303638	273832	20056	190816	Total.	...	...	32	...	
B.–Forest Revenue.								C.–Administrative.					
1. Jungle produce.	33	1615	1648	1615	2828	...	33	1. General Department.	32132	33540	34188	37350	
2. Miscellaneous.	...	60	60	60	...	...	...	2. Account Department	849	720	656	705	
Total.	33	1675	1708	1675	2828	...	33	3. Treasury	1457	1469	1683	1439	
C. Customs and Excise Revenue.								4. Judicial Department	9000	13088	13453	12293	
1. Opium licence fee.	9137	9208	18345	9777	8540	...	10468	5. Revenue Department	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2. Licence fee of poisonous drugs.	...	133	133	133	111	...	...	6. Record-room Department.	336	324	246	307	
3. Country liquor and English liquor licence fee.	611	41233	42544	38738	46282	...	3806	7. Survey Department	2520	2234	1607	1936	
4. Bhang and Ganja licence fee.	527	201	728	527	957	...	201	8. Process Department	551	927	927	869	
5. Duty on sale of Bhang and Ganja.	...	1433	1433	360	...	...	1073	9. Police Department	69523	67718	67509	72345	
6. Arms and ammunition licence fee.	...	100	100	100	186	...	...	10. Jail Department.	1831	2146	2068	2047	
7. Customs duty.	5599	71696	77295	71870	68355	...	5425	11. Postal Department.	2782	2762	2457	2689	
8. Miscellaneous (Vero &c.)	22677	15848	38525	18671	20007	669	18685	12. Press Department	995	403	1396	582	
Total.	38551	140750	179301	138976	132444	669	39656	13. Forest Department.	1041	1055	860	827	
D.– Stamp Revenue.								14. Japti Department	200	...	143	66	
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive stamps.	...	1160	1160	1160				15. Customs Department	6474	7467	7142	6664	
2. Sale proceeds of Court fee and other impressed stamps.	246	12538	12784	12767	15077	...	17	Total.	150666	153511	150723	159901	
3. Stamp duty on plaints shortly stamped or unstamped.	...	524	524	524				D.–Education Department.	11969	11269	10669	11926	
Total.	246	14222	14468	14451	15077	...	17	E.–Medical Department	13938	11578	13064	12612	
E.–Judicial Receipts.								F. Domestic charges.					
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property.	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	1. Durbar Nimnok	60000	60000	60000	60000	
2 Sale proceeds of intestate property	0	943	943	943	3460	0	0	2. Nimnok to the late Maharaja's widows	24995	24000	24454	23700	
3. Process servers' fee realised in cash	0	9	9	9	7	0	0	3. Dodhi Servants	331	994	615	948	
4. Civil forfeitures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total.	85326	84994	85069	84648	
5. Criminal forfeitures	0	11	11	11	0	0	0	G.–Religious charges.	1433	592	1185	538	
6. Civil Court fines	0						0	H. Public Works Department.					
7. Criminal fines	0	1655	1655	1655	1473	0	0	1. Office Establishment	2226	2082	2059	3370	
8. Other fees, forfeitures and fines	0	81	81	81	393	0	0	2. Original works			34134	25706	
Total.	0	2700	2700	2700	5381	0	0	3. Repair works.	36000	35000	2897	2638	
F.–Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.								4. Miscellaneous petty works			2435	1168	
1. Jail manufacture	0	34	34	34	0	0	0	Total.	38226	38082	41525	42932	
2. Hide licence	21	146	237	237	0	0	0	I.–Stamp Department.					
Total.	21	180	271	271	0	0	0	1. Purchase of stamps	454	446	455	459	
G.–Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipt.								2. Discount paid in the sale of stamps	500	500	370	575	
1. Pound fees	0	314	314	314	307	0	0	Total.	954	946	825	1034	
2. Copying and searching fees	0	85	85	85	0	0	0	J.–Pensions.	480	540	472	549	
3. Registration receipts	5	1078	1083	1083	2068	0	9	K.–Fixed Cash Payments.					
4. Interests:—								1. Cash allowances	11184	8357	9559	16064	
(a) On loans	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	2. Volgiras	3368	3106	3157	3135	
(b) On kist khelapi	0	125	125	125	573	0	0	3. Chaudha Fala	148	138	99	161	
5. Sale proceeds of old stores, materials, live stock &c.	0	803	803	803	0	0	0	Total.	14620	11581	12815	19361	
6. Miscellaneous receipts:—								L.–Miscellaneous.					
(a) Refunds.	0	4410	4414 4182	4183 4410	0	0	227	1. Copying fee charges	0	0	22	6	
(b) Salaries of State servants, refunded by parties citing them as witnesses	0	102	102	102	63	0	0	2. Experimental cultivation	0	0	1893	0	
(c) Other miscellaneous receipts	0	819	819	819	3053	0	0	3. Unforeseen charges	2038	6389	90839	19352	
Total.	5	7838	7843	7616	6964	0	227	Total	2038	6389	92754	19352	
H.–Succession Nazarana	0	2570	2570	2570	0	0	0	Total of Heads A to L.	350000	350000	459472	383193	
Total of Heads A to H	282087	441344	723431	471957	436496	20725	230749	M.–Debts.					
I–Debts.								1. Payments towards Government Loan					
1. Deposits.	0	18622	18622	18622	16525	0	0	(a) Towards Principal	0	0	60000	47452	
2. Advances recovered.	199892	41116	241008	13663	16574	130	227215	(b) Towards Interest	0	0	24073	4521	
3. Loans recovered.	124089	44724	168763	12812	22139	1236	154715	2. Repayment of deposits	0	0	3371	8387	
Total.	323981	104462	428393	45097	54758	1366	381930	3. Advance made	0	0	41116	22oc	
Adjustments		129628	129628	129628	87888	0	0	4. Loans given	0	0	44724	4c634	
Grand Total including the balance	606018	675434	1281452	646632	714537	22291	612679	Total	0	0	173284	1o3194	
								Total of all cash transactions	0	0	592756	486387	
								Remissions in the year	0	0	22o91	87888	
								Adjustments of account	0	0	129628		
								Total.	0	0	744475	574275	
								Surplus at the end of the year	0	0	64611	146312	
								Grand Total	0	0	8o9o86	774587	

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Idar State during the year 1906-07

Dispensary	Number of patients treated.		Result of indoor patients.				Expenditure	Daily Average	Remarks.
	Outdoor	Indoor	Discharged	Absented	Died	remaining under treatment			
Ahmednagar Hospital.	6403	87	69	10	1	7	6161-10-2	52·3	
Idar Dispensary.	6049	92	76	11	3	2	1102-13-1	83·61	
Vadali „	5558	0	0	0	0	0	1026-9-2	53·74	
Bayad „	6442	0	0	0	0	0	995-11-9	17·65	
Bhiloda „	3693	0	0	0	0	0	770-10-9	47·43	
Meghraj „	713	0	0	0	0	0	514-4-4	19·0	
Travelling „	2011	0	0	0	0	0	765-5-6	41·8	
Total.	30871	179	145	21	4	9	11637-0-9	314·51	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Idar State during the year 1906-07

Name	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Idar State	168557 according to the Census of 1901	4951	4486	0	515	2564	4005	1441	0	29.3	26.3	15.2	23.8	

APPENDIX XXV

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Idar State, for the year 1906-07.

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on the rolls		Daily average attendance		Expenditure			Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year	present year	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary	Primary	
		(a) Khalsa								
25	23	Vernacular Schools for boys	1664	1370	1269	1001	0	0	5882	
6	6	Vernacular Schools for girls	249	227	154	165	0	0	1236	
1	3	Anglo-Vernacular Schools	56	56	38	35	0	3551	0	
		(b) Sardari								
12	12	Vernacular Schools for boys	628	441	518	402	0	0	3315	
44	44		2597	2094	1979	1603	0	3551	10433	

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
IDAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1908

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Position and extent.

The State of Idar, popularly known as the Nani Marwar, is the largest and the only First Class State in the Mahi Kantha Agency. Its extreme length and breadth are 96 and 58 miles respectively. The extent of its total area is 1669 sqare miles, as ascertained through Trigonometrical Survey Sheets by means of the Planimeter.

Population.

2. The total population of the State, according to the general Census of 1901, is 168557 souls. The relative density of population per sqare mile thus comes approximately to 101 persons.

Gross Revenue.

3. Taking an average of the last five years, its total gross revenues, inclusive of all alienations, amount to Rs. 591563.

Tribute.

4. The State pays a yearly tribute of Rs. 30340 to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda under the denomination of Ghasdana while it annually receives Rs. 52427 on account of Khichdi and other Raj Haks from its subordinate Sardars, the tribute-paying Talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others.

Ruler.

5. Since its conquest by the two brothers Anand Singh and Rai Singh in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, the destinies of the Idar State have been in the hands of Rajput rulers of the Suryavanshi Rathod

clan. The present Suzerain, His Highness Maharaja Major-General Sir Pratap Singhji Bahadur, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., L. L. D., A. D. C. to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and Honourary Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, who is now in his sixty third year, inherited the Gadi of Idar upon the death of the posthumous son of the late Maharaja Keshri Singhji and assumed the reins of the State on 12th February 1902. This auspicious and memorable day of His Highness' installation on the Idar Gadi marks the beginning of an epoch of reform and advancement in the history of the State.

Family and Heir.

6. His Highness has had no male issue by any of his Ranis of whom the Bhatianiji wedded from the Osia Jagirdar's family in Marwar is the only one now alive. His Highness' adopted son Maharaj Kumar Dolat Singh has been duly recognised by the Paramount Power as heir and successor to His Highness the Maharaja.

Domestic occurrances.

7. It is painful to record the demise of Her Highness the Maharaniji during the year under report. Her Highness died of hemipligia on the 13th of August and her sad death caused wide-spread sorrow throughout the State. To commemorate her name a sum of Rs. 12000 has been set aside and it is proposed to build a Hospital as a memorial symbolic of her characteristic sympathy for the diseased.

The other main domestic event of the year was the celebration of Bhamwar Shri Himatsingh's marriage with the Kunwari of the Raja of Khandela in Jaipoor State. The marriage came off on the 28th January at Khandela amid great rejoicings and the marriage party which consisted of His Highness and the staff and the leading Sardars and Officials of the State returned from Khandela by a Special on the 2nd February, except His Highness, the Bhamwarji and the Bhamwaraniji who arrived two days later, having halted at Jaipoor where they were specially invited by His Highness the Jaipoor Durbar to offer his greetings to the newly married couple in person. Customary sirpaos and presents appropriate to the occasion were given to all the members of His Highness' family, the ladies of the late Maharaja's Zenana and His Highness' other relations in and outside the State. These, combined with other items relating to the marriage have brought up the total expenditure on this accovnt to Rs. 92785.

8. On 24th April His Highness proceeded to Bombay to say good bye to his old friend General Beatson who was leaving India for good and returned to the Capital on 3rd May. His Highness left the Capital again on the 11th July for Simla for a change of climate and stayed there, as in the previous year, for nearly a month. Early in september His Highness went to Poona for the benefit of health as well as to attend the races and other sports of the season and stayed there for about a month and a half. On 17th October His Highness came to Bombay to greet His Excellency the new Governor Sir G. S. Clarke. The visit of His Highness the Maharanaji of Udaipur to Samlaji towards the middle of November gave an occasion to His Highness to go out and visit the district of Samlaji and the adjoining portions of the State, e. g. Bhiloda, Isari &c. His Highness availed of this occasion to see for himself the condition of the people as well as the agricultural crops and stock in those parts. His Highness' subsequent visits to Khandela and Jaipoor in connection with the marriage of Bhamwar Shri Himat Singh have been referred to in para 7 above. On the 4th March His Highness, accompanied by Maharaj Kumar Daulat Singh went to Palanpur, having been invited there by His Highness Sir Sher Mahomad Khanji for a tiger-shooting excursion in which two tigers fell to the rifle of Maharaj Kumar Daulat Singh while a third was shot by Col. Hyde-Cates, Political Agent, Palanpur. His Highness and the Maharaj Kumar left Palanpur on the 8th and proceeded to Rajkote to see the races there and to meet P. S. V. Fitz-Gerald Esquire C. S. I., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, who was shortly to leave this country for good and returned to Ahmednagar on 13th March.

His Highness' visits and tours.

9. News arrived early in November that His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur was preparing to come on a pilgrimage visit to Samlaji with a large following. A special Officer was at once deputed to that place to collect provisions for His Highness' camp while a number of Sardars and some of the leading Officials were also ordered to be present at Samlaji on that occasion to arrange for all possible comfort and convenience being afforded to the Maharana and his suite. On 15th November His Highness the Maharaja himself proceeded to Samlaji to receive His Highness the Maharana and to entertain him during his stay in Idar limits. The illustrious visitor, accompanied by his prominent Sardars and a retinue of nearly 4000 followers, arrived on the morning of the 17th and after a stay of two days, left for Udaipur on the 19th with a cordial send-off and hearty good wishes from His Highness the Maharaja.

Visit of H. H. the Udaipur Maharana to Samlaji.

10. Among distinguished persons who visited the Capital during the year under report were the late Political Agent Lt.Col. G. B. O'Donnell and the present Political Agent Major H. D. Merewether and the late Assistant Political Agent, Major H. W. B Merewether. The last two gentlemen together with ~~Ladies~~ Mesdames Merewether and two friends were invited to spend their Christmas here with His Highness. They accordingly came and stayed here for a week.

Visitors to Capital.

11. The relations of the State with the British Government and with the neighbouring States continued cordial and satisfactory as before.

Political relations; External and Internal.

Its relations with the subordinate Sardars and Bhumias in general were also satisfactory in the year. A few of these feudatories are often misled by falsely exaggerated notions about their status, which they have come to imbibe during the minority administrations of the past and which prevent them from fully realizing their due allegiance to the State. It is difficult to remove the false and mischievous notions from their mind so long as certain anomalous conditions continue to exist, such as the retention of the Agency's supervision over the exercise of criminal jurisdiction permitted to the Jadecha Pattawats of Karcha and Dehegamda and the arrange ment to supply opium to them and others direct from the Agency Depot.

12. There had been no settled rules to guide the order of precedence in which the subordinate Sardars and Bhumias were entitled to take their seats with respect to one another in an Official Durbar held by the Ruling Maharaja. At every occasion of a Durbar, the question of arranging their seats became a difficult problem and the difficulty was got over by leaving several of them uninvited. The late Maharaja had once tried to settle the question by arranging their seats according to their respective age but the principle which he adopted was wrong and the arrangement could not succeed in removing the long-standing dispute which continued as ever and became vexatious at times. This state of affairs led His Highness to give his serious thought to the matter in the year under report and after a careful consideration of all the circumstances bearing upon it, His Highness settled a definite order of seats for all the Sardars and Bhumias under the State, as set forth in Appendix XXVI.

Sardars' seats in an Official Durbar settled.

13. His Highness was also pleased to confer honours upon some of the Sardars and Bhumias as follows;—

Honours conferred on Sardars.

A. *Hath-Ka Kurab.*

(1) Dawad, (2) Chanderni, (3) Undni and (4) Pal.

B. *Baon-Pasaon.*

(1) Kukadia, (2) Mahu, (3) Mundeti, (4) Medhasan, and (5) Posina.

C. *Beodi (double) Tazim.*

(1) Vankaner, (2) Netramli, (3) Sinawad, (4) Jambudi, (5) Veraber, (6) Derol, (7) Taka Tuka, and (8) the Kumar of Pal.

D. *Akeodi (simple) Tazim.*

(1) Sika, (2) Vantda Karanpur, (3) Gota, (4) Kapoda, (5) Moti Mori and (6) Virpur.

E. *Sona (Privilege of wearing gold in the leg.)*

(1) Bhetali, (2) Vadiavir, (3) Marwada, (4) Manior, (5) Hatharva, [6] Bhanpur and (7) Kheroj.

The Sardars in the 1st and 2nd Class and the Bhumias in the 1st Class were also granted hereditory title of Thakore.

14. A change in the personnel of the administration occurred in the year under report by the revival of the Dewan's post by His Highness. Mr. Radha Krishna Puri M. A. L. L. B., was appointed Dewan on 12th November 1907 and he took over the work of administration from the Maharaj Kumar who had carried it on till then. Thus relieved, the Maharaj Kumar now assists His Highness in exercising a general supervision over the conduct of the administrative work of the State and in considering important matters which are invariably referred to him for final orders.

Personnel of administration.

The Council organised in the preceding year continues and helps the Dewan, as it helped the Maharaj Kumar, in disposing of the ordinary routine of the Mehkma Khas.

Requisite particulars regarding principal Officers of the State are given in Appendix 1, from which it will be seen that in addition to the nomination of Mr. Radha Krishna Puri to the Dewan's post, the only

change in the year under report was the appointment of Dr. Ranglal Gupta L.M. & S. at the head of the Medical Department vice Dr. Satis Chandra Gupta resigned.

It may be noted that in recognition of the faithful services of Mr. Radha Krishna Puri and Mr. Dayabhai Nathabhai, His Highness conferred upon them the honour of a double Tazim which carries with it the privilege of wearing gold in the leg.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

15. Exclusive of petty hamlets, the State comprises 913 villages. At the end of the previous year, the khalsa, alienated and co-shared villages amongst them numbered 297, 564 and 47 respectively, the remaining 5 being under dispute between the Durbar and certain Jagirdars under the State. During the year under report, 3 entire and 2 half villages out of the 'alienated' class were adjudged khalsa while 2 khalsa villages became alienated, thus raising the totals of the khalsa and co-shared villages to 304 and 49 respectively and decreasing the number of the alienated villages to 555 at the close of the year. The number of disputed villages remained the same at the end of the year as it was in its beginning, viz, 5.

State villages; Khalsa, Alienated, co—shared.

16. Of the different systems of land revenue obtaining in the khalsa territories of the State, the system of Bighoti or fixed cash assessment based on a classification of the soil is the one most prevalent. During the year under report it obtained in 166 villages. 28 villages, again, had what is termed the Katchi Bighoti under which the rates of assessment have been fixed, not on any classification of the soil but on a consideration of previous realizations and the relative distance of fields from the village-site. The rest of the Khalsa villages, with the exception of 3 are unsurveyed. Among them there were 58 which paid the State revenue according to the Bhagbatai in kind while there were 23 where the revenue demands were determined, not by assessing the crops as in the Bhagbatai

Land revenue systems.

but by measuring the area under actual cultivation and then applying certain rates which have been fixed per acre on the basis of previous income. The remaining 20 villages were farmed out and each brought in a fixed cash amount as its revenue for the year.

Out of the 49 co-shared villages, 15 were under the Bighoti system, 11 were under Katchi Bighoti and 23 were governed by the Bhagbatai.

The villages held by subordinate Jagirdars continue almost all under the Bhagbatai Vahivat. The Jagirdars generally seem to be disinclined towards the adoption of the Bighoti to which the Bhagbatai and other old forms are gradually giving way in the Khalsa.

Progress of survey and settlement work.

17. The result of survey operations conducted during the year shows that revenue survey was completed in 15 villages, which raises the total of surveyed villages in the khalsa and co-shared portion of the State to 238. When the year closed, the revenue survey was in progress in 5 villages.

The system of Bighoti was introduced in the year in 4 villages and settlement papers of 10 villages were prepared.

Bighoti more acceptable.

18. Under the Bighoti assessment, the cultivator has ordinarily to pay less than what he had to pay under the old Bhagbatai Vahivat. For this reason and for the further reason that under the Bhagbatai the cultivator is left at the mercy of small officials in estimating the crops, the Bighoti system, even in the katcha form, seems more acceptable to the ryots who have welcomed it wherever it has been introduced. In ordinary times they find it easy to pay the assessment due upon their holdings while in times of scarcity or famine the State demands are suspended or remitted more or less according to the needs of the situation.

Culturable area.

19. The total area of arable land in the khalsa and co-shared portions of the State was about 228000 acres as against an approximate of 223000 acres in the preceding year, showing an increase of 5000 acres, which is mostly due to resumptions of alienated lands and villages in the year.

20. The total area in occupation during the year was 127915 acres. Compared to the area tenanted in 1906-07 [acres

Area under cultivation.

117907] there was an increase of 4008 acres, which was partly due to the new additions to the khalsa mentioned above and partly to the fact that more lands were taken up than were relinquished in the year as shown below;——

Lands relinquished 11767 acres.
New lands taken up 13665 acres

Net increase 1898

Demands and collection of Land Revenue.

21. The land revenue demands of the khalsa during the year under report aggregated to Rs ~~213682~~ 215647 as against Rs. 271409 in the year which preceded it. The increase was mainly due (1) to resumption of some alienated lands and villages and assessment of Salami on others, (2) to higher rates which were obtained for Vaje produce, (3) to greater receipts of stone-royalty and (4) to increase in the area in occupation in the year.

The collections, on the other hand, show a considerable decrease, being Rs. 281089 against Rs. 303698 in the previous year. The decrease in collections is attributable to less recoveries of past arrears in the year.

Land revenue arrears and suspensions.

22. Remissions of land revenue allowed in the year under report amounted to Rs. 8252 and suspensions to about Rs. 60000. The total arrears of land revenue on the 31st March 1908, including the arrears of the year under report, amounted to Rs. 217122 as against Rs. 190816 at the close of the previous year.

Coercive measures for recovery.

23. The only coercive measures adopted in the year for the recovery of the land revenue demands comprised the issue of notices in 1087 cases against 643 in the previous year, there being no attachment or sale of the defaulter's property resorted to in any instance during the year as it was in 24 cases in the preceding year.

Tuccavi.

24. The State continues to give advances to poor cultivators for improving their lands as well as for purchasing seeds, implements or bullocks. The amount of Tuccavi so advanced in the year was Rs. 796 as against Rs. 325 in the previous year.

25. The transactions of the Agricultural Bank for the year under report show that the Bank advanced loans to bona-fide cultivators to the extent of Rs. 1371 in the year as against Rs. 1560 in the year 1906-07.

Agricultural Bank.

26. The Alienation Committee continued its enquiry into the titles of Sheshan and Inam holdings during the year and restored 8 entire and 2 half villages to the khalsa, continuing 27 entire villages and shares in 10 villages to their respective holders subject to payment of a Salami to the State.

Alienation settlement.

The enquiries regarding Bahar-Khala land by the Revenue Officer also continued and from the statistics furnished by him it appears that in the year under report he enquired into the titles of 1975 acres of Baharkhala land, of which 1098 acres have been made Khalsa and 877 acres have been continued to the holders.

27. There were 36 estates under the management of the State at the close of the previous year. In the year under report, 4 were brought under and 16 were relieved from the management, leaving 24 at the end of the year. The grounds for taking these estates under State management were:—

Estates under State management

1.	Minority of present holders.....in	17 cases
2.	Encumbered condition of the estate... in	3 cases
3.	Disputed succession or title.....in	4 cases
		24

The estates removed from attachment in the year included the important Pattas of Mundeti, Kukadia, Davad and Derol, which were made over to their respective Thakores on their having attained majority in the year.

In the case of some minors' estates it has been found more economical to entrust their management to the relatives of the minors on condition of their submitting annual budgets of income and expenditure and furnishing regular accounts of the same. The number of such estates at the end of the year was 6.

Besides these, there was one encumbered estate under the management of the holder's creditor, it having been entrusted to him on similar conditions.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(*a*) *Legislation.*

28. All the enactments made by the State are enumerated in Appendix II. Most of them have been adapted from the corresponding British Indian Acts on the subjects with necessary modifications to suit the peculiar conditions of the population. Besides these, the State tribunals follow the spirit of the following British Codes and Acts, bearing in mind the local customs and usages of the country:—

Indian Penal Code.	Indian Civil Procedure Code.
Indian Criminal Procedure Code.	Indian Contract Act.
Indian Limitation Act.	Cattle Trespass Act.
District Police Act.	Indian Postal Act.
Indian Evidence Act.	

There are also Opium Rules, Extradition Rules and Border Court Rules in force into the State, all having been introduced upon recommendations from the Agency.

(*b*) *Military.*

Imperial Service Scouts.

29. The proposed corps of the Idar Imperial Service Scouts was organized in the beginning of the year under review. Its strength consists of two Officers and thirty Sowars inclusive of one Kote-Daffedar, 4 Daffedars, one Trumpeter and 4 Lance-naiqs, as described in para 25 of the last Annual Report. All the men composing the corps regularly attend the riding school and are being instructed in Roman and English as well as Hindi and elements of Arithmetic.

Cost.

30. The total cost to the State on account of salary, food, dress and other allowances payable to this force, including followers, amounted to Rs. 9720, the budgetted amount for the year being Rs. 12000. The difference is due to the bill of salaries for the last quarter remaining unpaid at the end of the year.

(c) *Police.*

31. The Military Secretary Mr. Bhabhut Singh who was appointed in May 1907 to supervise the Mounted Police, was placed in charge of the entire Police Department on 31st October and has since continued to manage the Department under the designation of Police Superintendent of the State.

Supervision of the Department.

32. As will appear from Appendix IV, the total Police Force of the State in the year under report stood at 415, consisting of 22 Officers, 60 Mounted Police and 333 foot-men, exclusive of village chokiats and police patels mentioned in para 36 below.

Strength of State Police.

The mounted force generally remains at its head-quarters in the Capital except when any emergency requires its presence into the districts.

33. In the ranks of Daffedars, Sowars, Naiqs and Constables, there were 163 Rajputs, 114 Mahomedan Sipahis, 52 Bhils and Girasias and 39 Pathans. Of these, 104 knew how to read and write while 9 were under instruction. In the year under report 11 of them were rewarded by promotion while 13 were degraded, fined or suspended departmentally.

Discipline.

34. The total cost of the State Police in the year under review amounted to Rs. 56478 against Rs. 67509 in the previous year. The decrease is chiefly due to the fact that the men and Officers forming the corps of the Imperial Service Scouts were taken over from the Mounted Force which decreased in consequence, leading to a proportionate reduction in the expenditure of the Department.

Costs.

35. The muzzle-loading muskets and carbines which had been sent to the Bombay Arsenal in 1903 in lieu of the Martini Henry rifles and carbines lent to the State having been found to be unserviceable and having been accordingly destroyed, Government have sanctioned the permanent retention by this State of the Martini Henry arms supplied to it and the State Police is provided with these arms except in a few parts where it is armed with the old muzzle-loaders owing to the M. H. arms being not sufficient in number to meet the requirements of the whole force.

Arms.

36. Besides the regular Police, there were 654 chokiats and 197 police patels in the khalsa villages of the State. Among them, 635 chokiats and 44 patels enjoyed Bahar-khala land while the remaining chokiats and police patels received cash remuneration.

Village police in the khalsa.

37. Taking both the regular and the village police together, the whole strength came up to 1266, which gives the ratio of the total force to the population and area of the entire State including subordinate Jagirs to be 133·1 persons and 1·31 square mile to a police-man.

Ratio to population and area.

38. The strength of Police in the territories of Jagirdars was 45 Sowars and 161 footmen as against 47 Sowars and 166 footmen in the preceding year, the total cost of maintenance amounting to Rs. 14046 against Rs. 15354 in 1906-07.

Jagirdars' Police.

The village chokiats and police patels in the Jagir villages numbered 58 and 115 respectively in the year.

39. Appendices V, VI and VII show the working of the police in the year as compared with that in 1906-07.

The total number of offences reported to the police in the year was 169 as against 143 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 26 or 15·9 percent. Of these, the offenders in 83 cases were apprehanded together with 3 offenders involved in 2 cases of the previous year. The total number of persons sent up by the police in the year for trial was 172 against 183 in 1906-07, of whom 61 were convicted and 79 were acquitted or discharged against 97 and 73 respectively in the previous year.

The percentage of convictions to the total number of persons sent up for trial is 35·5 against 53 in the preceding year.

The number of offences remaining untracked at the end of the year was 86 against 48 in the previous year.

40. The following table compares the number of heinous offences committed in the year with that in the year 1906-07:—

Heinous crime.

Description.	1907-08	1906-07
Murders.	6	6
Attempts to murder.	4	2
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	1
Robberies	10	5
Dacoities.	7	3
Total.	28	17

The above comparison discloses a rise of 64·1 percent in the amount of heinous crime in the year under report.

41. The amount of property stolen during the year was greater than in the previous year, being of Rs. 12833 against Rs. 9029. Of this, property worth Rs. 1765 could be recovered while the amount recovered in 1906-07 was Rs. 3879. The percentage of stolen property recovered to the property stolen thus comes to 13·8 against 42·9 in the previous year.

Property stolen and recovered.

(d) Criminal Justice.

42. The number of Magisterial Courts in the State at the close of the previous year was 13 as detailed in para 37 of the last report. Two new Courts were added to the list during the year under review, one by investing the Revenue Officer with powers of a Special 1st Class Magistrate to try servants of the Revenue Department who committed offences in their official capacity and the other by separating the Court of the 1st Class Magistrate of the Ahmednagar Taluka from the Court of the District Magistrate, with which it had been joined in 1905-1906. The Court of the 3rd Class Magistrate at Posina ceased to exist upon the death of Thakore Udaisingh in November but it again came into existance in the last month of the year in consequence of his son Laxmansing, present Thakore of Posina, having been granted the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate over his Patta. Thus when the year closed there were 15 Magisterial Courts in the State, as shown below:

Number and description of Magisterial Courts.

(a) Stipendiary Magistrates.

1. District Magistrate.

4. First Class Magistrates with powers to commit cases to the Court of Sessions.

1 Special 1st Class Magistrate with similar powers of commitment.

(b) Honourary Sardar—Magistrates.

2 Special Magistrates with powers to try offences punishable with less than 7 years' imprisonment (Karehha and Dehegamda).

4 First Class Magistrates (Suver, Chanderni, Undani and Pal)

2 Second Class Magistrates (Ghorwada and Medhasan).

1 Third Class Magistrate (Posina).

15

The criminal powers exercised by the Honourary Sardar-Magistrates have been conferred upon them by the State as a favour and are to be enjoyed by them during the pleasure of His Highness the Maharaja.

43. Their work. 26 cases involving 48 accused persons were awaiting disposal in the Magistrates' Courts when the year began. 225 cases involving 427 accused persons were received in the year, making a total of 251 cases and 475 persons for trial. Of these, 209 cases involving 403 persons were disposed of in the year, leaving a balance of 42 cases with 72 accused persons at the end of the year. The work done by each class of Magistrates is summarised below:—

Class of Magisterial Courts.	Balance of the previous year.	New.	Total.	Disposed of	Committed.	Balance at the end of the year.
(a) Stipendiary.						
1 District Magistrate.	1	9	10	4	0	6
5 Khalsa 1st Class Magistrates	24	166	190	146	12	32
(b) Honourary.						
2 Special Magistrates.	0	10	10	7	0	3
4 1st class Magistrates.	1	21	22	21	0	1
2 2nd class Magistrates.	0	8	8	8	0	0
1 3rd Class Magistrate.	0	11	11	11	0	0
Total.	26	225	251	197	12	42

From Appendix VIII which gives the result of criminal trials in these Courts, it will be seen that the total number of persons under trial during the year was 475, being 142 less than that in the preceding year. Of these, 139 were discharged without trial, 133 were acquitted, 104 were convicted, 20 were committed to the Court of Sessions, 3 died, 4 escaped and 72 remained to be tried in the current year.

The ratio of convictions to persons under trial was 24·4 against 28·8 in the preceding year.

Opium and Abkari offences.

44. Besides the cases mentioned above, the Courts tried and disposed of 5 Abkari cases during the year, the number of persons involved being 8 of which 6 were convicted and 2 discharged.

There occurred no case of illicit opium during the year.

Sessions work.

45. The Sessions Court is presided over by the Appellate Judge of the State.

There was no case on hand when the year began. 12 cases with 20 accused persons were committed during the year and were all disposed of by the Court. Of the 20 prisoners placed on trial, 5 were convicted, 12 were acquitted and the commitment of 3 was quashed. The Sessions Judge was assisted by assessors in 8 cases, in all of which the Judge and the assessors agreed. In one case the accused pleaded guilty and three cases were sent back for fresh enquiry. The average duration of a sessions trial comes to 40 days as against 58 in the previous year.

Criminal appeals

46. The Courts of criminal appeals in the State are the Mehkma Khas, the Appellate Judge's Court and the Court of the District Magistrate.

Appendix IX exhibits the appellate work done by these Courts in the year under report. It will be seen that the Mehkma Khas heard the appeals of three persons against convictions by the Court of Sessions as compared with three in the year 1906-07, confirming the sentence on one appellant and modifying it in the case of the remaining two. The Court of the Appellate Judge had before it the appeals of 8 persons from convictions by First Class Magistrates as against 4 in the previous year. Of these, the appeals of 7 appellants were disposed of with the result that the applications of 2 were rejected, the sentences of two were modified, that of one was reversed while the proceedings in two instances were quashed. One appeal remained pending at the close of the year.

(e) Civil Justice.

47 There were 6 Courts administering Civil Justice when the year commenced. One Court was added to the number on the separation of the Court of the Ahmednagar Taluka Munsiff from the Court of the State Munsiff in the year, so that when the year closed, there were 7 Courts exercising Civil jurisdiction in the State as shown below:—

Civil Courts.

1. Mehkma Khas.

1 Appellate Judge's Court.

1 State Munsiff's Court.

4 Taluka Munsiffs' Court.

7

48. The Mehkma Khas is not a Court for original suits but hears appeals preferred to it against the decisions of the Appellate Judge.

Their powers.

The Court of the Appellate Judge entertains all original suits in which the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 5000 as well as those which involve a right to succession and hears appeals from the decisions of the State and Taluka Munsiffs in civil cases.

The State Munsiff has jurisdiction to try and dispose of civil suits up to the value of Rs. 5000.

Of the 4 Taluka Munsiffs, those of Idar and Ahmednagar are empowered to hear suits upto the value of Rs. 3000, while the Bhiloda and Bayad Munsiffs try suits upto the amount of Rs. 2000 only.

49. From Appendix X it appears that the total number of suits instituted in the year under report was 819, being 41 more than in the preceding year. Out of the 819 new institutions, 33 were before the Appellate Judge, one before the State Munsiff and 785 were in the Courts of the Taluka Munsiffs, the number of suits filed before the Idar Munsiff alone being 622 i. e. more than three times the combined number before all other Civil Courts in the State.

Original suits: New institutions.

769 of the total suits instituted in the year related to money transactions and the remaining 50 suits to other rights as against 761 and

17 respectively in the previous year.

The aggregate value of the subject matter of suits filed during the year amounted to Rs. 100630 as contrasted with Rs. 108685 in 1906-1907.

Disposal of suits

50. The total number of suits disposed of by the Civil Courts in the year came up to 872 against 657 in the previous year, showing an increase of 215. The balance at the commencement of the year was 205 and at the end of the year 152.

51. The following statement gives particulars as regards disposal of the 872 suits in the year :—

Disposed of exparte.....	238
Admitted and compromised	238
Struck off the file	194
Otherwise disposed of	202
	872

Execution of decrees.

52. Including arrears, the total number of Darkhasts or applications for execution of decrees in the year under report amounted to 1952 against 2219 in the preceding year. Of these, 906 against 1108 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1046 against 1111 at the close of the year. The total amount recovered in execution-proceedings was Rs.50241 as compared with Rs. 58297 in 1906-07.

Civil Appeals.

53. There were 11 appeals before the Appellate Courts remaining over from the previous year and 13 fresh appeals were filed during the year, making a total of 24 appeals for disposal. Of these, 20 appeals were disposed of as against 14 in the year preceding and 4 remained undecided when the year closed. Among the 20 appeals disposed of, the original decisions in 8 instances were confirmed, the decisions in two were reversed, those in 2 were amended, 5 cases were compromised and 3 were remanded for retrial.

(*f*) *Civil-Political suits and appeals.*

54. **The original court** for civil-political suits is that of the Appellate Judge except with regard to boundary disputes which are disposed of by the Assistant Revenue Officer and the cases of Inam and Sheshan holdings which are heard by the Alienation Committee of the State. Appeals against the decisions of the above three Courts as well as all miscellaneous appeals are heard by the Mehkma Khas.

Courts.

55. **The subjoined table** will show the amount of the original civil-political work done in the year under review as contrasted with that of the preceding year:-

Original work.

Courts.	Year.	Pending at the beginning	New admissions.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance at the end.
Appellate Judge.	1906-07	22	2	*24*	8	16
	1907-08.	16	13	29	8	21
Assistant Revenue Officer	1906-07.	60	11	71	27	44
	1907-08.	44	17	61	18	43
Alienation Committee.	1906-07.	0	4	4	4	0
	1907-08.	0	78	78	44	34
Total.	1906-07.	82	17	99	39	60
	1907-08.	60	108	168	70	98

56. **There were 9 appeals** awaiting disposal in the Mehkma Khas on the 1st of April 1907. 45 appeals were instituted during the year, making a total of 54 appeals, of which 5 were disposed of and 49 remained in arrears at the end of the year, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 13, 20, 11, and 9 respectively. Out of the 5 appeals disposed of, one was dismissed on account of the non-attendance of the appellant while in 4 the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed.

Appellate work.

(g) *Extradition and Border Court.*

57. The following tables show the surrenders made to and by this State in extradition cases during the year under report:—

Extradition.

Demands upon Idar.

By whom.	Number of demands		Number of surrenders.		Number of demands withdrawn.	
	cases	persons.	cases	persons	cases	persons.
British Government	6	13	5	10	1	1
Native States.	7	11	5	8	0	0

Demands by Idar.

On whom	Number of demands		Number of surrenders.		Number of demands withdrawn.	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
British Government	3	4	1	1	0	0
Native States.	5	6	2	3	0	0

Of the 4 persons extradited to the State, 2 were convicted and 2 remained to be tried in the current year.

58. No want of reciprocity on the part of the adjoining Native States under this Presidency or British Districts in respect to the extradition of offenders was experienced during the year under report.

59 The neighbouring Rajputana States, however, seem unwilling to agree to reciprocal arrangements with this State with regard to the extradition of Bail offenders who are the most numerous on this side. Cases involving such offenders continue to be heard and disposed of by special tribunals called Border Courts, which are usually composed of the Political

Officers on both the sides. For any offence, however serious, the Border Court awards no punishment beyond mere fine, which does little to draw the Bhils away from their criminal pursuits.

60. Three Border Courts were held at Pal in the last month of the year. They were presided over by Major H. D. Merewether, Political Agent Mahi Kantha, Captain R. H. Chenevix Trench Polilical Agent Dungarpur, Colonel C. Hutton Dawson Political Superintendent Kherwada and Captain J. P. Stockly Assistant Political Superintendent, Kotda. The work done is summarised in the following statements:—

Border Courts.

Claims by Idar.

Against whom.	Number of claims filed.	Number of claims withdrawn.	Number of cases in whichdecree was passed.	Number of cases otherwise disposed of	Number of cases postponed
Dungarpur.	9	0	0	6	3
Kotda-Mewar.	9	2	5	1	1
Kherwada-Mewar.	4	0	0	4	0

Claims against Idar.

By whom.	Number of claims filed	Number of claims withdrawn.	Number of cases in whichdecree was passed.	Number of cases otherwise disposed of	Number of cases postponed
Dungarpur.	9	0	2	7	0
Kotda-Mewar.	16	1	10	2	3
Kherwada-Mewar.	8	0	2	5	1

(h) Prisons.

61. There were 13 Jails and lockups in the State, including the Central Jail in the Capital. The number of prisoners at the end of March 1907 was 38 and during the year under report there were 53 admissions, making a total of 91 as against 166 in the preceding year. Of these, 72 were released or discharged, 3 died, and 16 remained in the Jails at the close of the year. Appendix XIII gives the necessary details in this connection.

The daily average of prisoners in the Central Jail was 16·8 against 18·1 in the previous year and the total daily average in all the Jails amounted to 20·5 against 26·3 in 1906–07.

The health of the prison population was generally good.

There was no offence against the rules of jail discipline in the year.

62. The total cost of maintaining the prisoners in the Central and other Khalsa Jails, exclusive of guard expenses, amounted to Rs. 1894 as against Rs. 2068 in the previous year.

63. The prison labour at the Central Jail was utilized, as in the preceding year, in grinding corn and cleaning wood for prison use, repairing roads, clearing gardens and working the State Printing Press at Ahmednagar.

(i) Registration.

64. The statistics connected with registration are given in Appendices XIV and XV. The number of documents pending registration at the close of the previous year, shown to be 177 in the last Administration Report, was incorrect as in working out the closing balance, 47 documents were counted twice, first as pending before the Khed Sub-Registrar and also as pending before the Idar Sub-Registrar to whom they had been transferred on the abolition of the Khed Sub-Registrar's Office in that year. The correct balance at the close of March 1907 was therefore 130. During the year under report 165 documents were presented for registration as against 219 in the preceding year. Out of the total of 295 documents, 162 were registered, 15 were refused registration and 118 remained

in arrears when the year closed. The aggregate valu. of the registered documents in the year amonnted to Rs. 30707-6-9 as against Rs. 48074-15-5 in the previous year.

The total amount of registration fees realised was Rs. 595 9 5 against Rs. 1025-5-10 in 1906-07.

(i) *Municipalities.*

65. There are three Municipalities in the State, at Ahmednagar, Idar and Vadali. The Municipal revenue at the first-named place is raised by means of a house-tax while at the latter two places it is realized by the levy of octroi duties.

In each of these towns a sufficient conservancy establishment is maintained and the main roads are lighted and kept in good order.

In Appendix XVI is given a statement of the total receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities during the period under review.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(a) *Weather and Crops.*

66. Appendix XVI gives the amount of rainfall during the year in the different parts of the State as compared with that in the previous year. The average total for the whole State was 40.18 inches as against 41·68 in 1906-07, the highest fall registered being 64·19 at Idar and the lowest 24·52 at Bayad. Though the average rainfall in the monsoon was above the normal, the season did not prove favourable to khariff crops. It opened in the second week of June and sowing operations were at once commenced. The fall of rain however was generally insufficient until about the middle of July when sufficient rain fell all over the State, improving the crops already sown and allowing new sowings to be made.

The progress continued satisfactory upto the end of July after which there were incessant rains for over three weeks, which injured all the khariff crops, except partly, by too much moisture. The yield of khariff would have still been an average one, had there been sufficient rain later on in September. September however gave only a few cents here and there and a greater part of the crops withered away in consequence.

The outturn of khariff ranged from 4 to 6 annas in the rupee.

Though the khariff harvest was poor, its deficiency was made up by an excellent harvest of the Rabi crops, such as wheat, barley, maize and rapeseed, which were cultivated very extensively in all the parts.

(*b*) *Wages and Labour.*

67. There were no marked fluctuations in the rates of wages except in the last five months when the rates for unskilled labour rose considerably owing to a high demand for field labourers on the extensive Rabi plantations of the year. The wages of skilled labourers ranged from annas 8 to annas 12.

68. As will appear from Appendix XVIII there was a rise in the prices of almost all the staple food grains in September. The rise was due to the unfavourable prospects of the Khariff crops and continued for the rest of the year, notwithstanding the excellent outturn of the Rabi, owing to the existance of general scarcity in most parts of Guzerat and elsewhere.

(*c*) *Forests.*

69. The area under forest preservation is abolt 30500 acres, the principal forest produce being Teak, Saded, Kher, Timberan, Rayan, Dhav, Haldravo and Bamboos.

The forest receipts, which appear to have been realized from sale of timber, grass, fuel and timbaran leaves, amounted to Rs. 1100 in the year as against Rs. 1674 in the preceding year. There is no decent revenue

under this head, because the forest produce does not find adequate sale owing to the absence of easy means of conveyance.

Instances of indiscriminate cutting of trees from the State forests having come to notice, strict orders were passed in the year under report prohibiting the cutting of live trees on any account.

(d) Industries and Trade.

70. Agriculture forms the principal industry of the State. The remaining industries are small and unimportant.

The stone-quarring industry at Shavgadh shows marked improvement, the receipts on account of stone royalty having increased from Rs. 5481 in the previous year to Rs. 11233 in the year under report.

The industry of weaving country cloth continues in several villages of the State. The handlooms used are of the old type.

The manufacture of glass bangles at Vavdi, although increasing, is still not extensive. The bangles produced command a ready sale among the poorer classes.

Pretty wooden toys and articles of household use are manufactured by the Kharadis of Idar but the manufacture is not large.

A soap manufacturing business has been freshly started at Badoli by two youths who were specially sent to Bombay to learn the work and who returned in November, bringing with them the necessary machines for the purpose. The soap produced is of good quality and the business promises to be a success.

71. The principal exports in the first part of the year were ghee, oilseeds bones, cotton and grains and in the latter part, only grass. The principal articals of import in the year were cloth, spices, copper and brass utensils, sugar and rice.

72. The annual fairs at Samlaji and Khed Brahma which had been abondoned in the previous year on account of plague, were held in the year under report and were both largely attended by traders and customers from within and outside the State. The former lasted for 17 days from 18th November to 4th December and the latter, for 20 days from 16th February to 6th March. The transactions of various goods at the two fairs are shown below:-

	Samlaji fair.	KhedBrahma fair.
Value of goods brought for sale.	Rs. 27516	Rs. 75812
Value of goods sold.	Rs. 13078	Rs. 37658
Value of goods remaining undisposed of at the end of the fair.	Rs. 14438	Rs. 38154

(e) Public Works.

73. The total expenditure during the year on Public works, including establishment charges, amounted to Rs. 108977 against Rs. 41525 in the previous year. It was distributed as shown in the Statement annexed as Appendix XIX.

(f) Post Offices.

74. The State maintains a private postal arrangement for the conveyance of communications on Durbar Service from one part to another within its limits. The total number of letters, articles &c. carried by the Darbar Tapal during the year was 139819 as against 138284 in 1906-07 and the total cost on this account amounted to Rs. 2678 against Rs. 2457, which gives an average of 3·6 pies per postal article irrespective of its weight.

75. The opening of a Branch Post Office at Mundeti and another at Dawad in the year has raised the number of Government Post Offices within the State from 10 to 12. Of these, two are the Sub-Offices at Ahmednagar and Idar which are combined Telegraph Offices also. The remaining 10 are all Branch Offices under the management of local school masters who do the postal work in addition to their own duties.

(*g*) *Mint.*

76. There is nothing to record under this head as the State has no mint of it own. The coins current are of the British mint.

(*h*) *General condition.*

77. Although the monsoon crops largely failed on account of unseasonable rains, there was no appreciable pressure felt in any part of the State, even before the abundant harvest of the winter came in to relieve all apprehensions of a general distress. The prices of common food-stuffs rose from the end of September but the rise was not abnormal. The state of public health remained satisfactory throughout the year,—there being no ravages from plague as in the previous year. The death—ratio per thousand of population declined from 23·8 to 14·6 and the birth-ratio from 26·3 to 24·04.

There was plenty of fodder in the State but it sold at higher rates than in the previous year, owing to increased demand from outside. The cattle fared well and were free from any infectious disease in the year.

Emigration and immigration continued to be normal. The number of emigrants from the Khalsa was 20 and of immigrants 28 as against 11 and 22 in the preceding year.

78. It is painful, indeed, to refer to the history of the State's financial affairs since 1899–1900. The dire famine which overtook the State in that year, carrying off half its population and the series of bad years which followed it in a succession have left the State in a woefully embarrassed condition. It had to face annual deficits and was obliged to borrow large sums from Government both for carrying on the administration and for providing relief to the subjects. It consequently owes a heavy debt to Government. It is trying its best to work with economy and care, yet the surplus of revenues over the expenditure, even in good years, is not great. Unfortunately, therefore, the prospect is very distant for it to regain its former position.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

79. A detailed statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the State for the year under report as compared with the Receipts and Disbursements of the previous year, is given in Appendix XXII.

Revenue receipts.

80. It will be seen that the total gross revenue receipts of the year, excluding subordinate Jagirs, were nearly equal to those of the previous year, being Rs. 471629 against Rs. 471957.

Taking the Major heads of revenue separately, those which show important variations are (1) Land revenue, (2) Customs and Excise, (3) Stamps, (4) Judicial receipts, (5) Extraordinary Miscellaneous and (6) Nazarana.

The decrease of Rs. 22609 under Land Revenue was due to less recoveries of past arrears in the year. The increase under Customs and Excise, amounting to Rs 17476 was due to the holding of the annual fairs at Samlaji and Khed Brahma which had been abondoned in the previous year, to a greater sale of opium and to a brisker competition at auction-sales of liquor-still licences. The rise in Stamps revenue was due to an enhanced sale of court-fee and documentary stamps and to increased realizations of stamp duty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped plaints. The increase in Judicial receipts was occassioned by larger escheats of intestate property in the year. The improvement under head Extraordinary Miscellaneous is attributable to certain cash receipts in connection with the Bhamwarji's marriage at Khandela. The decrease in Nazarana was due to less receipts under this head in the year.

Disbursements.

81. The total disbursements in the year amounted to Rs. 642609 against Rs. 439472 in the preceding year. Compared with the year's Budget-estimate which stood at Rs. 350000, the disbursements show an increase of Rs. 292609, which was almost entirely due to unforeseen expenses and to adjustments of large items of past accounts, as shown below:-

1. Enlargement and improvement of Zenana buildings to meet increased requirements,	Rs. 74521	Under the head of Public Works.
2. Marriage of Bhamwar Shri Himatsingji	Rs. 92785	Under the Miscellaneous Head.
3. Adjustment of the advances made on account of His Highness' visit to England to attend the coronation of His Imperial Majesty in 1902.	Rs. 88750	
4. Adjustment of past advances to the Khangi.	Rs. 35246	
	Total Rs. 291302	

Revenue outstandings.

82. The Revenue arrears at the close of the previous year amounted to Rs.230749, out of which Rs 54110 fell in during the year under review while Rs, 7158 were remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 169481, Adding to this the arrears of the year under report, the total of revenue arrears outstanding on 31st March 1903 comes up to Rs.258317.

Other outstandings.

The total of other outstandings, viz, those due on account of advances and loans, stood at Rs. 381930 at the close of the previous year. Subsequent reductions by adjustments and cash receipts amounted to Rs. 231970 while fresh advances and loans given out during the year amounted to Rs. 42737. The result of the year's transactions was thus a net decrease of Rs. 189173 which brings down the total of these outstandings to Rs. 192757.

Debts.

83. The decision of the Government of India on our representation to them, protesting against the appropriation by the Accountant General, Bombay, of the repayments made by the State during the concession-years towards that portion of the debt due to Government which did not carry interest, was passed in the year under report and as, in this decision, the Government of India accepted the principle enunciated by the Accountant General, the Loan account had to be revised in accordance with it. In the revised account, the total indebtedness to Government on 31st March 1907 amounted to Rs. 689999-14-8 on account of principal and Rs. 29560-2-0 on account of interest for the year 1906-07. In the year under report, the whole amount of the arrears of interest for 1906-07 was paid up as also Rs. 40639-14-0 as the year's instalment in liquidation of the principal debt, reducing it to Rs. 649360-0-8 on 31st March 1908 and leaving the interest for the year under report in arrears.

The old liabilities of His late Highness' time at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11102-11-7.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) *Medical.*

84. The working of the Medical and the Vaccination Departments of the State is under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer.

Supervision.

85. Dr. Satischandra Gupta resigned service towards the end of May and was succeeded by Dr. Ranglal Gupta L.M. & S. whom His Highness appointed to the vacant post on the 15th June and who has since been working as Chief Medical Officer.

Change of hands.

86. The number of Medical institutions maintained during the year was 5 as against 7 in the previous year. These were the Civil Hospital at Ahmednagar and the four Dispensaries at Idar, Vadali, Bayad and Bhiloda.

Medical Institutions.

87. The total number of patients treated in the above Institutions during the year under review was 25941 against 31050 in the previous year. Of these, 186 were indoor and 25755 were outdoor patients as compared with 179 indoor and 30871 outdoor in 1906-07. The daily average attendance of indoor and outdoor patients at all the Institutions was 292·5 against 314·5 in the preceding year.

Extent of relief given.

Details of the medical relief afforded by each institution are embodied in Appendix XXIII which shows that out of the indoor patients treated in the year, 146 were discharged cured, 19 absented, 17 died and 4 remained under treatment on the last day of the year as against 145, 21, 4 and 9 respectively in the previous year.

88. The Hospital at Ahmednagar and the Dispensaries in the Districts are all charitable institutions and no fees of any kind are charged from patients resorting to them for medical relief.

Medical relief gratis.

89. The total number of surgical operations performed during the year

Surgical operations.

was 103 against 105 in the preceding year. Of these, 6 were major and 97 minor operations as against 6 Major and 99 minor in 1906-07.

Post-mortem examination.

90. The number of post-mortem examinations held in the year was three as against four in the preceding year.

Prevailing diseases.

91. The chief prevailing diseases in the year were malarial fevers, diseases of the eye and the ear and of the respiratory system, ulcers and other skin diseases, spleen and rheumatic affections, dysentry and pneumonia.

Bubonic plague.

92. The several villages infected with plague in the previous year had almost all got rid of it before the commencement of the year under report. It was however not until the end of April that the disease altogether disappeared from the State. Its subsequent reappearance in September caused apprehension of a general out-break like that in the preceding year but the infection was fortunately confined to only three villages and lasted but for a few days. The totals of plague cases and deaths returned for the whole year were 37 and 23 respectively.

Costs.

93. The aggregate cost of the Medical institutions in the year amounted to Rs. 11718-7-9 as against Rs. 11637-0-9 in the previous year.

Veterinary dispensary.

94. There is a Veterinary Dispensary attached to the Durbar stud and stables at the Capital. It is maintained under a trained Veterinary Graduate of the Bombay Civil Veterinary College.

(b) Sanitation.

Village sanitation.

95. Arrangements are in force at the principal villages in the State to prevent any gathering of dust or filth or cowdung in their immediate neighbourhood. The local police Officers are responsible to see that the streets are kept clean and sweepings removed from them to a safe distance.

96. In the three towns of Ahmednagar, Idar and Vadali the work of sanitation is looked after by their respective Municipal Officers.

Sanitation in Municipal towns.

His Highness has decided to build a reservoir near the weir of the Hathmati river for supplying water to the Palace and the Durbar Bangalow in the garden. The scheme is to carry the water from the reservoir by means of an aqueduct to the tank just within the old city wall, to collect it there and to conduct it thence by means of pipes to the Palace and the gardens. The work will be taken in hand as soon as practicable.

(c) *Vaccination.*

97. The Vaccination staff in the year under report consisted of one Inspector and four Vaccinators as in the preceding year. Their work was supervised, as usual, by the Head of the Medical Department.

Staff.

98. The number of persons primarily vaccinated in the year was 5889 and of re-vaccinated 49 as against 5003 and 2 respectively in the previous year, showing an increase of 886 in the primary vaccination and of 47 in the re-vaccination. Out of the 5889 primary vaccinations 5815 or 98·7 percent were successful, 66 were unsuccessful and the result in 8 cases was unknown. The 49 revaccinations are reported to have been all successful.

work done.

99. The total cost of the Vaccination Department in the year was Rs. 1393—4—0 against Rs. 1426-13-9 in 1906-07.

Costs.

(d) *Vital statistics.*

100. The village registers of births and deaths in the Khalsa territory are kept by Talatis and in alienated villages by their respective holders, the Mukhis or village-headmen being responsible to give prompt information to them of any birth or death within their circles. It is difficult however to get correct vital statistics as regards the Bhil population be-

Registering arrangements.

cause the Bhils withhold this information owing to a superstitious belief that enumeration leads to curtailment. The figures under this head must therefore be taken as only approximate.

The returns for the year show 4253 births and 2459 deaths against 4436 births and 4005 deaths in the previous year. The ratios of births and deaths per thousand of population thus come to 24·04 and 11·6 against 26·3 and 23·8 the preceding year.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

101. The Education Department was under the control and management of Mr. Harbhagwan, the Education Officer of the State and continued to receive the same special attention of His Highness during the year as in the preceding years.

Head of the Department.

102. The number of State Schools in the year under report shows an increase from 41 to 45. The increase is more apparent than real, it being due to the fact that the vernacular classes attached to the two Anglo Vernacular Schools at Ahmednagar and Bayad were for convenience' sake detached and formed into two seperate Vernacular (Rural) Schools while the Ahmednagar Girl School which had not more than 4 pupils on its register was amalgamated with the Vernacular School thus formed at that place.

Number of State schools.

103. It had been found that the higher classes in certain schools were but poorly attended and hence were not justified by local needs. To bring about a better arrangement conducive to increased efficiency, the schools were reorganised by the present Education Officer with the result that they are now divided into the following four classes:—

Reorganisation of the schools.

(a) Anglo-Vernacular Schools teaching four standards of the A. V. course	3
(b) Primary Schools for boys, preparing them for the vernacular School Final Examination.	6
(c) Rural Schools for boys, teaching the first five standards of the Vernacular course.	31
(d) Girl Schools teaching up to the Sixth Standard of the Vernacular course.	5
	45

Out of the above 45 schools, 1 primary and 11 rural schools for boys were maintained by subordinate Jagirdars while the remaining schools which all lie in Khalsa villages were worked at State expense.

104. The State schools had 2128 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year as against 2094 in the preceding year. The average daily attendance in the year was 1552 against 1603 in 1906-07.

Attendance.

Out of the 2128 pupils attending the State schools, 1856 were boys and 272 girls as against 1867 boys and 227 girls in the previous year.

105. The total expenditure of the Education Department in the year, excluding the costs on account of schools in Jagir villages, was Rs. 11026 as compared with Rs. 10669 in the previous year.

Costs.

106. One Idar State student receives a Durbar monthly scholarship of Rs. 15 and is prosecuting his studies in the previous class at the Baroda College. Another with a State scholarship of Rs. 8 has joined the New English High School at Ahmedabad and is studying in the matric class. One Public Service certificated receives a State scholarship of Rs. 6 and is pursuing his studies in the Training College at Ahmedabad. A student in the A. V. School at Idar also receives a State stipend.

Scholarships.

107. No attendance fees are charged either in Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular schools in the Khalsa, the levy thereof having been generously discontinued by His Highness in 1905 to encourage education among

No fees charged in Khalsa Schools.

his subjects. It is however to be regretted that the people, particularly of the agricultural classes, do not fully avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded by His Highness for the education of their children.

Moral training.

108. With a view to impart moral training to the students, short and easy moral stories have been introduced in the scheme of studies from the commencement of the year under review. These stories are expected to have a healthy effect on the morals of the students.

Physical training.

109. The Education Officer deserves credit for creating an interest in the students for out-door sports and gymnastics which are now practised in almost all the schools. Cricket and foot-ball are also played in the Taluka Schools which have now suitable grounds assigned to them for playing these games.

Schools' tournament.

110. The annual schools' tournament of the year was held at Ahmednagar, as in the preceding year, during the Xmas vacation and lasted for 4 days. The prize-fund was materially helped by a handsome donation contributed by His Highness out of his privy purse. The teachers and boys of the various schools aggregating to about a hundred in number, who attended it, received food and travelling expenses. Prizes to successful competitors were distributed by Lady Merewether who was present on this occasion on her Christmas visit to His Highness. The Lady Beatson Cup for Tug-of-war was won by the Idar Taluka team.

Teachers' conference.

111. At the time of the above tournament the teachers assembled for the tournament also held a conference in which some of them read out instructive papers on useful educational matters.

Visits to schools.

112. For the purposes of general inspection all the schools were visited by the Education Officer during the year under report. Some of the schools were also visited in the year by respectable persons whose good remarks in the visit books show that the institutions are progressing satisfactorily.

113. One happy feature of the year was the opening of a Boarding

Boarding houses.

House at Idar and another at Ahmednagar. Both the institutions have been started and are being maintained by means of public contributions. At the close of the year the Idar Boarding House had 45 boarders on its register while the Ahmednagar one had 15.

Private schools.

114. Besides the State Schools mentioned above there were five Shalas and 12 indigenous schools in the State imparting instruction to 461 students during the year.

The two Arya Samaj schools at Khalwad and Isari for Bhil boys also continued and had 50 pupils on the registers in the year as against 60 in the previous year.

The number of Mission Schools continues the same as in the previous year viz, 4. The number of boys and girls attending these schools in the year was 196 against 152 in 1906-07. The Mission as well as the Arya Samaj Schools teach the lower Standards in vernacular and also give religious instruction to the pupils.

Education of Sardars' Kumars.

115. Of the 4 Kumars attending the Scott College at Sadra in the beginning of the year Kumar Ranjitsingh of Mundetti left the College in November and hence there are 3 Kumars now left in the above College, viz, the Kumars of Pal, Mahu and Moti Mori. Besides these, 22 Kumars were receiving education in the various local schools in the State.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing Press—

116. The State Printing Press at Ahmednagar turns out work in Gujrati, Hindi and English. The main scope of its work is to print forms, circulars &c. for the State Offices but the work of the public, if any, is also accepted and done at moderate rates.

Libraries—

117. The Wodehouse Library has been transferred again to Idar It is a free institution and is used by the general public. There are two small libraries of vernacular books at Jadar and Badoli also. The Durbar Library in the Palace contains a large collection of books on various subjects both in English and Vernacular.

Horse and Mule breeding—

118. The Durbar stud at Ahmednagar has 134 brood mares of which 4 are thorough-bred, 103 waler, 5 country-bred and 22 country mares. There are 8 horse stallions which comprise one thorough-bred, 5 arabs, one Kathiawadi and one country stallion. The total number of foals is 27 and of fillies 31 out of which 18 foals and 13 fillies were cast in the year under report.

There is also one donkey stallion in the stud for mule breeding.

In conclusion, it will not be out of place to mention that His Highness' thanks are due to the late Political Agent Colonel G. B. O'Donnell for the kind advice which he gave from time to time during his tenure of office. His Highness has also to thank his successor Major H. D. Merewether, the present Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, who takes such a deep interest in all matters touching the well-being of the State and who is ever ready to assist us by his valuable advice.

Ahmednagar
31st May 1908.

RADHA KRISHNA.
Dewan Idar State.

APPENDIX I

Names of High Officials in the Idar State during the year 1907-08

Name of Officer	Substantive post held in the year	Date of entering State service	Date of appointment to the present post	Remarks.
1 Radha Krishna Puri M. A, L. LB.	Diwan	1-8-1904	12-11-1907	
.....Do.....	Private Secretary	,,	5-10-1904	
2 Dayabhai Nathabhai	Appellate Judge	1-4-1875	30- 3-1905	
3 Umrao Singh	Revenue Officer	1-2-1903	4-10-1904	
4 Satis Chandra Gupta L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer	10-6-1903	10- 6-1903	Resigned service on 25-5-1907
5 Rangulal Gupta L.M.&S.	...Do...	15-6-1907	15- 6-1907	
6 Chaturbhuj Mankeshwar Bhatt, District Pleader	District Magistrate & State Munsiff	1-9-1899	1- 4-1905	
7 Valabhram Aditram B.A	Foreign Secretary	1-1-1901	1- 4-1905	
8 Harbhagwan	Education Officer	16-8-1906	16- 8-1906	

APPENDIX II

List of laws in force in the Idar State during the year 1907—1908

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Registration Act.	Adapted from the corresponding British Act on the subject with such modifications as suited the peculiar conditions of the population.		
Stamps Act.			
Customs Rules			
Rules for cutting or breaking defective silver coins.			
Arms and Ammunition Rules.			
Court Fees Act.			
Alienation Settlement Rules.			
Rules about caste dinners.			
Rules relating to sale of girls in marriage.			

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Idar State during the year 1907—1908

Arms of service	Number of fighting Officers and men						Details of force at end of the current year							Remarks.
	At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of troops	Number of guns	Number of men				Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted &c.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non commissioned officers	Fighting men		
Imperial Service Scouts	0	32	0	0	0	32	1	0	0	2	5	25	9720	

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Idar State for the year 1907–1908.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Monthly total expenditure	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
Supevisors.	1	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
...Do...	2	60	120	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Subedar	1	40	40	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
...Do...	5	35	175	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	
Magazine keeper.	1	25	25	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Fauzdars.	1	25	25	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
...Do...	11	20	220	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	
Naiks	1	10	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	

...Do...	27	8	216	0	1	0	0	0	13	0
...Do...	23	7	161	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Writing Constables	12	7	84	0	1	0	0	0	12	0
Sepoys	40	7	280	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sepoys,	222	6	1332	0	10	0	0	0	33	0
Pagi	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clerk,	1	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
...Do...	6	12	72	1	0	0	0	0	6	0
Total...	355		2858	1	15	0	4	0	100	0
Mounted Police										
Military Secretary.	1	70	70	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Risaldars.	6	60	360	0	0	0	6	0	6	0
Jamadar.	1	40	40	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
...Do...	1	20	20	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Dafedars.	3	15	45	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
...Do...	8	12	96	0	0	0	7	0	8	0
Sowars.	28	10	280	0	0	0	0	0	21	7
...Do...	1	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
...Do...	2	7	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Veterinary Doctor.	1	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Sais &c.	6	6	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clerk	1	15	15	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
...Do...	1	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total...	60	0	1056	0	0	0	20	0	45	9
Grand Total...	415	0	3909	1	15	0	24	0	145	9

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Idar State during the year 1907-08

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 3 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Idar,	143	169	183	172	183	172	97	61	73	79	53	35.5	53	35.5	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Idar State during the year 1907-08

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Idar.	9029-10-0	12833-13-0	3879 2-0	1765-9-4	42 9	13-8	

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Idar State during the year 1907-08.

Description of offences	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of during past year	No. of cases disposed of during the present year	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment									Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Cases pending
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total					Imprisonment		Imprison ment & fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years.	Above five years	Transportation			
								Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous																		
Roiting Sec. 147-48.	0	2	2	6	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escape from confinement. S. 224 225.	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Personating a public servant S. 170.	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences affecting public health &c.S. 268 to 294	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder S. 302.	0	6	6	7	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Culpable homicide S. 304	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempt to murder S. 307	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Attempt to commit suicide S. 309.	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body S. 318.	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hurt S. 324-336.	1	6	7	7	4	16	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Wrongful confinement S. 341-347.	0	4	4	2	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal force and assault S. 352-358.	0	4	4	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping S, 363.	0	2	2	3	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape S. 376.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion S. 387	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Theft S. 379-382.	0	19	19	34	16	43	25	0	0	0	7	8	1	0	25	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	3
Robbery S. 392.	1	6	7	2	6	8	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Dacoity s. 395-397	0	3	3	2	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Criminal breach of trust s. 406-409.	2	1	3	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving stolen property s. 411-412.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mischief s. 429, 435, & 436.	1	4	5	2	5	7	5	0	1	0	3	1	0	5	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Trespass s. 447-461.	1	23	24	23	18	55	19	0	2	0	14	3	0	19	24	0	1	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	6
Cattle Tresspass Act s. 24	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	9	85	94	105	75	188	61	0	5	0	25	21	1	0	61	84	0	3	23	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	49	13

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Magisterial Courts in the Idar State during the year 1907-08.

Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year	Brought to trial in 1907-08					Total								
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
(a) Stipendiary.																	
District Magistrate.	1	9	5	10	0	5	0	0	5	20	0	12	0	0	0	8	
1st Class Magistrate Ahmednagar.	38	32	5	21	4	20	11	0	73	61	25	16	16	1	0	3	
1st Class Magistrate Idar	65	54	20	49	0	65	0	0	157	134	70	33	14	10	2	5	
1st Class Magistrate Bayad	12	23	6	16	2	22	0	0	50	46	0	19	9	6	1	11	
1st Class Magistrate Bhiloda	36	46	14	57	13	47	0	0	101	128	32	43	17	0	1	35	
1st Class Magistrate Khed	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1st Class Magistrate Raigadh	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1st Class Magistrate Meghraj	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Special 1st Class Magistrate	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	1	3	3	4	

(b) Honourary.																	
Special Magistrates.	6	10	0	2	0	6	5	0	7	13	3	1	5	0	0	4	
1st Class Magistrates	51	21	1	9	7	15	0	0	81	32	6	3	21	0	0	2	
2nd Class Magistrates.	9	8	0	6	0	6	0	0	15	12	3	0	9	0	0	0	
3rd Class Magistrate.	15	11	0	2	0	0	0	16	20	18	0	6	12	0	0	0	
	269	225	48	172	26	86	1	16	27	617	475	139	133	104	20	7	72

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Idar State during the year 1907-93.

Tribunals	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases																Remarks.
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry &c ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	
Ahkma Khas	3	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Appellate Judge	8	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	
District Magistrate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	11	2	2	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Idar State during the year 1907-08.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year.							Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000	Number of suits above Rs. 5000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
Appellate Judge	5	11	17	33	22	44	11	32	11	12	15828	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	29	22359	0-5-20	
State Munsiff.	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	0	3	4	4679	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ahmednagar T. Munsiff	15	47	74	86	89	133	39	105	47	28	13089	0	82	4	51	28	2	1	0	14	32	4	55	9547	0-8-0	
Idar T. Munsiff	30	137	414	622	444	759	307	673	137	86	57691	2	611	9	457	144	7	3	0	213	188	186	86	66098	0-5-13	
Bhiloda T. Munsiff	2	7	30	45	32	52	25	35	7	17	5053	0	45	0	32	11	2	0	0	11	11	1	12	4379	0-1-8	
Bayad T. Munsiff.	2	0	24	32	26	32	26	27	0	5	4291	2	30	0	15	14	1	0	0	0	6	1	20	3741	0-1-1	
Khed T. Munsiff	26	0	166	0	192	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Meghraj T. Munsiff	3	0	8	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Raighad T. Munsiff	1	0	45	0	46	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	84	205	778	819	862	1024	657	872	205	152	100631	4	769	46	555	197	12	5	0	238	238	194	202	106124		

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK— Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
Appellate Judge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
State Munsiff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ahmednagar T. Munsiff	31	97	8883	76	76	4211	107	173	13094	10	81	6147	97	92	6947	14	26	52	
Idar T. Munsiff	742	1008	56306	810	744	33204	1582	1752	89510	574	808	42436	1008	944	46074	759	69	116	
Bhiloda T. Munsiff	11	6	227	5	16	1254	16	22	1481	10	13	570	6	9	911	4	5	0	
Bayad T. Munsiff	4	0	0	23	3	107	27	3	107	27	4	88	0	1	19	0	1	0	
Khed T. Munsiff	274	0	0	125	0	0	399	0	0	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Meghraj T. Munsiff	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Raighad T. Munsiff	46	0	0	36	0	0	82	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	1114	1111	65416	1105	841	38776	2219	1952	104192	1108	906	50241	1111	1046	53951	777	101	168	

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK- Number and results of appeals in the Civil Suits in the Idar State during the year 1907—08.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration	
													Decision confirmed		Decision reversed		Decision amended		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year
Ahkma Khas	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	0	1017-11-6	440-1-0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	y m d 0-6-15	y. m.d. 1-1-28
Court of the Appellate Judge	5	10	18	11	23	21	13	17	10	4	2807-0—0	3850-0-0	4	7	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	0-6-16	0-10-16
Total	6	11	19	13	25	24	14	20	11	4	3824-11-6	4290-1-0	5	8	3	2	2	2	1	3	3	5	0	0

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lockups in the Idar State during the year 1907-08.

Stations	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners: Remaining from last year	Number of prisoners: Admitted during the year	Number of prisoners: Total past year	Number of prisoners: Total present year	Daily average past year	Daily average present year	Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail
Central Jail at Ahmednagar.	1	38	24	79	62	18·1	16·8	11	1894	26·4	three deaths
Other Khalsa Jails. At Idar, Bayad and Bhiloda.	3	0	25	56	25	1·8	3·6	5		31·5	No death
Sardari Jails. At Suvar, Pal, Undni, Chandarni, Karcha, Dehegamda, Ghorwada, Medhasan and Poshina.	9	0	4	31	4	6·4	0·1	0	102	5·4	No death.
Total.	13	38	53	166	91	26·3	20·5	16	1996		

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of documents in the Idar State during the year 1907—08

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	
Idar,	219	165	93	34	76	90	9	29	8	3	33	9	247	162	Rs. 48071—15—5	Rs. 30777—6—9	10	15	130	118	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Idar State during the year 1907-08.

Description.	Past year							Present year							Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised			Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised			
Mortgages.	89	18586	0	11	357	7	2	32	6400	8	0	92	12	10	
Sale deeds	105	24751	6	6	517	6	8	98	22605	14	9	359	12	7	
Wills.	7	0	0	0	34	0	0	21	0	0	0	110	4	0	
Money bonds	4	420	0	0	4	0	0	3	500	0	0	9	0	0	
Miscellaneous	42	4317	8	0	112	8	0	8	1201	0	0	23	12	0	
Total	247	48074	15	5	1025	5	10	162	30707	6	9	595	9	5	

APPENDIX XVI

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Idar State during the year 1907-08.

Name	Opening balance on 1st April 1907	Receipts		Total in the current year	Expenditure		Balance on the 31 March 1908	Remarks.
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
Ahmednagar	0	1971	1070	1070	10943	3951	0	
Vadali	256	388	500	756	247	229	527	
Idar	349	1713	1742	2091	1044	1350	741	

APPENDIX XVII

Statement of rainfall in the Idar State during the year 1907--08

Stations	April 1907	May 1907	June 1907	July 1907	August 1907	September 1907	October 1907	November 1907	December 1907	January 1908	February 1908	March 1908	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks.
Ahmednagar	0	0	1.47	9.60	36.42	0.16	0	0	0	0.28	0	0	47.93	45.87	34.3	
Idar	0	0	1.18	11.91	50.95	0.10	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	64.19	50.12	38.10	
Bayad	0	0	1.48	7.96	14.45	0.56	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	24.52	31.86	25.67	
Meghraj	0	0	0.23	8.92	17.1	1.3	0	0	0	0	0.45	0	27.64	37.58	24.47	
Vadali	0	0	2.12	10.56	35.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48.63	43.7		
Bhiloda	0	0	2.88	10.6	26.31	0.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	39.41	40.47		There were no rain-guages at these places in some of the past 5 years.
Khed	0	0	1.20	8.68	23.21	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.29	41.7		
Raighad	0	0	1.97	9.18	24.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35.82	35.76		

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains

Mounths	Seers per one rupee (one seer = 40 tolas)					
	Wheat	Bajri	Maize	Pulses	Jowari	Rice
April ...	13	15	17	16	16	8
May. ...	12	13	17	16	16	8
June ...	12	13	14	16	14	7
July ...	12	13	14	16	14	7
August ...	12	14	14	15	14	7
September ...	12	14	14	15	14	7
October ...	9	10	13	14	11	7
November ...	9	10	10	14	12	7
December ...	9	11	11	13	11	7
January ...	9	10	10	13	11	7
February ...	9	10	10	13	11	7
March ...	10	10	11	13	11	7

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works in the Idar State during the year 1907-08.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds			Total.
	Original	Repairs	Total.	Original	Repairs	Total	
Additions and Improvement of Zenana buildings.	74196-4-11	325-5-5	74521-10-4				
Other Durbar Buildings at Ahmednagar and Himatnagar.	22343-1—8	6146-15-1	28490-0—9				
Police Thanas, Schools, Dispensaries, religions buildings, stud and stables	500-8-11	2301-10-7	2802-3—6				
Wells and tanks.	0	744-15-6	744-15-6				
Total.	97039-15-6	9518 14 7	106558 14-1				
Establishment	0	0	2418-8—0				
Total.	0	0	108977-6-1				

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Idar State during the year 1907–08

State	Year	Horses and cattle									Ploughs		Carts		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male	Female										
Idar	1907–08	17332	9969	1382	11713	333	270	5795	1008	15389	7677	20	100	1654	

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Idar State during the year 1907-08

Name of State	Country spirit		Opium		Ganja		Tari		Total		Remarks
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Idar	193	54265	27	4666	16	1207	0	0	236	60138	

APPENDIX XXII

Statement of Receipts and disbursements of the Idar State for the year 1907-1908

RECEIPTS.

Nature of Demand.	Demand: Arrears.	Demand: Current	Demand: Total.	Collections during the year 1907-1908	Collections during the year 1906-1907	Remaining during the current year.	Balance
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	0	0	0	64611	140312	0	0
A. Land Revenue,							
1. Fixed	171236	217900	389136	194374	245963	6636	188126
2. Fluctuating	12097	77722	89819	67984	40355	1116	70719
3. Miscellaneous	7483	20025	27508	18731	17340	500	8277
Total.	190816	315647	506463	281089	303658	8252	217122
B-Forest Revenue.							
1. Jungle produce.	33	1175	1208	1074	1615	29	105
2. Miscellaneous	0	26	26	26	60	0	0
Total.	33	1201	1234	1100	1675	29	105
C-Customs and Excise Revenue.							
1. Opium Licence fee.	10466	10612	21078	12451	8577	1	8323
2. License fee of poisonous drugs.	0	130	130	130	133	0	0
3. Country liquor and English liquor licence fee.	3806	51118	54924	48801	34738	140	5803
4. Bhang and Ganja licence fee							
5. Duty on sale of Bhang and Ganja.	1274	1207	2481	721	887	3	1754
6. Arms and ammunition licence fee	0	120	120	120	100	0	0
7	5425	73963	79388	74118	74870	32	5238
8. Miscellaneous (Vero &c.)	18685	21451	39836	20018	18671	613	19205
Total.	39656	158801	197957	156452	138976	789	40716
D.-Stamp Revenue.							
1 Sale proceeds of adhesive stamps.	0	1461	1461	1461	1160	0	0
2 Sale proceeds of Court fee and other impressed stamps.	17	14036	14053	13720	12767	0	333
3 Stamp duty on plaints shortly stamped or unstamped.	0	2655	2655	2638	324	0	17
Total.	17	18152	18169	17819	14251	0	350
E.-Judicial Receipts.							
1 Sale proceeds of unclaimed property.	0	42	42	42	0	0	0
2 Sale proceeds of intestate property	0	1678	1678	1678	965	0	0
3 Process servers' fee realised in cash	0	25	25	25	9	0	0
4 Civil forfeitures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Criminal forfeitures	0	2	2	2	12	0	0
6 Civil Court fines	0	16	16	16	1	0	0
7 Criminal fines	0	1146	1146	1146	1053	0	0
8 Other fees, forfeitures and fines	0	287	287	287	81	0	0
Total.	0	3196	3196	3196	2708	0	0
F.—Miscellaneous Ordinary receipts.							
1 Jail manufacture	0	0	0	0	34	0	0
2 Hide licence	0	154	154	154	267	0	0
Total.	0	154	154	154	301	0	0
G—Extraordinary Miscellaneous receipts							
1 Pound fees	0	366	366	366	314	0	0
2 Copying and searching fees	0	70	70	70	83	0	0
3 Registration receipts	0	530	538	538	1084	0	8
4 Interests:-							
(a) On loans	0	3811	3811	3811	2	0	0
(b) On kist khelapi	0	162	162	162	129	0	0
5 Sale proceeds of old stores, materials, live stocks &c.	0	277	277	277	993	0	0
6 Miscellaneous receipts.							
(a) Refunds.	227	807	1034	1018	4183	0	16
(b) Salaries of State servants, refunded by parties citing them as witnesses.	0	64	64	64	102	0	0
(c) Other Miscellaneous receipts.	0	4571	4571	4571	819	0	0
Total.	227	10724	10951	10927	7616	0	24
H. Succession Nazarana	0	892	892	892	2570	0	0
Total of Heads A to H.	230749	508257	739016	471629	471957	9070	258317
I.—Debts.							
1 Deposits.	0	39250	39250	39250	18622	0	0
2 Advances recovered	227215	33119	260334	173523	13463	863	85945
3 Loans recovered	154715	9318	164333	56110	12812	1411	106812
Total.	381930	81687	463917	268883	45097	2277	192757
Total of A to I.	612679	593254	1202933	740512	517054	11347	451074
Adjustments.	0	0	0	335355	129628	0	0
Grand total including the balance	0	0	0	1140478	786934	0	0

DISBURSEMENTS

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates. 1907-1908	Budget Estimates. 1906-1907	Actual Expenditure. 1907-1908	Actual Expenditure. 1906-1907	Remarks.
A.-Tribute.	30340	30340	30340	30340	
B.-Refunds.					
1. Of Revenue	0	0	0	32	
2. Of fees fines and forfeitures	0	0	0	0	
3. Of lapsed deposits	0	0	0	0	
Total.	0	0	0	32	
C.-Administrative.					
1 General Department	34752	32132	30844	34188	
2 Account Department	1045	840	1037	656	
3 Treasury	1578	1457	1629	1653	
4 Judicial Department	9420	9000	13537	13453	
5 Revenue Department	20237	19584	24653	16747	
6 Record—room Department	312	336	380	216	
7 Survey Department	3695	2826	2799	1607	
8 Process Department	939	551	907	927	
9 Police Department	48000	69621	56478	67509	
10 Imperial Service Scouts	12000	0	9729	0	
11 Jail Department	1791	1831	1894	2068	
12 Postal Department	2782	2782	2678	2457	
13 Press Department	1005	995	1025	1396	
14 Forest department	1053	1941	898	869	
15 Jagir Department	900	900	844	143	
16 Customs Department	6752	6774	6565	7142	
Total.	143261	159363	155879	150722	
D. Education Department	13000	11963	11626	10669	
E.-Medical Department	14156	13938	13112	13064	
F.-Domestic charges					
1. Durbar Nimnok.	60000	60000	67000	60000	
2 Nimnok to the late Maharaja's widow	24120	24995	23271	24454	
3 Dodhi Servants	312	331	312	615	
Total.	84432	85326	84583	85069	
G.-Religious Charges	1455	1433	1369	1185	
H.-Public Works department.					
1 Office Establishment				8059	
2 Original works	36000	38226	97840	34134	
3 Repair works			6833	2857	
4 Miscellaneous petty works			3090	2435	
Total.	36000	38226	108773	41525	
I.-Stamps department					
1 Purchase of Stamp	824	454	390	455	
2 Discount paid in the sale of stamps		500	428	370	
Total	824	954	818	825	
J.-Pensions.	442	480	205	472	
K.-Fixed Cash Payments					
1. Cash allowances	12472	11184	14058	9559	
2. Volgiras	3297	3308	3486	3157	
3. Chanda. Fala	138	138	153	99	
Total.	15907	14630	17797	12815	
L. Miscellaneous.					
1 Copying fee charges.	0	0	71	22	
2 Experimental cultivation	0	0	471	1893	
3 Unforeseen charges	7133	2638	217659	90839	
4 Interest	0	0	1	0	
Total.	7133	2638	218202	92754	
Total of Heads A to L.	350000	350000	642609	439472	
M. Debts					
1 Payments towards Government Loan					
(a) Towards Principal	0	0	40640	30000	
(b) Towards Interest	0	0	29560	34073	
2 Repayment of deposits	0	0	10065	8371	
3 Advance made	0	0	33119	41116	
4 Loans given	0	0	9618	44724	
Total.	0	0	123002	153284	
Total of all cash transactions	0	0	765611	592756	
Remissions in the year	0	0	11347	22691	
Adjustments of accounts	0	0	335395	129628	
Total.	0	0	346742	152319	
Surplus at the end of the year	0	0	39512	64611	
Grand Total	0	0	1151825	809086	

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Idar State during the year 1907-08

Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Result of indoor patients				Expenditure	Daily Average	Remarks
	Outdoor	Indoor	Discharged	Absented	Died	remaining under treatment			
Ahmednagar Hospital	4495	51	28	19	2	2	6569-12-2	40.59	
Idar Dispensary	6134	135	118	0	15	2	1369-2-3	97.28	
Vadali ,,	5325	0	0	0	0	0	1246-11-2	58.74	
Bayad ,,	5430	0	0	0	0	0	1151-7-9	43.96	
Bhiloda ,,	4371	0	0	0	0	0	1381-6-5	51.98	
Total	25755	186	146	19	17	4	11718-7-9	292.55	

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital statistics of the Idar State during the year 1607--08

Name	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1000 of population			
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths	
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
Idar State	168557 according to the Census of 1901	4436	4253	0	183	4005	2459	0	1546	26·3	21·04	23·8	14·6

Remarks

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Idar State, for the year 1907-08

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on the rolls.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure			Remarks
Past year	Present year		past year	present year	past year	present year	High School	Secondary	Primary	
		(a) Khalsa								
23	25	Vernacular Schools for boys.	1370	1338	1001	986	0	0	6246	
6	5	Vernacular Schools for girls	227	189	165	113	0	0	1223	
3	3	Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	56	119	35	83	0	1423	0	
		(b) Sardari.								
12	12	Vernacular schools for boys	441	482	402	370	0	0	2423	
44	45		2094	2128	1603	1352	0	1423	9892	

Expenditure of Khalsa Schools...	...	...	Rs	8892
Charges of the Education Officer's Establishment		...	Rs	1275
Scholarships.	...	...	Rs	34
Contribution towards the Office of the Deputy Educational Inspector Mahi Kantha. ...	...	...	Rs	825
		Total	Rs	11026

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing the order of precedence in which the Sardars and Bhumias of the Idar State are entitled to take their seats in official Darbars.

(1) *Sardars of the 1st Class or Sarayat Sardars.*

Right side.	Left side.
Champawat of Chanderni.	Maharaj Kumar Daulatsingh
Kumpawat of Kukadia.	Bhamwar Himatsingh
Champawat of Mahu.	Bbamwar Mansingh
Kumpawat of Undni.	Jodha of Suwar.
Jetawat of Ganthiol.	Jodha of Dawad.
Champawat of Tintoi.	Chahuwan of Mundeti.
	Jodha of Medhasan.

(2) *Sardars of the 2nd Class.*

Champawat of Vankaner.	Jodha of Sinawad
Kumpawat of Netramli	Jodha of Jambudi
Kumpawat of Sika	Jodha of Vantda-Karanpur
Champawat of Virpur	Chahuwan of Gota
Champawat of Bhetali	Shekhawat of Kapoda
Kumpawat of Vadiawir	Chahuwan of Hatharwa
Udawat of Marwara	Udavat of Bhanpur
Kumpawat of Manior	Khichi of Himatpur

(3) *Sardars of the 3rd Class.*

Champawat of Chiboda	Shobhawat of Oda
Champawat of Vasan	Udawat of Chulla
Champawat of Timba-na-Math	Jetawat of Medh
Ramlawat of Kotda	Jetawat of Ankala
Ramlawat of Masal	Jetawat of Jenjuwa
	Jetawat of Silwad

(4) *Sardars of the 4th Class.*

Chawda of Sabalwad	Chawda of Sabalwad
Bhati of Bhutia	Naruka of Dongerwada
Bhati of Munai	Chahuwan of Malasa
Bhati of Torda	Chahuwan of Bolundra
Bhati of Muloj	Sonagara of Bolundra
Sisodia of Punasan	Hada of Vallawanta
Sisodia of Hunj	Solanki of Vasna
Sisodia of Bhutawad	Sobhawat of Mankdi
Sisodia of Rentoda	

(1) *Bhumias of the 1st Class.*

Right side	Left side
Rathod of Pal	
Vaghela of Posina	
Rehwar of Ghorwada	Military Officers and Civil Officers having the previlege of wearing gold with double Tazim.
Rathod of Veraber	
Vaghela of Derol	
Rathod of Taka Tuka	
Solanki of Moti Mori	
Vaghela of Kheroj	

(2) *Bhumias of the 2nd Class.*

Rathod of Budheli	Rathod of Vasai
Vaghela of Gadha	Rathod of Samlapur
Dabhi of Kuski	Rathod of Bureli
Bihola of Ged	Vaghela of Dobhada
Vamsh of Saravana	Rana of Rodhra
Rana of Dhambolia	Jadecha of Dehegamda
Jadecha of Devni Mori	Jadecha of Samera
Jadecha of Jalia	Jadecha of Karcha

(3) *Bhumias of the 3rd Class.*

Rathod of Gambhoi	Chahuwan of Nandisan
„ of Khodam	Rehwar of Mordungra
„ of Vasan	„ of Madasan
„ of Vagdi	„ of Sundarpur
„ of Damawas	„ of Vantda
„ of Limbhoi	Bihola of Vankatimba
Vaghela of Paroya	Maru of Sunak
„ of Agia	Sisodia of Moti Bebar
„ of Rudramala	„ of Nani Bebar
„ of Vartol	Jadav of Dharapur
„ of Vikharan	Dabhi of Rudardi
„ of Padardi	„ of Bhetali
„ of Bedia	Jadecha of Vandiol
„ of Nakoj	Rathod of Kabsu
Bhati of Bhanpur	„ of Hathrol
„ of Lank	Jadecha of Nawa Venpur

(4) *Bhumias of the 4th Class.*

Jadecha of Vanzar	Khokharia of Rellawada
Makwana of Kathwadia	Khaut of Bedaj
Rathod of Sahebapur	Gadhia of Ghada
Chahuwan of Asrodia	Gadhia of Gadhda
Punjara of Vagdi	Gadhia of Musar
Pagi of Chhabhau	

MEHKMA KHAS, RAJ IDAR.

From,

The Maharaj Kumar of Idar..

To,

His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Major General Sir Pratap Sinhji Bahadur, G. C. S. I, K. C. B. L. L. D., A. D. C. to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, Maharaja of Idar.

Dated Ahmednagar 1st June 1910.

May it please Your Highness,

I beg to submit herewith the Administration Report of the Idar State for the year ending 31st March 1910.

I beg to remain

Your Highness' most obedient servant

DOLAT SINHA

Maharaj Kumar Idar State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

IDAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1910.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The State of Idar, popularly known as the Nani Marwar, is the largest and the only First Class State in the Mahi Kantha Agency. Its extreme length and breadth are 96 and 58 miles respectively. The extent of its total area is 1669 square miles, as ascertained through Trigonometrical Survey Sheets by means of the Planimeter.

Position and extent.

2. The total population of the State, according to the general Census of 1901, is 168557 souls. The relative density of population per square mile thus comes approximately to 101 persons.

Population.

3. Taking an average of the last five years, its total gross revenues, inclusive of all alienations, amount to Rs. 654631 and Rs. 612486 respectively.

Gross Revenue.

4. The State pays a yearly tribute of Rs. 30340 to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda under the denomination of Ghasdana while it annually receives Rs. 52427 on account of Khichadi and other Raj Haks from its subordinate Sardars, the tribute-paying Talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others.

Tribute.

5. Since its conquest by the two brothers Anand Singh and Rai Singh

Ruler

in the second quarter of the eighteenth century the destinies of the Idar State have been in the hands of Jotha Rajputs of the Rathod clan. The present Suzerain, His Highness Maharaja Major General Sir Pratap Singhji Bahadur, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., L. L. D., A. D. C. to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and Honorary Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps who is now in his sixty fifth year, inherited the Gadi of Idar upon the death of the posthumous son of the late Maharaja Keshri Singhji and assumed the reins of the State on 12th February 1902.

Family and Heir.

6. His Highness has had no male issue by any of the Ranis of whom the Bhatianiji wedded from the Osia Jagirdar's family in Marwar is the only one now alive. His Highness' adopted son Maharaj Kumar Dolat-Singh, has been duly recognized by the Paramount Power as heir and successor to His Highness the Maharaja.

Domestic occurrances.

7. Of the four surviving widows of the late Maharaja Keshri Singhji, two viz. Bhatianiji and the elder Chowadiji died both in the first week of April 1909. There was no other event of importance in the year except the betrothal of the late Maharaja's daughter, Baijilal Nandkumwarjilal, with the Kumar of Limbdi, which was arranged in the year under report. The marriage which took place on 18th May 1910, although an event of the current year, deserves a mention in this report in as much as the preliminary arrangements relating to it were mostly made in the year under report, entailing extra expenditure under the Public Works. The estimate of expenditure sanctioned by His Highness for the marriage amounted to rupees two lacs and a half, of which one lac were for dowry and one lac and a half for necessary works such as repairs to the Palace, the Zenana Mahels and other buildings, installation of electric light in the Palace and Zenana Mahels, and a mettled road from the Palace Gate to the Railway station and the Garden Banglow. Of the above amount, about one lac were spent in the year under report, Rs. 20000 being paid on account of the first instalment due to Messrs. Osler and Co. Bombay for the installation of eletric light carried out by them while the remaining amount was taken up by the other works.

8. Towards the middle of May, His Highness went for the benefit of health to Mount Abu and stayed there for nearly

His Highness' visits.

... five weeks. A month after His Highness was obliged to leave again for the same purpose and went to Jodhpur, taking with him the Zenana ladies who also required a change and remained there upto 3rd September. Immediately after His Highness proceeded to Poona where he put up in the Government House at Ganesh Khind and had the pleasure of enjoying His Excellency the Governor's company for over three weeks. From Poona His Highness came over to Bombay and stayed in the Gwaliar House at Worli. His Highness left the Capital again on 17th December and went to Calcutta where he passed the Christmas time as a guest of His Excellency the Viceroy and returnd on 7th January. In the first week of the next month His Highness went to Katosan for the purpose of shooting and stayed there for three days. His Highness' last visit was to Rajkot where he went on the 7th March for a day to pay a visit to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Visitors to the Capital.

9. His Highness Jam Shri Ranjit Sinhji came to Ahmednagar on 7th April on a short visit to His Highness and stayed here for a couple of days.

The Political Agent Lieut Colonel G. E. Hyde Cates and the Assistant Political Agent Lieut L. E. Lang who were invited by His Highness to come and spend their Christmas holidays here, came here on 24th December with Mrs. Hyde Cates and two friends and stayed up to the 3rd of January.

The Boundary Settlement Commissioner Lt. Colonel C. H. Pritchard while going to Lahore from the Idar-Mewar border for his Xmas vacation, passed through this place and stayed here for a couple of days. He also halted here for 4 days on his return in the beginning of January.

H. H. the Thakore of Limbdi came here on the 2nd March and returned the next day. His visit was in connection with the negotiations then going on for the marriage of the late Maharaja's daughter with the Limbdi Kumar.

Political relations: external and internal.

10. The relations of the State with the British Government and the neighbouring States continued to be cordial and satisfactory as usual.

Its relations with the subordinate Sardars and Bhoomias also remain-

ed on the whole satisfactory although there are still a few among them who continue to entertain exaggerated notions about their status and who consequently fail to fully realise their due allegiance to the State. There seems to be no chance of their discarding the said false and mischievous notions from their head so long as certain anomalous conditions continue to exist, such as the retention of the Agency's supervision over the exercise of criminal jurisdiction permitted to the Jadecha Pattawats of Karcha and Degamda and the arrangement to supply opium to them and others from the Agency Depot.

Personnel of administration

11. No change occurred in the personnel of administration during the year under report. The Dewan Mr. Radha Krishna Puri M. A. L. L. B. carried on the general work of administration throughout the year under the supervision and guidance of His Highness. The subsequent resignation of Mr. Radha Krishna of his Dewanship and the transfer of the administrative work to the Maharaj Kumar are matters which ought to be dealt with in the next Administration Report.

Particulars regarding principal officers of the State are shewn in Appendix I. The only change in the year was the appointment of Mr. Syamcharan Sen L. M. & S. as Chief Medical Officer vice Mr. Rangula Gupta who left service in the beginning of May.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

12. Exclusive of petty hamlets, the State comprises 914 villages. At the end of the previous year, the Khalsa, Alienated and co-shared villages amongst them numbered 311, 551 and 47 respectively, the remaining five being under dispute between the Darbar and certain Jagirdars under the State. During the year under report the khalsa village of Umedpara was transferred to Thakore Girdhari Singh in exchange for the village of Jambudi held by him while two villages out of the alienated class were adjudged khalsa which raised the total of Khalsa villages to 313 and decreased that of the alienated villages to 549 at the end of the year. The number of the co-shared and disputed villages remained the same as in the previous year, viz 47 and 5 respectively.

State villages: Khalsa alienated and co—shared.

13. The system of Bighoti or fixed cash assessment based on a classification of the soil is the one most common in the khalsa territories of the State. During the year under report it obtained in 190 villages. 29 villages had what is known as Katchi Bighoti under which the rates of assessment have been fixed, not on any classification of the soil but on a consideration of the average realizations of previous years and the relative distance of fields from the village-site. In 43 villages the State revenue was realised in kind i, e. according to the Bhagbatai system, while there were 22 where the revenue demands were determined, not by any assesment of the crops as in the case of the Bhagbatai system, but by a measurement of the actual area under cultivation and an application of certain rates on the acreage. The remaining 29 villages were farmed out as in the previous year for fixed cash amounts.

Land Revenue systems.

Of the 47 co-shared villages, 17 were under the Bighoti system, 9 under the Katchi Bighoti and 21 under Bhagbatai.

The revenue in the alienated villages is generally realised in kind. The Bighoti system does not appear to find favour with the alienees.

14. Of the 311 khalsa and 47 co-shared villages at the end of the previous year, 228 khalsa & 27 co-shared were surveyed while 83 and 20 respectively were unsurveyed. In the year under report survey operations were completed in 1 co-shared and 5 khalsa villages. Thus, at the end of the year the number of surveyed villages in the khalsa and coshared parts of the State was 261 i. e. 233 khalsa and 28 coshared. Among the 19 co-shared and 80 khalsa villages remaining unsurveyed, the survey operations were in progress in one coshared and two khalsa villages.

The Bighoti system was introduced during the year in 1 coshared and 10 khalsa villages while settlement papers of 2 coshared and 8 khalsa villages were in the course of preparation when the year closed.

15. The Bighoti system appears to be more acceptable to the cultivators for more than one reason. According to this system the cultivator has comparatively to pay less than what he had to pay under the old system of Bhagbatai. He also escapes the harassment of the petty officials in estimating the amount of the produce, which under the Bighoti system is not necessary at all. Then, in the time of scarcity or famine, the revenue demands are suspended or remitted partially or wholly as the case may be and thus the fixed cash assessment is never felt heavy or burdensome. It is perhaps for these reasons that even the Katchi Bighoti is readily accepted by the ryots.

Bighoti more acceptable.

16. The total area of culturable land in the Khalsa and co-shared portions of the State amounted approximately to 236500 acres against an approximate of 235000 acres in the previous years. The increase was due mainly to the resumption of 2 alienated villages in the year.

Culturable area.

17. The total area in occupation during the year was 125290 acres as against 123981 acres in the previous year, the increase being 1309 acres which was partly due to the additions to the khalsa and partly to the fact that more lands were taken up than were relinquished in the year as shown below:—

Area under cultivation.

Lands relinquished	13949	acres.
New lands taken up	15058	acres.
Net increase	1109	acres.

18. The land revenue demands of the khalsa during the year under report amounted to Rs. 342884 as against Rs. 318723 in the preceding year. The increase appears to be due to the introduction of a systematic arrangement of levying fees for grazing cattle in the place of the old practice of leasing out the grass of unoccupied lands to the villagers collectively.

Demands and collection of Land Revenue.

The collections of the land revenue in the year amounted to Rs. 332247 against Rs. 333779 in the previous year.

19. The remissions of land revenue granted in the year under report amounted to Rs. 12921 as against Rs. 16133 in the previous year and suspensions to about Rs. 60000 against Rs. 40000 in 1908-09. On 31st March 1910, the total arrears of land revenue including the arrears of the year under report amounted to Rs. 183649 as against Rs. 185933 at the close of the previous year.

Remissions.

20. The only coercive measures adopted in the year for the recovery of the land revenue demands comprised the issue of notices in 546 cases against 822 in the previous year, there being no attachment or sale of the defaulter's property resorted to in any instance.

Coercive measures for recovery.

21. Advances to poor cultivators for the improvement of their lands and purchase of seeds, impliments and bullocks continued to be made where necessary. The total amount of Tuccavi advances outstanding at the end of the previous year was Rs. 9544. Fresh advances up to the amount of Rs. 803 were made during the year against Rs. 346 in the preceding year. The realizations in the year amounted to Rs. 1868, leaving the balance at the end of the year at Rs. 8479.

Tuccavi.

22. The outstanding amount of loans advanced to bona-fide cultivators from the Agricultural Bank stood at Rs. 2931 at the close of the previous year. Fresh loans amounting to Rs. 630 were given in the year as against Rs. 938 in the preceding year. The realizations amounted to Rs. 642. The balance left at the end of the year was Rs. 2909.

Agricultural Bank.

23. The Alienation Committee enquiried into the titles of 2 Inam villages which both were continued with the holder subject to the payment of a Salami to the State.

Alienation settlement.

The enquiries regarding the Baharkhali lands, made by the Revenue Officer in the year, resulted in 237 acres being resumed and 12 acres being continued with the holders.

24. 28 estates were under the State management at the end of the previous year. In the year under report 3 more were brought under attachment raising the number of attached estates to 31 at the end of the year. The grounds for taking these estates under State management were (1) minority of present holders in 22 cases, (2) encumbered condition of the estate in 3 cases and (3) disputed succession or title in 6.

Estates under State management.

In the case of two estates, the actual management is entrusted to near relatives of the minor holders on condition of their submitting regular accounts at the end of the year.

The Akrund Jagir continues to be under the management of the holder's creditor to whom it has been entrusted to recoup the loan debt due to him out of the proceeds of the Jagir.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(*a*) *Legislation.*

25. The enactments made by the State are shown in Appendix II. Most of them have been adopted from the corresponding Acts in force in British India with such modifications as were necessitated by the peculiar conditions of the population. The Rules for the punishment of crime in the Imperial Service Troops issued by the Inspector General of the said Troops in 1897 were made applicable in the year under report, with necessary modifications, to the unit of Imperial Service Dispatch Riders maintained by the State.

26. In cases where there is no codified law of the State on the subject, the State tribunals follow the spirit of the British Codes and Acts in general, paying due regard, of course, to the customs and usages of the country. It may be noted here that an order was passed in the year under report directing the Civil Courts which were hitherto guided by the spirit of the old Indian Civil Procedure Code of 1882, to follow the spirit of the new Civil Procedure Code of 1908.

Rules about Opium, Extradition and Border Court are also in force in the State, they all having been introduced on the advice of the Political Agent.

(*b*) *Military.*

27. The unit of the Imperial Service Dispatch Riders maintained by the State consists of one Jamadar, 2 Daffedars, 2 Lce. Daffedars and 24 Sowars. The amount of Rs. 11963 shown in Appendix III which gives

Imperial Service Dispatch Riders.

the requisite particulars regarding this force, represents the actual cost of the unit in the year, the expenditure debited to this head in the Treasury accounts for 1909-10 being Rs. 12734 which include an item of Rs. 771 spent in 1908-09 but adjusted in the accounts of the year under report.

(c) *Police.*

Supervision of the Department.

28. Chandawat Bhabhut Singh who held the post of Military Secretary in the year under report, acted also as the Superintendent of Police and supervised the work of the entire Police force, both foot and mounted, in the year.

Strength of the State Police

29. As will appear from Appendix IV, the strength of the State Police at the end of the year was 460, consisting of 18 Officers, 69 mounted police and 373 foot, exclusive of chowkidars and police patels mentioned in para 33 below.

Discipline.

30. The discipline of the force in the year continued to be generally good. As shown in Appendix IV, 5 sepoys were dismissed while one Subedar and 22 sepoys were punished departmentally. Of the total force of 460, 147 were literate and could read and write in the vernacular.

Cost.

31. The total cost of the State police during the year under report amounted to Rs. 58570 as against Rs. 59335 in the preceding year.

Arms.

32. The mounted police are armed with swords and Martini Henry carbines while the foot police are armed with Martini Henry rifles and muzzle-loaders.

Village police in the khalsa.

33. In addition to the regular police, there were 289 police patels of whom 160 were paid in cash, 87 had Baharkhali lands and 42 were paid partly in cash and partly through Baharkhali land. There were

also 267 chokiats of whom 8 were paid in cash, 231 through Baharkhali land and 28 both in cash and Baharkhali land.

34. The strength of the police in the Jagirdars' villages was 8 Fauzdars, 32 Sowars and 122 footmen, the cost of maintaining which amounted to Rs. 12351.

Jagirdars' Police.

The village chokiats and police patels in these villages in the year numbered 61 and 132 respectively.

35. The total police force, regular as well as village, thus came up to 1371, which gives a ratio of the total force to the total population and area of the entire State of 122·9 persons and 1·2 square miles to a policeman.

Ratio to population and area.

36. Appendix V, VI and VII will show the working of police in the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year.

work.

The total number of offences reported to the police in the year was 206 as against 174 in the previous year. Of these, the offenders in 117 cases were apprehended as also 9 offenders involved in 5 cases of the previous year. The total number of persons sent up for trial was 224 as against 207 in 1908–09, of whom, 100 were convicted and 103 acquitted or discharged against 74 and 94 in the previous year.

The percentage of convictions to the total number of persons sent up for trial is 44·6 as against 35·7 in the preceding year.

The number of offences remaining untracked at the end of the year was 89 as against 72 in the previous year.

37. The heinous offences committed in the year were 27 viz. 6 murders, 5 culpable homicides, 1 attempt to murder, 6 robberies and 9 dacoities against 19 i. e. 6 murders, 4 culpable homicides, 1 attempt to murder and 8 robberies in the previous year.

Heinous crime.

38. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 15950 against Rs. 10098 in the previous year. Of this, property worth Rs. 4092 as against Rs 1631 in the preceding year was recovered. The percentage of the property recovered to the property stolen comes up to 25·6 as against 16·15 in the previous year.

Property stolen and recovered.

(*d*) *Criminal Justice.*

39. The number of Magisterial Courts in the State at the close of the previous year was 16 as detailed in para 40 of the last Administration Report. In the beginning of the year under report, the Mamlatdar at Meghraj who exercised the powers of a third class Magistrate, was raised to the grade of a second class Magistrate and both he and the second class Magistrate at Khed were invested with powers to commit cases to the Court of Sessions. One new court also came into existance in the year as Maharaj Samat Singh of Soor, on his recognition by His Highness as successor to the late Maharaj Jagat Singh, was invested with honourary powers over his Patta of a third class Magistrate in the middle of April and with those of a second class Magistrate two months after. Thus when the year closed, the total number of Magisterial Courts was 17 as shown below:—

Number and description of Magisterial Courts.

(a) Stipendiary Magistrate.

1. District Magistrate.

4. First Class Magistrates at Ahmednagar, Idar, Bayad, and Bhiloda, with powers to commit cases to the Court of Sessions.

1. Special 1st Class Magistrate in the person of the Revenue Officer with similar powers of committal.

2. Second class Magistrates at Khed and Meghraj with powers to commit cases to the Sessions Court.

(b) Honourary Magistrates.

2 Special Magistrates with powers to try offences punishable with less than 7 years' imprisonment (Jadechas of Karcha and Dehegamda.)

3 First Class Magistrates [Thakores of Chandernal, Undri and Pal.]

2 Second Class Magistrates (Thakore of Medhasan and Maharaj of Soor).

2 Third Class Magistrates (Thakores of Mundeti and Posina.]

17

The criminal powers exercised by the honourary Magistrates have been granted to them by the State as a favour and are enjoyed at the will and pleasure of His Highness.

Their work.

40. At the beginning of the year, there were 30 cases involving 56 offenders on the files of these Magistrates. During the year 312 cases involving 593 offenders were added, making a total of 342 cases and 649 persons for trial. Of these, 315 cases involving 601 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 27 cases with 48 accused persons at the end of the year. The work done by each class of Magistrates is summarized below:—

Class of Magisterial Courts.	Balance of the previous year.	New.	Total.	Disposed of.	Committed.	Balance at the end of the year.
[a] Stipendiary.						
1 District Magistrate.	2	2	4	3	1	0
5 1st Class Magistrates	25	181	206	177	10	19
2 2nd Class Magistrates.	2	82	84	81	0	3
[b] Honourary.						
2 Special Magistrates.	0	5	5	4	0	1
3 1st Class Magistrates.	1	12	13	9	0	4
2 2nd Class Magistrates.	0	17	17	17	0	0
2 3rd Class Magistrates.	0	13	13	13	0	0
Total.	30	312	342	304	11	27

41. From Appendix VIII which gives the result of criminal trials in these courts, it will be seen that the total number of persons under trial during the year was 649, being 34 more that that in the preceding year. Of these, 140 were convicted, 223 were acquinted, 191 were discharged

without trial, 31 were committed to the Court of Sessions, 2 died 4 escaped, 10 were transferred and 48 remained to be tried at the end of the year as against 132, 221, 147, 22, 2, 0, 35 and 56 respectively in the previous year.

The ratio of convictions to persons under trial was 21·6 against 21·5 in the preceding year.

42. Besides the cases mentioned above, the courts disposed of the following Opium and Abkari offences in the year.

Opium and Abkari offences.

	Number of cases	Number of persons.			
		Involved	convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	Remaining to be tried at the end of the year.
Opium	1	1	1	0	0
Abkari	32	47	28	15	4

43. The Sessions Court was presided over in the year by the Appellate Judge. There was one case with one prisoner pending trial at the close of the previous year. 11 cases with 31 prisoners were committed during the year under report, making a total of 12 cases and 32 prisoners for trial in the year, all of which were disposed of by the Court. Of the 32 persons placed on trial, 21 were convicted and 11 were acquitted. Of the 12 cases disposed of, assessors were appointed in 9 cases in 6 of which the Judge and the assessors agreed while in the remaining 3 cases the Sessions Judge disagreed with the assessors. In 2 cases the accused pleaded guilty and were convicted without the assistance of assessors. In 1 case, the committing Magistrate having committed the accused on insufficient evidence, the accused were discharged. The average duration of a sessions trial was 61 days as against 66 days in the previous year.

Sessions work.

44. The criminal Appellate Courts in the State during the year were those of the District Magistrate, the Appellate Judge and the Mehkma Khas. Appendix IX shows the work done by each of these Courts.

Criminal appeals.

in the year. The Appellate Judge had 6 appeals preferred to it by 10 persons, which all were disposed of with the result that 4 were rejected. the sentance in one case was confirmed while one case was remanded for further enquiry. The Mehkma Khas had *3* appeals preferred by 8 appellants in the year as against one appeal with one appellant in the previous year. The appeals were disposed of by the Court, the sentence in two cases being confirmed and one case being remanded for further enquiry. The District Magistrate disposed of two applications preferred to him modifying the sentence in one and reversing it in the other.

(*c*) *Civil Justice.*

45. The Courts exercising civil jurisdiction in the year were 9 as in the previous year, as shown below:—

Civil Courts.

1 Mehkma Khas.

1 Appellate Judge's Court.

1 State Munsiff's Court.

6 Taluka Munsiffs' Courts.

9

46. The Mehkma Khas is a court of appellate jurisdiction. It heard appeals over the decisions of the Appellate Judge.

Their powers.

The Court of the Appellate Judge entertained and disposed of suits in which the value of the claim exceeded Rs. 5000 as also applications for succession certificates. The Court also exercised appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of the State and the Taluka Munsiffs.

The Taluka Munsiff of Idar continued to exercise original jurisdiction in suits up to the value of Rs. 3000.

The Taluka Munsiffs of Bhiloda and Bayad were empowered towards the middle of May to entertain and hear suits up to the value of Rs. 3000.

The powers of the Khed and Meghraj Taluka Munsiffs were raised at the same time to hear suits up to the value of Rs. 2000 while the powers of the Ahmednagar Taluka Munsiff were reduced so as to bring him on a level with the Khed and Meghraj Taluka Munsiffs. Suits upto the value of Rs. 3000 which were beyoud the jurisdiction of the Khed and the Meghraj Taluka Munsiff were heard by the Idar and the Bhiloda Taluka Munsiff respectively.

The State Munsiff had original jurisdiction in cases which did not come within the jurisdiction of the Taluka Munsiffs and where the value of the claim deed not exceed Rs. 5000.

47. As will be seen from Appendix X, the year began with a balance of 104 suits against 152 in the previous year.

Original suits.

During the year 611 new cases as against 762 were instituted, the total number of suits for disposal in the year being 715 against 914 in the previous year. Of these, 645 as against 810 in 1908-09 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 70 at the end of the year as against 104 in the preceding year.

Of the 611 suits filed in the year, 24 were before the Appellate Judge, 1 before the State Munsiff, 64 before the Ahmednagar Munsiff 231 Idar, 25 Bayad, 61 Bhiloda, 152 Khed and 57 Meghraj.

Among the 611 fresh institutions 568 related to money transactions, 7 to landed property and the remaining 36 to other rights as against 729, 3 and 30 respectively in the previous year.

The total value of the suits filed during the year amounted to Rs. 77481 against Rs. 98943 in the preceding year.

48. Particulars regarding the 645 suits disposed of in the year are as under:—

Disposed of exparte	132
Admitted and compromised	202
Struck off the file	224
Otherwise disposed of	87
	645

49. As will appear from Appendix XI, there were 1195 applications for

Execution of decrees.

execution of decrees in arrears from the previous year. 685 were brought to the register in the year under report as against 1358 in the preceding year. Of the total of 1880 applications, 857 were disposed of in the year as against 1209 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 1023 at the close of the year. The total amount recovered in execution-proceedings in the year was Rs. 42951 as against Rs. 57862 in 1908–09.

Appeals.

50. The Appellate Judge had 7 appeals remaining over from the previous year. 7 were admitted in the year under report. Thus he had a total of 14 appeals for disposal in the year as against 22 in the preceding year. Of these, 9 were disposed of as against 15 in 1908–09, leaving a balance of 5 at the end of the year. Of the 9 appeals disposed of the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed in 4 and reversed in 3 while one case was remanded and one compromised.

The Mehkma Khas had one appeal standing over from the previous year while 3 were admitted in the year as against 2 in the preceding year, making a total of 4 appeals for disposal in the year, of which 3 were disposed of, leaving one as balance at the end of the year. Of the 3 appeals disposed of, the decision in one was reversed, that in another was amended while one case was compromised.

(*f*) *Civil Political Suits and Appeals.*

Courts.

51. The Court of the Appellate Judge was the original Court for civil political suits in the year except boundary disputes which were entertained and heard by the Assistant Revenue Officer as the Head of the Survey Department and enquiries regarding alienated holdings which were heard in the first instance by the Alienation Committee.

Appeals against the decisions of these 3 Courts were heard by the Mehkma Khas.

Original work.

52. The amount of the original civil-political work done by each of the above courts as contrasted with that of the preceding year is shown in the following table.

Courts.	year.	Pending at the beginning	New admissions	Total	Disposed of	Balance at the end.
Appellate Judge.	1908–09	21	8	29	9	20
	1909–10	20	11	31	7	24
Asst. Revenue Officer.	1908–09	43	12	55	17	38
	1909–10	38	0	38	0	38
Alienation Committee.	1908–09	34	1	35	23	12
	1909–10	12	51	63	1	62
Total.	1908–09	98	21	119	49	70
	1909–10	70	62	132	8	124

Appellate work.

53. There were 30 appeals as balance in the Mehkma Khas at the beginning of the year. 11 new appeals were admitted in the year, making a total of 41 appeals of which 29 were disposed of, leaving 12 in arrears at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 49, 17, 66, 36 and 30 respectively. Of the 29 appeals disposed of in the year, the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed in 8 and modified in 6 while 15 were remanded.

(g) *Extradition and Border Courts.*

Extradition.

54. The following tables show the surrenders made to and by the State in extradition cases during the year under report.

Demands upon Idar.

By whom.	Number of demands		Number of surrenders		Number of demands withdrawn	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
British Govt.	3	4	3	4	0	0
Native States.	6	6	6	6	0	0

Demands by Idar.

On whom	Number of demands		Number of surrenders		Number of demands withdrawn	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
British Govt.	7	12	6	9	0	0
Native States.	3	11	2	9	0	0

55. The neighbouring British Districts and Native States under the Bombay Presidency are always willing to observe reciprocity in extradition with the State but the same cannot be said of the neighbouring Rajputana States who still seem to be unwilling to adopt the system of extradition and consequently such cases have to be heard and disposed of by the special tribunals of Border Courts usually composed of the Political Officers on either side. The Dungarpur State has however agreed to reciprocally extradite offenders in cases of heinous crime.

Border Court.

56. A Border Court was held at Mount Abu in the last week of May to hear and dispose of claims between Mahi Kantha and Sheroi. It was presided over by the Political Agent Mahi Kantha and the Resident Western Rajputana States. Of the 3 Idar claims filed against Sheroi, the Court passed a decree in favour of Idar in one and postponed 2 while in the two claims filed by Sheroi against Idar, the court passed decrees against Idar.

(h) Prisons.

57. As shown in Appendix XIII, there were 15 Jails and lockups in the State during the year under report, including the Central Jail at Ahmednagar, as against 16 in the previous year. The number of prisoners at the close of the previous year was 18. 95 were admitted during the year making a total of 113 as compared with 99 in the preceding year. Of these, 76 wers released or discharged, leaving 37 in the jails at the end of the year. The daily average of prisoners in the Central Jail was 12·5 against 16 3 in the preceding year and the total daily average in all the jails amounted to 17·2 as against 17·1 in 1908–09.

The health of the prisoners was generally good and there was no offence against the Jail rules in the year.

58. The total cost of maintaining the prisoners in the Central and other Khalsa Jails, exclusive of guard expenses, amounted to Rs. 1830 as against Rs. 1827 in the previous year.

Cost.

59. The prisoners at the Central Jail were employed, as in the previous year, in grinding corn and cutting wood for the prison use, in working on the roads, in the gardens and in the Palace. Some of them also worked in the State Printing Press.

(i) Registration.

60. Appendices XIV and XV show the registration statistics for the year nnder report as compared with those of the previous year. The number of documents pending registration at the end of the preceding year was 94. During the year, 231 new documents were presented for registration as against 242 in the previous year. Of the total of 325 documents, 225 were registered and 7 were refused registration, leaving 93 pending at the end of the year. The aggregate value of the registered documents in the year amounted to Rs. 50767-5-8 against Rs. 76708-8-8 in the previons year.

The amount of registration fees realised in the year was Rs. 816-12-6 as against Rs. 759 5-0 in the privious year.

(j) *Municipalities.*

61. During the year under report, there were 5 Municipalities in the State, viz at Ahmednagar, Idar, Vadali, Badoli and Bhiloda, those at the two last-named places having been introduced from the commencement of the year. The municipal work at these two places is confined to a regular and through cleaning of the streets. It was decided to introduce similar municipal arrangements also in the villages of Bayad and Choila but as the people there preferred making the arrangements themselves, the work has been entrusted to them, without retaining official control over the income and expenditure of the Municipal revenue.

The receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the year are given in Appendix XVI.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[a] Weather and Crops.

62. Appendix XVII shows the amount of rainfall during the year in the different parts of the State as compared with that in the previous year. The average total for the whole State was 38.49 inches as against 53·02 in 1908-09, the highest fall being that of 54·33 inches at Bhiloda and the lowest 29·18 at Bayad. The rainfall in the year, though much below the average of the previous year, was more favourable to the monsoon crops which would have yielded an excellent harvest, had the crops been not partially damaged by heavy torrents in the latter part of July. The outturn, on the whole, is estimated to have been from 10 to 12 annas in the rupee.

63. The cultivation of Rabi crops in the year was extensive as in the previous year. Wheat, however, which forms the most important rabi crop in the State, was injured in several places by geru. The other rabi

crops, viz rapeseed, maize, gram, methi &c, were fairly good. The yield of the Rabi season ranged from 12 to 14 annas.

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[b] Wages and labour

64. The wages of unskilled labour continued to be normal i. e. from 3 to 5 annas except in the last three months of the year when they ranged from 4 to 6 annas, the rise being due to the demand for such labour on the work of the Idar Brahma Khed Railway construction which commenced in January. There was no fluctuation in the rates of skilled labour which continued to be from annas 8 to annas 12.

Appendix XVIII gives a statement of the pricesof staple food grains current in the different months of the year. It will be seen that the prices of all the grains declined from the end of October owing to the fairly good yield of the monsoon crops and the decline continued upto the close of the year except in the case of wheat the rate of which went up in the last month in consequence of the injury to the wheat crop from geru.

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[c] Forest.

65. The area under forest reservation has not been actually surveyed but it is approximately 30000 acres. There is no very valuable timber but there is an inferior kind of teak which is now being preserved and might be expected after some years to bring in a decent revenue. The other forest produce consists of Sadad, Kher, Timbaran, Rayan, Dhav and bamboos.

The total forest receipts realised from sale of timer, grass, fuel and leaves amounted to Rs. 975 in the year as against Rs. 1446 in the previous year.

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[d] Industries and Trade.

66. Agriculture is the principal industry of the State. Other industries are practically unimportant.

The industry of stone-quarrying at Shivgadh near Ahmednagar is steadily progressing. The quarries abound with a superior kind of sand stone which has been found to be very useful for building purposes. Since some time past, it has begun to be exported to Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bombay.

The weaving industry continues in some villages of the State but the looms used are of the old type. The weavers seem to be rather averse to adopting the improved handloom.

The other manufactures such as glass bangles at Vavdi, wooden toys &c at Idar are hardly worth mentioning.

67. The principal articles of export in the year under report appear to be wheat, Methi, rapeseed, castor-seed, Til, and cotton while the principal imports were rice, jaggery, sugar, kerosine oil, and cloth.

Exports and imports.

68. The annual fairs at Samlaji and Khed Brahma were held as usual in the year under report and the success of both was normal. The former lasted for 16 days from 26th November to 11th December and the latter for 24 days from 23rd February to 18th March. The value of goods brought to the Samlaji Fair amounted to Rs. 110072 of which, goods worth Rs. 44963 were sold at the fair. The sales at the Khed Brahma Fair, out of goods worth Rs. 107199 brought to it, amounted to Rs. 60691.

Fairs.

[e] Public works.

69. Appendix XIX shows the expenditure on original and repair works and the establishment charges of the year. The total outlay on Public Works including the cost of the establishment in the year amounted to Rs. 146362 as against Rs. 48646 in the previous year, the increase being due to fresh additions and repairs to the Zenana Mahels and other works referred to in para 7 above having been carried out in the year.

[f] Post Offices.

70. The number of letters and articles carried by the Darbar Postal Service during the year was 188920 against 143116 in the previous year and the total cost on this account amounted to Rs. 3170 as against Rs. 2768 in the preceding year, which gives an average of 3·2 pies per postal article carried.

The number of Government Post Offices continued the same as in the previous year, viz 12. Of these the two at Ahmednagar and Idar are Sub Offices and have Telegraph Offices also while the rest are only Branch Offices.

[g] General condition.

71. As stated in paras 62 and 63 above, the yield of the khariff and rabi crops was fairly good and there was no pressure felt in any part of the State. The prices of common food grains fell from the end of October and continued low in the subsequent months of the year.

The state of public health also remained satisfactory. The bubonic plague appeared in a few villages in the latter part of the year. The disease however was of a very mild character, the total mortality due to it being not more than 24. The death and birth ratios per thousand of population in the year were 18·3 and 28·3 as against 18·1 and 27·8 in the previous year.

There was no complaint of scarcity or dearness of the fodder which was abundant. The cattle fared well and were free from any infectious disease in the year.

The general condition of the people which had been appreciably crippled by the famine of 1899—1900 has greatly improved and the people are now in a position to husband their resources.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

72. Appendix XXII gives a detailed statement of the total receipts and disbursements of the State in the year under report as contrasted with those of the previous year.

73. The total gross revenue receipts of the year, excluding Jagirs and other alienations, amounted to Rs. 577503 as against Rs. 574239 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3264. This increase is mainly due to increased receipts under the general head of Customs and Abkari. The variations in the other heads of revenue are not sufficiently important to call for remarks.

Revenue receipts.

In noticing the sub-heads of the general head of Customs and Abkari, those which show marked variations are [1] Country liquor and English liquor lisense fee and [2] Customs duty. Under the former, there is a decrease of Rs. 24238 which is attributable to nearly three-fourths of the last instalment due by the Abkari Ijardar having not been recovered before the close of the year. The latter sub-head of Customs duty shows an increase of Rs. 33873, the increase being due mainly to the continued efficiency of the supervising and collecting agency.

74. The total disbursements in the year amounted to Rs. 552927 as against Rs. 383805 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 169122, which is due to increased expenditure under the following heads:—

Disbursements.

(1) *Administration.* Under this head there is an increase of about Rs. 22000 due partly to past arrears of the salaries of the Revenue Department having been paid in the year under report and partly to increased establishment in the General and Customs Departments of the State.

(2) *Public Works.* Here the increase amounting to about Rs. 98000 was owing to fresh additions and repairs to the Zenana Mahels, repairs of the Palace and other Darbar

buildings and other works which had to be carried out in the latter part of the year in view of the marriage of the late Maharaja's daughter. (vide para 7 above).

(3) *Miscellaneous.* The increase of about Rs 48000 was on account of unforeseen charges entailed mainly by the prolonged stay of His Highness for the benefit of health at Jodhpur, Mount Abu and Bombay in the year.

Revenue outstandings.

75. The revenue arrears at the end of the previous year amounted to Rs 218115, of which Rs 68003 were realised and Rs 11069 remitted during the year, leaving the balance of the past arrears at Rs. 139043. Adding to this the arrears of the year under report amounting to Rs.97636, the total revenue arrears at the end of the year came up Rs. 236679.

The total of other outstandings i. e: those due on account of advances and loans stood at Rs. 264576 at the end of the previous year. Reductions by adjustments and cash receipts in the year amounted to Rs. 61997 while fresh advances and loans given during the year amounted to Rs. 94581. Thus the year closed with a balance of such outstandings amounting to Rs. 297160.

Debt.

76. The total debt due to Government at the close of the previous year was Rs. 649360—0—8 on account of principal and Rs. 25974—6—5 on account of interest for the year 1908-09. During the year under report, the arrears of interest were paid off as also Rs. 67360—0—8 towards the principal leaving the balance of the debt at Rs. 582000-0-0 at the end of the year.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.

(a) *Medical.*

77. The Chief Medical Officer Dr. Rangulal Gupta L. M. & S. left service in the beginning of May and was succeeded by Dr. Shyamcharan Sen L. M. & S. who continues to exercise supervision over the Medical and Vaccination Departments of the State.

Supervision.

78. The number of Medical Institutions maintained during the year was 5 as in the previous year, namely the Civil Hospital at Ahmednagar and the 4 Dispensaries at Idar, Vadali, Bayad and Bhiloda.

Medical institutions.

79. The total number of patients treated in the year under review was 25162 against 23745 in the previous year. Of these, 30 were indoor patients and 25132 outdoor patients as against 120 and 23625 respectively in 1908–09. The daily average attendance of indoor and outdoor patients was 323·6 as compared with 336.9 in the previous year.

Relief given.

Details of the Medical relief afforded by each medical institution are shown in Appendix XXIII from which it will appear that out of 30 indoor patients treated in the year, 15 were discharged cnred, 14 absented and 1 died, leaviug none under treatment on the last day of the year as against 95, 15, 4 and 6 respectively in the previous year.

80. No fee of any kind is charged from the patients resorting for relief to the above institutions which are all charitable.

Medical relief gratis.

81. The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 152 against 136 in the preceding year. Of these 11 were major and 141 minor against 3 and 133 in 1908–09.

Surgical operations.

82. The number of post-mortem examinations held during the year was 9 as against 6 in the preceding year.

Post-mortem examination.

83. The diseases most common in the year were malarial fevers, cough, pneumonia, diseases of the skin, diarrhoea, dysentry and diseases of the eye.

Prevailing diseases.

84. During the year under report plague cases occured in the villages of Ekiara, Chitroda, Gadha, Deria, Mundeti and Posina the total number of cases being 59 of which 24 died and 35 were cured. There were also a few cases of small pox in the year.

Bubonic plague.

85. The total cost of Medical Department (excluding vaccination) amounted to Rs. 11124-12-0 against Rs. 11135-1-7 in the preceding year.

Costs.

86. There is a Veterinary Dispensary attached to the Darbar Stables at the Capital and a Graduate of the Bombay Civil Veterinary College is in charge of it.

Veterinary dispensary.

(*b*) *Sanitation.*

87. The sanitation in the three towns of Ahmednagar, Idar, and Vadali and the villages of Badoli and Bhiloda which have their own municipalities, is looked after by their respective municipal officers. The villagers of Bayad and Dhoila have arranged to keep a number of sweepers in order to remove filth and rubbish and keep the villages clean.

In all other villages the local police officers and patels have orders to keep their villages clean and remove filth and cowdung from within them.

88. The sanitation of the Capital town of Ahmednagar continues to be satisfactory since the removal of dirty houses and the growing up of seperate and detached houses in different directions of the town.

(c) *Vaccination.*

89. The Vaccination staff in the year under report consisted of one Inspector and four vaccinators as in the previous year.

Staff.

90. The number of persons primarily vaccinated in the year was 5263 and of revaccinated 20 as against 5069 and 40 in the previous year, showing an increase of 194 in the primary vaccinations and a decrease of 20 in the revaccinations. Out of the 5263 primary vaccinations, 5139 or 97·6 percent were successful, 102 unsuccessful and the result in 22 cases was unknown. Of the 20 revaccinations, 17 were successful while 3 were unsuccessful.

Work done.

91. The cost of the Vaccination Department in the year was Rs. 1544-0-7 as against Rs. 1642-10-2 in the preceding year.

Cost.

[d] *Vital statistics.*

92. The vital returns for the year under report which are shown in Appendix XXIV, were 4771 births and 3087 deaths against 4696 births and 3062 deaths in the previous year, the ratios of births and deaths per thousand of population being 28·3 and 18·3 against 27·8 and 18·1 in the previous year. The above figures must only be taken as an approximate estimate because the Bhil population on account of a silly superstition with-hold furnishing any such information.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

93. The Education Department continued to be under the control and management of Mr. Harbhagwan and received the same special attention of His Highness during the year as in the preceding years.

Head of the Department.

94. The particulars as to the schools maintained by the State are shown in Appendix XXV. The number of State schools in the year under report remained practically the same as in the previous year viz. 47 in as much as the anglo-vernacular school at Bayad was abolished on account of meagre attendance while a cavalry school was opened at Ahmednagar.

Number of state schools.

95. The 47 schools maintained by the State are distributed as under:—

(a) Anglo-vernacular schools teaching four standards of the A. V. course.	3
(b) Primary schools for boys preparing students for the vernacular school final examination.	6
(c) Rural schools for boys teaching the first five standards of the vernacular course.	33
(d) Girls' schools teaching up to the sixth standard of the vernacular course.	5
	47

Out of the above 47 Schools, 1 Primary school and 12 rural schools being situated in Jagir villages are maintained by subordinate Jagirdars while the rest which lie in the khalsa villages are worked at the State's expense.

96. The number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year was 2362 as against 2333 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 29. The average daily attendance was 1814 as against 1731 in the previous year.

Attendance.

Out of the 2362 pupils attending the State schools, 2074 were boys and

288 girls as against 2036 boys and 297 girls in the preceding year.

Cost.

97. The total expenditure of the Education Department in the year, excluding the cost on account of schools in Jagir villages amounted to Rs. 15161 as compared with Rs. 12888 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the appointment of an additional teacher for the A. V. school at Idar.

Scholarships.

98. One Idar State student receives a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensum and studies in the New English High School at Ahmedabad. Another who is studying in the 3rd year class in the Raichand Premchand Training College at Ahmedabad, receives a scholarship of Rs. 8 from the State. Another continues to get a monthly scholarship of Rs. 5 and is qualifying himself as a drill and gymnastics master at Lahore. Besides 5 boys receive small monthly stipends and are studying in the A. V. schools at Idar and Ahmednagar.

Fee.

99. No attendance fee is charged since its abolition by His Highness in 1905 The Jagirdars' schools, however, except Undani and Kukadia, charge a nominal fee.

The small admission fee of one anna in the lower and two annas in the upper standards, imposed in the interests of discipline on all re-admissions, is added to the games fund of the schools.

Moral and religious education.

100. No particular book was used for giving moral lessons to the students but the teachers had instructions to give oral lessons in morality in the shape of small stories. Three Hindi Readers containing prayers to the Almighty and verses inculcating moral precepts of universal value are taught in the upper standards of all the schools.

Physical education.

101. Due attention is paid by the Education Officer Mr. Harbhagwan to the physical education of the boys. Besides drill, gymnastics and Deshi Kasrat, cricket was played in some of the principal schools.

Schools' Tournament.

102. The fourth annual Tournament was held at Ahmednagar during the Dasera holidays and lasted for 4 days. The teachers and students of the various schools, numbering about one hundred, who attended it,

received food and travelling expenses from the State. Prizes to successful competitors were distributed by Bhati Kishore Singh A. D. C. to His Highness. The Lady Beatson Cup was won by the Idar Taluka team and would be competed for again in the next Tournament. Inaits were very graciously made by His Highness, out of his privy purse, to a few energetic and painstaking teachers.

Teachers' conference.

103. The fourth annual sitting of the teachers' conference was also held during the Dasera holidays in which instructive and interesting papers on educational subjects were read by some of the Officials of the State while 3 the model lessons were given by the head masters of Gabat, Choila and Vadali schools. The conference was presided over by the Revenue Officer Mr. Umrao Singh who summed up the proceedings in a nice speech.

Inspection of schools.

104. The inspection of Idar and Ahmednagar Schools in the year was made by the Education Officer. The remaining schools were inspected by Mr. Chunilal Narbharam Head Master A. V. school Ahmednagar & Mr. Amritlal Virchand, assistant teacher A. V. school Idar.

48 respectable persons paid visits to the different schools during the year under report and distributed books and sweets worth Rs. 241-2-3 to the pupils out of their own pockets.

105. Eight students from the State schools were sent up in the year for the Vernacular Final Examination held at Ahmedabad and six of them came out successful.

Boarding Houses.

106. The " Keshri " Boarding House at Idar had 79 boarders on its register on the 31st March 1910 as against 69 at the close of the previous year. The Boarding House at Ahmednagar had 9 boarders on the last day of the year as against 12 in the preceding year.

Both these Boarding Houses are managed by private Sabhas and are given grants by the Department.

Private Schools.

107. There are 18 Sanskrit Shalas and indigenous village schools in the State. They are supported by various private agencies and impart religious and secular instruction to 620 students.

The two Arya Samaj schools at Khalwad and Dehegamda which are attended by Bhil boys had 69 pupils on the rolls as against 46 in the preceding year. Books and writing materials are supplied to students gratis by the Samaj.

The number of Mission Schools which also are attended mostly by Bhil pupils continued to be 4 as in the preceding year. The number of boys and girls attending these schools in the year was 180 as against 244 in the previous year.

Education of Sardars' Kumars.

108. The three Kumars viz. the Kumar of Pal and the Minor Thakores of Mahu and Moti Mori continued to study in the Scott College at Sadra during the year. Besides these, 40 Kumars received education in the various State schools.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Printing Press:—

109. The State Printing Press at Ahmednagar turns out work in Gujarati, Hindi and English. The main scope of its work is to print forms, circulars &c. for the State Offices but the work of the public, if any, is also accepted and done at moderate rates.

The only periodical printed is the Idar State Gazette containing official circulars, orders, notifications &c which require publicity. It is issued in the first week of every month.

Libraries—

110. The Wodehouse Library at Idar is a free institution and is used

by the public. The Darbar Library in the Palace at Ahmednagar contains a large number of useful books on various subjects in English, Hindi aud Gujarati.

Horse and Mule breeding—

111. The disease of surra which broke out in the Darbar stud in October has carried away 180 animals and the few mares left have been given over to police officials in the districts.

In conclusion, it may be mentioned that His Highness' thanks are due to Lt. Colonel G. E. Hydecates, Political Agent Mahi Kantha for the kind help and advice received from him and for the deep interest which he takes in all matters concerning the well-being of the State.

Ahmednagar.
30th May 1910.

DOLAT SINHA.
Maharaj Kumar Idar State.

APPENDIX I

Names of High Officials in the Idar State during the year 1909—10

Name of Officer	Substantive post held in the year	Date of entering State service	Date of appointment to the present post	Remarks
1 Radha Krishna Puri M. A. L. L. B.	Diwan	1-9-1904	12-11-1907	
2 Umrao Singh	Revenue Officer	1-2-1903	4-10-1904	
3 Dayabhai Nathabhai	Appellate Judge	1-4-1875	30-3-1905	
4 Rangulal Gupta L.M.&S.	Chief Medical Officer	15-6-1907	15-6-1907	Left on 4-5-09
5 Syamcharan Sen L.M.&S.	Do.	21-5-1909	21-5-1909	
6 Chaturbhuj Mankeshwar Bhatt, District Pleader	Secretary Gujarati Office	1-9-1899	3-12-1908	
7 Valabhram Aditram B.A.	Secretary Englich Office	1-1-1901	3-12-1908	
8 A. R. Moodeliar	Customs Superintendent	21-10-08	4-11-1908	
9 Harbhagwan	Education Officer	16-8-1906	16-8-1906	
10 Harichand	Military Secretary (Private Branch)	1-6-05	1-11-1908	
11 Bhabhut Singh	Military Secretary	1-6-1906	1-6-1906	

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Idar State during the year 1909-10

Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks
Registration Act	Adapted from the corresponding British Act on the subject with such modifications as suited the peculiar conditions of the population		
Stamps Act			
Customs Rules			
Rules for cutting or breaking defective silver coins			
Arms and Ammunition Rules.			
Court Fees Act			
Explosive Substances Act			
Rules for the punishment of crime in the Idar Imperial Service Dispatch Riders		Rules for the punishment of crime in the Idar Imperial Service Dispatch Riders.	
Alienation Settement Rules			
Rules about caste dinners			
Rules relating to sale of girls in marriage			
Rules for Vakils.			

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Idar State during the year 1909-1910

Arms of service	Number of fighting Officers and men						Details of force at end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers	Remarks
	At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of troops	Number of guns	Number of men					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted &c				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non commissioned officers	Fighting men		
Imperial Service Dispatch Riders	29	0	0	0	0	29	1	0	0	1	4	24	11963	

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Idar State for the year 1909-10

Description of Office.	Number	Pay of grade	Monthly total expenditure	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
Supervisor	1	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Subedar	1	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Do.	3	35	105	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	
Fauzdars	13	30	390	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	
Naiks	22	8	176	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	
Do.	24	7	168	0	0	0	7	0	16	0	
Writing constables	11	7	77	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	
Do.	1	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Do.	1	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	

Sepoys	2	9	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Do.	1	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do.	72	7	504	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Do.	231	6	1386	5	22	0	7	0	42	0
Pagi.	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police Supdt's clerk.	1	10	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Do.	1	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Subedars' clerks.	4	12	48	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Faraskhana Jamadar,	1	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	391		3054	5	23	0	15	0	130	0
Mounted Police.										
Military Secretary.	1	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Risaldars.	6	50	300	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Jamadars.	2	45	90	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Do,	2	40	80	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Do.	1	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Do.	1	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Do.	1	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Dafedars.	2	15	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do.	1	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sowars.	10	10	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do.	1	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do.	14	7	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary Doct—	1	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sycis.	7	6	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do.	13	5	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clerk.	1	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Do.	1	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bhangi, Bhisti &c.	4	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	69		1090	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
Grand Total.	460		4144	5	23	0	15	0	147	0

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Idar State during the year 1909-10.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions [columns 3 and 5]		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Idar.	174	206	207	224	207	224	74	100	94	103	35·7	44·6	35·7	44·6	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Idar State during the year 1909-10.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Idar	10097-14-6	15950-7-9	1630-10-3	4092-6-3	16·15	25·6	

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Idar State during the year 1909-10.

Description of offences	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Number of offences: Committed during the present year	Number of offences: Total	Number of cases disposed of during past year	No. of cases disposed of during the present year	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment: Simple	Imprisonment: Rigorous	Imprisonment and fine: Simple	Imprisonment and fine: Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total	No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial Cases pending
Rioting sec. 147, 148	1	3	4	2	4	26	11	0	0	0	0	17	0	11	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escape from confinement sec. 224, 225	2	4	6	1	5	8	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Offences against public safety sec. 285, 289	0	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder sec. 302	0	4	4	5	4	6	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Culpable homicide sec 304	2	5	7	1	7	22	13	0	10	0	2	1	0	13	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	4	0	0	0
Attempt to murder sec. 307	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempt to commit suicide sec. 309	1	4	5	0	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exposure of infants and concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body sec. 317, 318	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hurt sec. 323–326	1	15	16	11	15	27	6	0	0	1	2	3	0	6	17	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wrongful confinement sec. 341, 342	0	6	6	4	5	8	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Criminal force and assault sec. 353.	1	4	5	3	5	5	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping sec. 363, 366	1	1	2	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape sec. 376	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft sec. 379–382	0	29	29	29	28	56	30	0	0	2	15	13	0	30	24	0	0	5	4	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Extortion sec. 387	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Robbery sec. 392	3	3	6	5	5	11	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Dacoity sec. 395–397	0	2	2	1	2	8	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Criminal breach of trust sec. 406–408.	1	3	4	5	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Receaving stolen property sec. 411–414.	0	7	7	6	6	11	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Mischief sec. 429–436	1	7	8	7	8	13	5	0	1	0	0	4	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House-trespass sec.447–461	2	21	23	19	21	41	9	0	2	2	0	3	2	9	22	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2
Total.	18	122	140	108	129	265	104	1	17	6	29	49	2	104	132	0	5	13	7	12	2	2	0	6	4	7	0	0	24	11

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Magisterial Courts in the Idar State during the year 1909–10.

Courts	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with									Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year	Brought to trial in 1909–10						Total								
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Received by transfer from another court	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died escaped or transferred		
(a) Stipendiary District Magistrate	10	2	7	0	0	1	0	0	3	29	11	4	0	4	3	0	0	
1st Class Magistrate Ahmednagar	25	35	6	23	0	33	7	0	0	45	69	39	9	4	2	5	10	
1st Class Magistrate Idar	76	47	5	24	0	76	0	0	2	148	107	21	68	8	1	4	5	
1st Class Magistrate Bayad	47	58	21	96	0	42	0	0	0	108	159	52	29	40	21	0	17	
1st Class Magistrate Bhiloda	46	41	14	40	8	28	0	0	0	142	90	25	32	22	4	3	4	
Special Ist Class Magistrate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2nd Class Magistrate Khed	34	43	2	14	41	34	0	0	0	70	91	39	31	14	0	0	7	
2nd class Magistrate Meghraj	7	39	0	13	0	35	3	4	1	19	56	6	28	22	0	0	0	

(b) Honourary.																	
Special Magistrates	8	5	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	13	7	0	4	1	0	1	1
1st Class Magistrates	17	12	1	4	1	6	1	0	0	22	13	0	6	3	0	0	4
2nd Class Magistrates	7	17	0	4	0	23	0	0	4	11	31	2	10	16	0	3	0
3rd Class Magistrates	3	13	0	4	0	10	1	0	0	4	15	3	6	6	0	0	0
Total.	280	312	56	224	52	289	14	4	10	615	649	191	223	140	31	16	48

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Idar State during the year 1909-10.

Tribunals	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further inquiry &c. ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	
Mehkma Khas	3	0	0	7	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Appellate Court	6	8	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
District Magistrate	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	11	8	4	8	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Idar State during the year 1909-10.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the year						Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Nature			amount						Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
												Suits re handed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000	Number of suits above Rs. 5000							
Appellate Judge	12	14	25	24	37	38	23	24	14	14	16166	0	0	24	8	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	24	12040	0-3-9	
State Munsiff.	4	3	0	1	4	4	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2061	4-3-7	
Ahmednagar T. Munsiff.	28	20	60	64	88	84	68	56	20	28	8130	1	60	3	49	13	2	0	0	6	10	34	6	4619	0-9-20	
Idar T. Munsiff	86	24	286	231	372	255	348	245	24	10	22673	4	224	3	169	55	7	0	0	61	81	76	27	23455	0-1-11	
Bayad T. Munsiff	5	4	40	25	45	29	41	29	4	0	1433	0	25	0	22	3	0	0	0	3	6	17	3	1891	0-3-6	
Bhiloda T. Munsiff	17	17	81	61	98	78	81	69	17	9	9101	1	60	0	36	21	4	0	0	11	29	26	3	9125	0-5-12	
Khed T. Munsiff	0	15	203	152	203	167	188	162	15	5	13084	0	147	5	129	20	3	0	0	45	57	43	17	14231	0-0-8	
Meghraj T. Munsiff	0	7	67	53	67	60	60	59	7	1	6894	1	52	0	32	19	0	2	0	6	18	23	7	7429	0-1-25	
Total.	152	104	762	611	914	715	810	645	104	70	77481	7	568	36	445	139	20	7	0	132	202	224	87	74901		

APPENDIX XI

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applicatinns brought to the register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks.
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
Appellate Judge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
State Munsiff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ahmednagar T. Munsiff	92	83	7933	41	48	2550	133	131	10483	50	53	4047	83	78	6436	17	14	47	
Idar T. Munsiff	944	602	30181	559	836	17183	1503	938	47364	901	410	19271	602	528	28093	120	123	285	
Bayad T. Munsiff	1	0	0	1	10	959	2	10	959	2	8	880	0	2	129	1	1	0	
Bhiloda T. Munsiff	9	92	8363	110	39	3698	119	131	12061	27	50	4125	92	81	7936	20	10	51	
Khed T. Munsiff	0	418	20351	627	230	11470	627	648	31821	209	323	14101	418	325	17720	61	79	185	
Meghraj T. Munsiff	0	0	0	20	22	2838	20	22	2838	20	13	577	0	9	2261	8	1	0	
Total	1046	1195	66828	1358	685	38698	2404	1880	105526	1209	857	42951	1195	1023	62575	227	228	568	

APPENDIX XII

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of appeals in the Civil Suits in the Idar State during the year 1909–10

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration	
													Decision confirmed		Decision reversed		Decision amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year
Mehkma Khas	0	1	2	3	2	4	1	3	1	1	406-2-6	636-6-0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0-6-4	0-5-22
Appellate Judge	4	7	18	7	22	14	15	9	7	5	4684-0-0	1006-0-0	2	4	6	3	0	0	3	1	4	1	0-6-9	0-3-9
Total.	4	8	20	10	24	18	16	12	8	6	5090-2-6	1642-6-0	3	4	6	4	0	1	3	1	4	2	0	0

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lockups in the Idar State during the year 1909-10

Stations	Number of prisoners					Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
	Number of prisons	Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		past year	present year				
				past year	present year						
Central Jail at Ahmednagar.	1	16	49	39	65	16·3	12·5	23	1830	31 78	No death
Other Khalsa Jails. At Idar, Bayad, Bhiloda, Khed and Meghraj	5	2	38	54	40	0·5	3·2	13		12·9	No death
Sardari Jails. Pal, Undni, Chandarni, Karcha, Degamda, Soor, Medhasan, Poshina, and Mundeti.	9	0	8	6	8	0 3	1·5	1	78	12·5	No death
Total.	15	18	95	99	113	17·1	17·2	37	1908		

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of documents in the Idar State during th year 1909-10

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	
Idar	242	231	32	30	159	142	20	23	10	10	21	26	233	225	Rs. 76706-8-8	Rs. 50767-3-3	33	7	94	93	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Idar State during the year 1909–10.

Description	Past year				Present year				Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realised		Number of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realised		
Mortgages	28	5502 8 8	90 9 0		23	5650 8 0	78 7 3		
Sale deeds	157	32329 0 0	451 0 0		143	38898 9 3	454 12 5		
Wills	17	36001 0 0	117 4 0		20	4292 8 0	97 12 0		
Money bonds	10	2386 0 0	18 12 0		10	1024 12 0	15 12 0		
Miscellaneous	21	488 0 0	81 12 0		24	901 0 0	170 0 10		
Total	233	76706 8 8	759 5 0		225	50767 5 3	816 12 6		

APPENDIX XVI

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Idar State duting the year 1909-10.

Name	Opening balance on 1st April 1909	Receipts		Total in the current year	Expenditure		Balance on the 31 March 1910	Remarks.
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
Ahmednagar	0	1490	1950	1950	1710	1458	492	
Idar	862	1375	1620	2482	1254	2258	224	
Vadali	627	403	553	1180	303	918	262	
Bhiloda	0	0	49	49	0	24	25	
Badoli	0	0	36	36	0	28	8	

APPENDIX XVII

Statement of rainfall in the Idar State during the year 1909-10.

Station	April 1909	May 1909	June 1909	July 1909	August 1909	September 1909	October 1909	November 1909	December 1909	January 1910	February 1910	March 1910	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Ahmednagar	0	0	7·37	11·79	14·73	3·13	0	0	0	0·7	0	0	37 9	51·29	42·39	
Idar	0·5	0	3·27	11·1	13·18	5·79	0	0	0·14	0 10	0	0	33·54	80·78	51·07	
Bayad	0·80	0	4·38	12·1	9·21	2·60	0	0	0·8	0·10	0	0	29·18	31 46	28·77	
Meghraj	0	0	3·87	13 44	15·77	3·94	0	0	0	0	0	0	37·2	35·31	33·49	
Vadali	0·36	0	3·0	14 44	14 55	3·50	0	0	0	0	0	0	35·85	56·72	41·88	
Bhiloda	0·39	0	7·17	22·90	16·33	7·54	0	0	0	0	0	0	54·33	65·47	39 94	
Khed	0	0	3·50	15·97	15·24	2·94	0	0	0	0	0	0	37·65	61·28	39·42	
Raigadh	0	0	6.72	18·19	15·42	2·92	0	0	0	0	0	0	43·25	41·89		There was no rain guage at this place in one of the past five years.

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the year 1909-10

Months	Seer per one rupee (one seer-40 tolas)					
	Wheat	Bajri	Maise	Pulses	Jowari	Rice
April	10	11	13	12	11	7
May	10	11	14	12	11	7
June	10	11	14	12	11	7
July	10	12	14	13	11	7
August	10	12	14	13	12	7
September	10	12	14	13	12	7
October	12	14	20	16	15	8
November	12	14	20	16	15	8
December	12	14	20	16	15	8
January	12	14	20	16	15	8
February	12	14	20	16	15	8
March	10	14	20	16	14	8

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works in the Idar State during the year 1909-10

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
Raj Mahel	6403-11-11	8534-2-4	14937-14-3				
Zenana Mahels	75947-6-10	15522-7-2	91469-14-0				
Other Darbar Buildings a Ahmednagar, Electric ligh installation, Sutlon re &c.	24704-0-7	6194-1-0	30898-1-7				
Distric Public Works	0	2491-15-0	2491-15-0				
Water Works and Canals	1338-3-7	831-1-5	2169-5-0				
Miscellaneous Works (wire fence &c.)	115-9-8	1407-1-1	1522-10-9				
Total	108509-0-7	34980-12-e	143489-12-7				
Establishment	0	0	2871-11-8				
Grand Total	0	0	146361-8-3				

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Idar State during the year 1909-10

State	Year	Horses and cattle										Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male	Female										
Idar	1909-10	26089	21340	2986	20972	470	365	14598	1695	21466	10915	0	58	1539	

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the excise revenue of the Idar State during the year 1909-10.

Name of State	Country spirit		Opium		Ganja		Tari		Total		Remarks
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Idar	193	65000	29	5925	21	2092	0	0	243	73017	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Idar State for the year 1909-10.

RECEIPTS

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collections during the year 1909-10	Collections during the year 1908-09	Remissions during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	0	0	0	121976	39512	0	0
A. Land Revenue.							
1. Fixed	160059	227999	388058	230664	235461	10780	146614
2. Fluctuating	19384	97866	117250	84847	79208	1512	30891
3. Miscellaneous	6490	17019	23509	16736	19110	629	6144
Total.	185933	342884	528817	332247	333779	12921	183649
B-Forest Revenue.							
1. Jungle produce	4	974	978	974	1459	0	4
2. Miscellaneous	0	1	1	1	7	0	0
Total.	4	975	979	975	1466	0	4
C-Customs and Excise Revenue							
1. Opium Licence fee	7050	11871	18921	12461	12710	0	6460
2. Licence fee of poisonous drugs.	0	199	199	199	227	0	0
3. Country liquor and English liquor Licence fee	2383	65000	67383	43274	67562	0	24109
4. Bhang and Ganja licence fee.	1302	2092	3394	590	1754	0	2804
5. Duty on sale of Bhang & Ganja							
6. Arms and ammunition licence fee	0	134	[illegible]4	120	0		0
7. Customs duty	5168	141255	[illegible]23	141332	107459	0	5091
8. Miscellaneous (Vero &c.)	15937	19882	35819	20771	25898	582	14466
Total.	31840	240433	272273	218761	215730	582	52930
D-Stamp Revenue.							
1 Sale proceeds of adhesive stamps.	0	1599	1599	1599	1428	0	0
2 Sale proceeds of Court fee and other impressed stamps.	296	12299	12595	12571	12390	0	24
3 Stamp duty on plaints shortly stamped or unstamped.	0	172	172	172	305	0	0
Total.	296	14070	14366	14342	14123	0	24
E. Judicial Receipts							
1 Sale proceeds of unclaimed property.	0	490	490	490	0	0	0
2 Sale proceeds of intestate property.	0	60	60	60	37	0	0
3 Process servers' fee realised in cash	0	45	45	45	50	0	0
4 Civil forfeitures	0	3	3	3	1	0	0
5 Criminal forfeitures	0	6	6	6	23	0	0
6 Civil Court fines	0	2	2	2	13	0	0
7 Criminal fines	0	2788	2788	2788	1857	0	0
8 Other fees, forfeitures and fines	0	162	162	162	465	0	0
Total.	0	3556	3556	3556	2446	0	0
F-Miscellaneous Ordinary receipts							
1 Garden Receipts	0	44	44	44	0	0	0
2 Jail manufacture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Hide license	0	212	212	177	178	0	35
Total.	0	256	256	221	178	0	35
G-Extraordinary Miscellaneous receipts							
1 Pound fees	0	826	826	826	461	0	0
2 Copying and searching fees	0	59	59	59	74	0	0
3 Registration receipts	42	817	859	822	754	0	37
4 Interest							
[a] On loans	0	1171	1171	1171	1102	0	0
[b] On Kist Khelapi	0	80	80	80	18	0	0
5 Sale proceeds of old stores, materials, live stock &c.	0	152	152	152	84	0	0
6 Miscellaneous receipts							
[a] refunds	0	449	449	449	583	0	0
(b) Salaries of State servants, refunded by parties citing them as witnesses.	0	111	111	111	142	0	0
(c) Other Miscellaneous receipts.	0	1665	1665	1655	1078	10	0
Total	42	5380	5372	5325	4236	10	37
H—Succession Nazarana	0	2076	2076	2076	1681	0	0
Total of Heads A to H.	218115	609580	827695	577503	574239	13513	236679
I—Debts							
1 Deposits	0	20593	20593	20593	14398	0	0
2 Advances recovered	162914	90402	253316	49034	27292	2	204280
3 Loans recovered	101662	4179	105841	12887	15516	74	92880
Total.	264576	115174	379750	82514	57206	76	297160
Total of A. to I.	482691	724754	1207445	660017	631445	13589	533839
Adjustments	0	0	0	193845	124735	0	0
Grand total including the balance	0	0	0	975838	795692	0	0

DISBURSEMENTS

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Remarks.
	1909-1910	1908-1909	1909-1910	1908-1909	
A-Tribute	30340	30340	30340	30340	
B-Refunds					
1 Of Revenue	0	0	922	2414	
2 Of fees fines and forfeitures	0	0	0	0	
3 Of lapsed deposits	0	0	0	0	
Total.	0	0	922	2474	
C-Administrative					
1 General Department	35496	34044	38677	32978	
2. Account Department	1020	1020	847	958	
3 Treasury	1707	1736	1689	1693	
4 Judicial Department	11287	11523	11061	11846	
5 Revenue Department	22938	22030	26609	17302	
6. Record room	624	324	628	291	
7 Servey Department	5516	5734	5108	4250	
8 Process Department	759	936	637	852	
9 Police Department	32681	45528	32628	59335	
10 Mounted Police	15000		26542		
11 Imperial Service Dispatch Riders	12000		12000	12734	9432
12 Jail Department	1654		1805	1830	1821
13 Postal Department	3090		3000	3170	2768
14 Press Department	770		855	706	692
15 Forest Department	963		903	1267	732
16 Japti Department	1452		1116	1629	1206
17 Customs Department	11120		7486	10858	6782
Total.	158077		150040	175420	152938
D-Education Department	13952		13212	15161	12888
E-Medical Department	13214		13788	12669	12778
F-Domestic charges					
1 Durbar Nimnok	60000		60000	60000	60000
2 Nimnok to the late Maharaja's widows	22320		22320	17368	23070
3 Dodhi Servants	1140		312	1520	294
Total.	83460		82632	78888	83364
G-Religious Charges	1455		1455	571	934
H-Public Works Department					
1 Office Establishment				2872	2036
2 Original works	48718		36000	108393	55874
3 Repair works				33574	10632
4 Miscellaneous petty works				1523	104
Total.	48718		36000	146362	48646
I-Stamp Department					
1 Purchase of stamps	836		866	416	377
2 Discount paid in the sale of stamps				691	16
Total.	836		866	1107	393
J-Pensions	240		492	76	253
K—Fixed cash Payments					
1 Cash allowances	13076		12964	15880	17744
2 Volgiras	3310		3310	3203	3538
3 Chanda Fala	138		138	138	138
Total.	16524		16412	19221	21420
L. Miscellaneous					
1 Copying fee charges	0		0	22	14
2 Experimental cultivation	0		0	604	849
3 Unforeseen charges	8600		4763	71564	22574
4 Interest	0		0	0	0
Total.	8600		4763	72190	23437
Total of Heads A to L.	375396		350000	552927	383805
M—Debts					
1 Payments towards Government Loan					
(a) Towards Principal	0		0	67360	0
(b) Towards Interest	0		0	25974	27572
2 Repayment of deposits	0		0	5162	22866
3 Advance made	0		0	90402	104372
4 Loans given	0		0	4179	10366
Total.	0		0	193077	165176
Total of all cash transactions	0		0	746004	748981
Remissions in the year	0		0	13589	18307
Adjustments of accounts	0		0	193845	124735
Total.	0		0	207434	143042
Surplus at the end of the year	0		0	35989	121976
Grand Total.	0		0	989427	813999

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Idar State during the year 1909-10.

Dispensary	Numbes of patients treated		Result of indoor patients				Expenditure	Daily Average	Remarks
	Outdoor	Indoor	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
Ahmednagar Hospital	6513	30	15	14	1	0	6778-11-5	79·12	
Idar Dispensary	6470	0	0	0	0	0	1093-15-10	86·41	
Vadali „	4168	0	0	0	0	0	813-9-6	62·53	
Bayad „	4392	0	0	0	0	0	1330-14-8	40·20	
Bhiloda. „	3589	0	0	0	0	0	1107-8-7	55 40	
Total	25132	30	15	14	1	0	11124-12-0		

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital Statistics of the Idar State during the year 1899-1900

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Idar State	168557 according to the Census of 1901	4696	4771	75	0	3062	3087	25	0	27·8	28·3	18·1	18·3	

APPENDIX XXV

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Idar State, for the year 1909-10

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on the rolls		Daily Average attendance		Expenditure			Remarks
past year	present year		past year	present year	past year	present year	High School	Secondary	Primary	
		(a) Khalsa								
26	26	Vernacular schools for boys	1481	1496	1109	1165	0	0	8062	
5	5	Vernacular schools for girls	178	168	132	126	0	0	1318	
3	3	Anglo-Vernacular schools	134	128	79	111	0	3254	0	
		(b) Sardari								
13	13	Vernacular schools for boys	540	570	411	412	0	0	2400	
47	47		2333	2362	1731	1814	0	3254	11780	

Direct Expenditure of Khalsa schools .... Rs 12634

Indirect Expenditure such as charges of the Educational Officer's establishment contribution towards the pay of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mahi Kantha &c..... ..... Rs 2527

Rs 15161

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